

U.S. Department of Justice
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Bureau of Justice Statistics

**Survey of State Criminal
History Information Systems,
2008**

Criminal Justice Information Policy

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A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report

October 2009

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U.S. Department of Justice
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Glossary of terms

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

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

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): An "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 holding information about an individual.

Search inquiries from criminal justice agencies nationwide are transmitted automatically via State telecommunications networks and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) telecommunications lines. Searches are made on the basis of name and other identifiers. The process is entirely

automated. 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 December 2008, 50 States and the District of Columbia participated in III. Responses are provided from FBI files when a jurisdiction, such as a U.S. territory, is not a participant in III. The III system may also be employed when responding to fingerprint-based noncriminal justice purpose criminal record background checks.

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

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

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

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

National Crime Information Center (NCIC): A computerized information system available to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies maintained by the FBI. The system includes records for wanted persons, missing persons, other persons who pose a threat to officer and public safety, and various property files. The Interstate Identification Index (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 Interstate Identification Index (III). It is designed to facilitate the exchange of criminal history data among States for noncriminal justice purposes and to eliminate the need for the FBI to maintain

duplicate data about State offenders. Under the Compact, the operation of this system is overseen by a policymaking council comprised of State and Federal officials.

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

The Compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in October 1998. The Compact became effective in April 1999, following ratification by two State legislatures, those being Montana on April 8, 1999, and Georgia on April 28, 1999. As of December 31, 2008, 25 additional States have entered into the Compact: Nevada (May 1999); Florida

(June 1999); Colorado (March 2000); Iowa (April 2000); Connecticut (June 2000); South Carolina (June 2000); Arkansas (February 2001); Kansas (April 2001); Alaska (May 2001); Oklahoma (May 2001); Maine (June 2001); New Jersey (January 2002); Minnesota (March 2002); Arizona (April 2002); Tennessee (May 2003); North Carolina (June 2003); New Hampshire (June 2003); Missouri (July 2003); Ohio (January 2004); Wyoming (February 2005); Idaho (March 2005); Maryland (May 2005); Oregon (July 2005); West Virginia (March 2006); and Hawaii (May 2006). (*Editor's Note:* In January 2009, Michigan entered into the Compact, bringing the total number of Compact States to 28.) Twelve States and territories have signed a Memorandum of Understanding indicating compliance with the Privacy Compact: American Samoa, Guam, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Vermont, and Virginia.

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 cards (or electronic images), the FBI enters the individual's fingerprint information, name and identifiers in the III, together with an FBI Number and a State Identification (SID) Number for each State maintaining a record on the individual. Charge and disposition information on State offenders are maintained only at the State level, and State repositories are required to respond to all authorized record requests concerning these individuals for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes. States 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. The NFF has been implemented in 12 States: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, and Wyoming.

Positive Identification: Identification of an individual using biometric characteristics that are unique and not subject to alteration. In present usage, the term refers to identification by fingerprints but may also include identification by 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 subject to alteration or counterfeit such as a birth certificate, Social Security card, or driver's license. Because individuals can have identical or similar names, ages, etc., identifications based on such characteristics are not reliable.

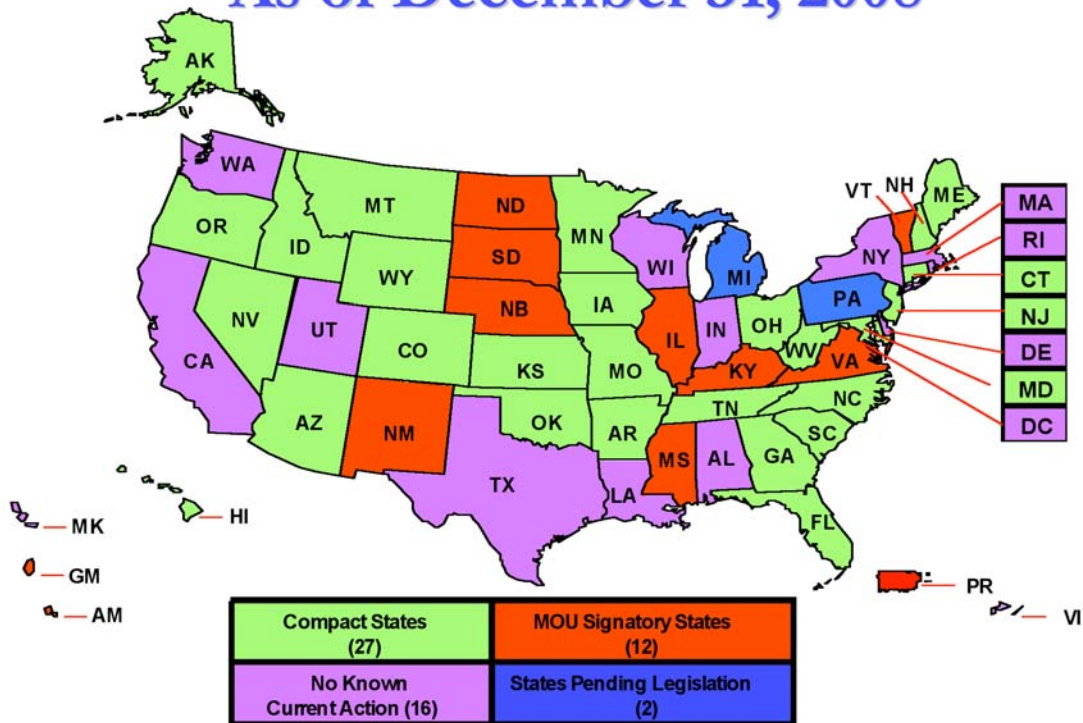
Rap back: A "rap back" or "hit notice" program will inform an employer or other designated entity when an individual who has undergone a fingerprint-based background check, and whose fingerprints are retained by a criminal history repository

after the check, is subsequently arrested. His or her fingerprints, obtained after the arrest, are matched against a database that contains the fingerprints that were initially submitted. Employers are then notified of the individual's arrest. Employers pay a fee for the service in some States; other States provide the service for free. 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 Systems Agency for contact with FBI record systems. Non-fingerprint-based inquiries from local agencies for a national records check are routed to the FBI via the central repository. Although usually housed in the Department of Public Safety, the central repository is maintained in some States by the State Police, Attorney General, or other State agency.

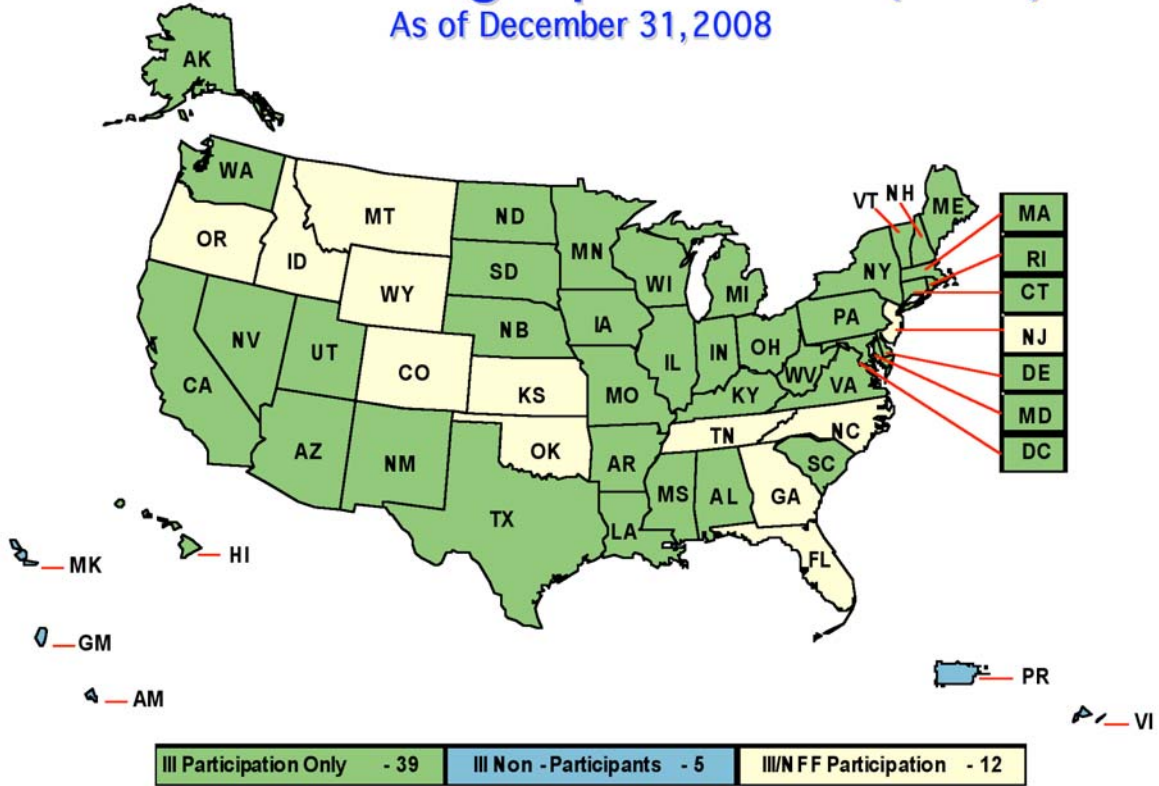
Maps

Compact States and Territories As of December 31, 2008



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

As of December 31, 2008



Note to readers

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

Survey revisions

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

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

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

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

The *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2008* consists of 30 data tables of information. To reflect the evolving criminal record management environment, some questions are new to this survey, and some questions asked during previous surveys have been removed.

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 2009. Fifty-six jurisdictions were surveyed, 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 Responses were received from 53 jurisdictions. It presents a snapshot as of December 31, 2008.

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

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was the source for

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

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 protection order file; and the number of sex offender records in the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) files.

Major findings

Criminal history files

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2008 (table 1):

- Forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and Guam reported the total number of persons in their criminal history files as 92,329,600, of which 85,836,300 were automated. (An individual offender may have records in more than one State.)
- All jurisdictions that provided data on the number of subjects in their State criminal history files indicated that at least some of these records were automated.

- Twenty-three States and Guam have fully automated criminal history files.

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2008 (table 1):

- A total of 16 States, representing 25% of the individual offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, reported that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- A total of 21 States, representing 37% of the individual offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, reported that 70% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- A total of 27 States, representing 54% of the individual offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, reported 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:
 - Seventeen States, representing 29% of the individual offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, reported that 80% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
 - Twenty-three States, representing 37% of the individual offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, reported that 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Thirty-three States, representing 64% of the individual offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, reported that 60% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Thirteen States and Guam reported that 90% or more felony charges have a final disposition recorded in the criminal history database. Seventeen States and Guam reported that 80% or more felony charges have a final disposition recorded in the criminal history database.
- Sixteen States do not retain any fingerprints processed as part of criminal history background checks for noncriminal justice purposes.

Detailed findings

Status of State criminal history files

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 2003, 2006, and 2008 (table 2):

- Over 92 million individual offenders were in the criminal history files of the State criminal history repositories on December 31, 2008. (An individual offender may have records in more than one State.)

- Ninety-three percent of the approximately 92 million criminal history records maintained by the State criminal history repositories are automated.
- Four States (Alaska, Maryland, Massachusetts, and South Dakota) and Guam reported an overall decrease in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2006 and 2008.
- Five States reported an overall increase of at least 30% in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files.
- Forty-four States and the District of Columbia reported an overall increase in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files.

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2008 (table 21):

- Nationwide, over 65 million criminal history records are accessible through the III. Sixty-nine percent of all III records are supported by the States and 31% are supported by the FBI.

Biometric image data

Biometric and image data collection by State criminal history repository, 2008 (table 3):

- Forty-six States and Guam accept latent fingerprint images.
- Thirty-six States and Guam accept flat fingerprint images.
- Thirty-four States and Guam accept palm print images.
- Two States accept facial images or digitized mug shots. Three States reported accepting facial recognition data information.
- A total of 19 States accept scars, marks, and tattoos biometric information.

Protection order information

Protection order information and records, 2008 (table 4):

- Twenty-five State repositories and Guam receive protection order information, with a reported total of over 966,000 records.
- Thirteen States reported the ability to flag criminal history records for protection orders.
- Twenty-five States and Guam operate with felony flagging capability for all criminal history record subjects.
- Thirteen States operate with felony flagging capability for some criminal history record subjects.
- Nine States do not have felony flagging capability for criminal history record subjects.

Sex offender registry information

State registry of sex offenders, 2008 (table 5):

- Forty-eight States and Guam reported a total of 661,000 registered sex offenders. The record count reported by the FBI for the NCIC National Sex Offender Registry is 561,706.
- A reported total of 472,000 registered sex offenders are listed on publicly available State registries.
- Twenty-six States and Guam reported that information on at least 80% of registered sex offenders is publicly available on State registries, corresponding to 308,480 registered sex offenders (figures based on FBI NCIC data).
- Twenty-four States and Guam reported that information on at least 90% of registered sex offenders is publicly available on State registries, corresponding to 240,881 registered sex offenders (figures

based on FBI NCIC data).

Community notification services

Community notification services and public access to records, 2008 (table 5a):

- Seventeen States offer a community notification service for sex offender residency, employment, or school.
- Seven States offer a community notification service for victims of crime.
- Forty States and Guam offer access to a sex offender registry.
- Twenty-six States and Guam offer access to orders of protection/protection orders.
- Twenty-six States and Guam offer access to wants and/or warrants/wanted persons.

State criminal history repository practices

Fingerprint record processing by State criminal history repository, 2008 (table 16):

- Thirty-two State repositories conduct “lights-out” processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention).
- Fifteen State repositories conduct lights-out processing of 80% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints.
- Eighteen State repositories conduct lights-out processing of 70% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints.
- Twenty State repositories conduct lights-out processing of 50% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints.

State criminal history repository operating hours, 2008 (table 17):

- Twenty-one States operate their repositories 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. Of those, 16 States also operate with fingerprint technicians onsite 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.

- Fifty States and Guam operate the repository at least 8 hours a day, Monday through Friday. Of those, 50 States also operate with fingerprint technicians onsite at least 8 hours per day, Monday through Friday.

Disposition data

Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 2001, 2003, 2006, and 2008 (table 6):

- Forty-nine States and Guam provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories, indicating that nearly 12.5 million were reported in 2008.

Final disposition reporting, 2008 (table 6a):

- A reported total of nearly 4.6 million final case dispositions were sent to the FBI from 26 States and Guam.
- Sixteen States send final case dispositions to the FBI with 90% or more by machine readable data (MRD).
- Ten States and Guam send final case dispositions to the FBI

with 80% or more via hard copy or paper.

Automation of disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 2008 (table 7):

- Thirty-eight States and Guam reported receiving court disposition data by automated means.
- Nine States reported that 25% or more of all dispositions received could not be linked to the arrest/charge information in the criminal history database.
- Thirty-two States reported that 30% or less of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific arrest record.
- Twenty-nine States reported that 20% or less of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific arrest record.
- Twenty-three States reported that 10% or less of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific arrest record.

Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository

—Arrests

Arrest records submitted electronically, 2008 (table 8):

- Forty-two States, the District of Columbia, and Guam reported a total of nearly 5,300 livescan devices in use as of December 31, 2008, for criminal justice purposes only.
- Forty States and the District of Columbia reported a total of nearly 7,000 livescan devices in use for noncriminal justice purposes only.
- Twenty-five States reported a total of over 2,200 livescan devices in use for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes.

Number of felony arrests and current status of backlog, 2008 (table 11):

- Thirty-seven States, the District of Columbia, and Guam reported a total of nearly 3.1 million felony arrests in 2008.

- Some States and territories indicated that, at the time of the survey, they had backlogs in entering arrest data into their criminal history databases. A total of nearly 298,000 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards for automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) databases were reported by 14 States.

—**Disposition data**

Length of time to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2008 (table 12):

- Twenty-three States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands reported a backlog of entering court disposition data into the criminal history database.
- A total of more than 1.6 million unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms are reported by 52 States, ranging from 52 in Illinois to 724,541 in Utah.

- Based on responses from 34 jurisdictions, the length of time between occurrence of the final felony court disposition and its receipt by the repository ranges from 1 hour or less in New Jersey and New York to 510 days in Kansas.
- Based on responses from 38 jurisdictions, the number of days between the receipt of a final felony court disposition and its entry into the criminal history database ranges from less than 1 day in Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, and Utah to 854 days in Kansas.

- Four States (California, Indiana, Ohio, and Rhode Island) use livescan devices in the courtroom to link positive identification with dispositions.

—**Admission to correctional facilities**

Length of time to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2008 (table 13):

- Based on responses from 41 jurisdictions, the length of time between the receipt of correctional information and its entry into the criminal history database ranges from 1 day or less in 24 jurisdictions, to 180 days in Alabama.
- Twenty-seven jurisdictions reported that at least one correctional agency reports by automated means.
- Twenty-five jurisdictions receive 95% or more of admission/status change/release activity information via agencies using automated reporting means.
- Eight jurisdictions indicate that they have or had backlogs in entering correctional information into their criminal history databases. A total of more than 1.5 million unprocessed or partially processed corrections reports are reported from five jurisdictions.

Criminal and noncriminal justice background checks

Criminal and noncriminal justice background checks submitted electronically, 2008 (table 9):

- Forty-nine States and the District of Columbia reported a total of nearly 10.7 million fingerprints submitted to the repository via livescan devices for criminal justice purposes.
- Forty-five States and the District of Columbia reported a total of over 7.7 million fingerprints submitted to the repository via livescan devices for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Thirty-one States and the District of Columbia reported that 80% or more of all criminal justice purpose fingerprints are submitted to the repository via livescan devices.
- Eighteen States and the District of Columbia reported that 90% or more of all criminal justice purpose fingerprints are

submitted via livescan devices.

- Twelve States reported that 80% or more of all noncriminal justice purpose fingerprints are submitted to the repository via livescan devices.
- Six States reported that 90% or more of all noncriminal justice purpose fingerprints are submitted via livescan devices.
- Twenty-nine States and Guam indicate that the fingerprint databases maintained by their State repositories contain some noncriminal justice fingerprints.
- Three States reported noncriminal justice fingerprints represent 50% or more of the criminal history fingerprint records.
- Twelve States reported noncriminal justice fingerprints represent 30% or more of the criminal history fingerprint records.
- Forty-seven States, the District of Columbia, and Guam reported a combined total of nearly 5,700 agencies

submitting fingerprints via livescan devices for criminal justice purposes.

- Forty-four States, the District of Columbia, and Guam reported a combined total of more than 10,300 agencies submitting fingerprints via livescan devices for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Twenty-seven States and the District of Columbia reported a combined total of more than 6,500 agencies without livescan devices that receive livescan services from other agencies.

Noncriminal justice applicant information, 2008 (table 9a)

- Seventeen States combine both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information in the same record. Of these, 12 States reported that more than 1.9 million records contained both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information. And of these 12 States, nine reported that these records represent from 3% to 21% of the total records in their

database, for an average of 8.1%.

Certification and privatization of fingerprint capture services, 2008 (table 10):

- Eleven States have programs to certify persons authorized to take fingerprints.
- Seventeen States have privatized the capture of noncriminal justice fingerprints.

Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2008 (table 14):

- Forty-three States and Guam reported receiving a total of over 42.3 million name-based noncriminal justice background check requests. Six States and Guam reported an identification rate of 95% or more.
- Twenty-four States received name-based noncriminal justice background checks via the Internet, with a reported total of over 37.8 million submitted online.

- Thirty-five States and Guam received name-based noncriminal justice background checks via the mail, with a reported total of over 2.2 million submitted that way.
- Six States received name-based noncriminal justice background checks via telephone, modem, or public walk-in access, with a reported total of 690,100 received by these various methods.

Noncriminal justice name-based background check processing, 2008 (table 14a):

- Thirty-two States and Guam reported at least four identifiers are required for name-based criminal history record searches. In most cases, these identifiers include first and last name, and date and year of birth. Five States require seven or more identifiers for a name-based criminal history records search.
- Twenty-five States and Guam reported at least four identifiers are required to “hit” before a name-based criminal history record search response is returned. In

most cases, these identifiers include first and last name, and date and year of birth. Six States and Guam require six or more identifiers to “hit” on a name-based search before a response is returned.

- Twenty States offer at least one search feature for name-based criminal history background checks.

Noncriminal justice name-based background check results, 2008 (table 14b):

- In 24 States and Guam, a name-based noncriminal justice background check returns the full criminal history record.
- In 17 States, a name-based noncriminal justice background check returns convictions only.

Noncriminal justice name-based background check authorizations/fees, 2008 (table 14c):

- Twenty States reported that written consent by the subject is required before a name-based search is conducted.

- Local agencies in 13 States and Guam are authorized to conduct name-based checks of state records for noncriminal justice purposes. Of these, seven States and Guam reported local authorized agencies charge fees ranging from \$1 to \$29, for an average fee of \$14.10.

Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2008 (table 15):

- Thirty-eight States and Guam retain some noncriminal justice fingerprints.
- Twenty States offer some form of “rap back” notification.
- In 31 States, the District of Columbia, and Guam, the full record is provided in response to a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check.
- In seven States, the results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check contain conviction information only.

Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background check requirements, 2008 (table 15a):

- Forty-nine States reported that criminal history background checks are legally required for the following:
 - nurses/elder caregivers (41 jurisdictions)
 - daycare providers (46 jurisdictions)
 - individuals who live in the residences of home-based daycare providers (40 jurisdictions)
 - school teachers (47 jurisdictions)
 - nonteaching school employees (38 jurisdictions)
 - volunteers working with children (30 jurisdictions)
 - prospective foster care parents (48 jurisdictions)
 - prospective adoptive parents (47 jurisdictions)
 - relative caregivers (26 jurisdictions)
 - nonteaching school personnel (38 jurisdictions)

- hazardous materials licensees (29 jurisdictions)

Fees for State criminal history repository services

FBI fee retention, 2008 (table 15b)

- Thirteen States and Guam, representing 25% of the responding jurisdictions, retrieve the Interstate Identification Index (III) record through the FBI and forward it to the requestor when the State check reveals a III record rather than forwarding the fingerprints to the FBI.
- Nine of these States and Guam retain the FBI fee, while none reported that the FBI fee is returned to the requestor.

Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2008 (table 18):

- Thirty-three States and Guam offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks, at an average price of \$27.10 with retention of fingerprints. Fees range

from \$10 in Idaho and New Mexico to \$75 in New York.

- Thirty-seven States offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks, at an average price of \$19.69 without retention of fingerprints. For those States that assess fees, the fees range between \$2 in Pennsylvania to \$75 in New York.
- Twenty-two States offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks for volunteers at an average price of \$21.71 with retention of fingerprints.
- Thirty-one States offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks for volunteers at an average price of \$16.23 without retention of fingerprints.

Fees charged for additional services by State criminal history repository, 2008 (table 19):

- Nineteen States and Guam allocate all fees collected for noncriminal justice background checks to

their State repository operations or support agencies.

- Thirteen States allocate all fees collected for such purposes to their States' general funds.
- Eight States allocate a percentage of collected fees to State repository operations.
- One State (West Virginia) allocates collected fees to its State Police retirement fund.

Fees charged for web-based services by State criminal history repository or other entity for noncriminal justice purposes, 2008 (table 20):

- Twenty State repositories provide web-based noncriminal justice background checks. Of the 19 repositories that charge a fee for this service, the average fee is \$15.51 per search.
- Sixteen State offices of court administration provide web-based noncriminal background checks with an average fee of \$13.05 collected by the private agency-maintained website. Of these collected fees, an

average of \$8.55 is returned to the State repository.

- Five States reported that repositories and offices of court administration both provide web-based noncriminal background checks. (Kansas, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.)

Data Tables

Table 1. Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2008

State	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file			Percent of arrests in database that have final dispositions recorded		Percent of felony charges with final disposition
	Total	Automated	Manual	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years	
Total	92,329,600	85,836,300	6,493,300			
Alabama	...	...	...	10%	10%	10%
Alaska	235,900	225,500	10,400	83	87	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	1,469,000	1,295,600	173,400	67	73	66
Arkansas	1,242,000	1,162,000	80,000	75	18	34
California	9,822,900	8,349,400	a 1,473,500	...	...	...
Colorado	1,417,100	1,380,000	37,100	67	na	39
Connecticut	1,199,100	1,039,600	159,500	95	95	95
Delaware	1,975,900	1,975,900	0	83	87	92
District of Columbia	1,054,800	693,800	361,000	...	...	...
Florida	5,533,800	5,533,800	0	60	48	69
Georgia	3,245,000	3,245,000	0	80	69	72
Guam	3,600	3,600	0	na	na	100
Hawaii	495,300	495,300	0	94	83	96
Idaho	301,000	301,000	c 0	c 55	40	60
Illinois	5,542,400	5,328,800	213,600	68	68	83
Indiana	1,376,600	708,900	667,700	47	46	...
Iowa	601,700	580,800	20,900	...	100	...
Kansas	1,226,100	760,900	465,200	56	47	58
Kentucky	1,120,800	1,120,800	0	31	13	...
Louisiana	2,090,900	1,446,400	644,500	...	...	...
Maine	502,300	354,000	148,300	71	30	69
Maryland	2,490,500	2,490,500	0	78	80	na
Massachusetts	3,464,700	2,755,000	709,700	d ...	...	...
Michigan	3,284,600	3,284,600	0	87	82	95
Minnesota	760,900	760,900	0	64	54	62
Mississippi	446,100	446,100	0	14	...	...
Missouri	1,403,400	1,248,700	154,700	81	80	86
Montana	194,300	194,300	0	42	63	37
Nebraska	338,500	338,500	0	62	71	69
Nevada	626,200	626,200	0	38	26	29
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	3,676,000	3,676,000	0	90	65	90
New Mexico	540,900	540,900	0	19	21	...
New York	7,049,600	7,049,600	0	88	93	89
North Carolina	1,557,300	1,532,300	25,000	85	90	95
North Dakota	141,300	122,000	19,300	81	85	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	1,939,100	1,939,100	0	46	47	...
Oklahoma	790,000	720,200	69,800	37	35	33
Oregon	1,332,500	1,332,500	0	63	59	...
Pennsylvania	2,320,100	1,993,000	327,100	72	62	90
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	955,800	955,600	200	90	90	90
South Carolina	1,450,600	1,401,500	49,100	67	...	98
South Dakota	232,800	224,800	8,000	95	95	95
Tennessee	1,714,400	1,532,100	182,300	45	65	45
Texas	9,073,700	9,073,700	0	62	70	43
Utah	600,100	600,100	0	68	45	77
Vermont	215,300	170,500	44,800	94	88	96
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	1,840,800	1,674,000	166,800	85	82	87
Washington	1,459,700	1,459,700	0	94	90	94
West Virginia	588,300	306,900	281,400	74	55	...
Wisconsin	1,228,900	1,228,900	0	72	74	78
Wyoming	157,000	157,000	0	80	78	100

Table 1 explanatory notes:

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

- The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the State criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and does *not* include release by police without charging, declinations to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court dispositions.
- The total number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history files does not include Alabama, American Samoa, New Hampshire, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, from which no data were submitted.

Data footnotes:

- a The California total number of combined criminal and applicant records on file as of December 31, 2008, was 20,295,178, of which 48.4% were criminal and 85% of the criminal records were automated.
- b Juvenile disposition data were not required to be submitted until July 2008, for day forward, not historic data. If juveniles are not calculated into the totals, then the numbers would be: a) 51.1%; b) 62.1%; c) 71.8%.
- c Total disposition numbers have fallen because of the acceptance of all arrests from the contributing agencies and the lack of a strong program to get declined prosecutions from the prosecutors.
- d Figures reflect arrest records maintained by the repository. Massachusetts has additional non-fingerprint supported records maintained by a separate agency.

Table 1a. Overview of State criminal history record system functions, 2008

State	Total number of fingerprint-based background checks	Background checks for criminal justice purposes		Background checks for noncriminal purposes (not retained)		Background checks for noncriminal purposes (retained)		Background checks for noncriminal purposes (2008 total)
		Number	Percent of 2008 volume	Number	Percent of 2008 volume	Number	Percent of 2008 volume	
Total	22,173,170	12,106,400		3,366,600		6,700,200		10,066,800
Alabama	223,400	169,500	76%	0	0%	53,900	24%	53,900
Alaska	55,700	23,000	41	0	0	32,700	58	32,700
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	461,700	234,100	51	149,600	32	78,000	17	227,600
Arkansas	177,600	103,500	58	2,000	1	72,100	41	74,100
California	3,272,600	1,579,300	48	0	0	1,693,300	52	1,693,300
Colorado	349,500	249,400	71	0	0	100,100	29	100,100
Connecticut	229,600	166,000	72	4,600	2	59,000	26	63,600
Delaware	77,900	41,600	53	0	0	36,300	47	36,300
District of Columbia	70,100	49,600	71	20,500	29	0	0	20,500
Florida	2,238,100	1,060,900	47	813,100	36	364,100	16	1,177,200
Georgia	789,600	506,100	64	283,500	36	0	0	283,500
Guam	4,200	3,700	87	500	13	0	0	500
Hawaii	56,300	33,100	59	23,200	41	0	0	23,200
Idaho	152,600	82,800	54	66,800	44	3,000	2	69,800
Illinois	1,163,900	691,500	59	253,500	22	218,900	19	472,400
Indiana	348,200	201,100	58	70,900	20	76,200	22	147,100
Iowa	96,700	87,700	91	9,000	9	0	0	9,000
Kansas	185,100	148,400	80	0	0	36,700	20	36,700
Kentucky	251,000	213,600	85	37,400	15	0	0	37,400
Louisiana	420,200	336,900	80	0	0	83,300	20	83,300
Maine	40,300	25,400	63	2,500	6	12,400	31	14,900
Maryland	412,900	234,000	57	0	0	178,900	43	178,900
Massachusetts	218,700	169,200	77	49,500	23	0	0	49,500
Michigan	772,100	435,100	56	10,000	1	327,000	42	337,000
Minnesota	199,600	153,900	77	45,700	23	0	0	45,700
Mississippi	188,400	77,600	41	110,800	59	0	0	110,800
Missouri	381,000	225,900	59	0	0	155,100	41	155,100
Montana	43,800	20,700	47	23,100	53	0	0	23,100
Nebraska	65,800	47,800	73	0	0	18,000	73	18,000
Nevada	255,500	109,100	43	119,700	47	26,700	10	146,400
New Hampshire	48,900	29,500	60	6,500	13	12,900	26	19,400
New Jersey	602,000	234,000	39	47,400	8	320,600	53	368,000
New Mexico	178,500	88,000	49	0	0	90,500	51	90,500
New York	1,300,000	730,100	56	0	0	569,900	44	569,900
North Carolina	321,800	148,500	46	128,000	40	45,300	14	173,300
North Dakota	20,100	11,800	59	8,300	41	0	0	8,300
Northern Mariana Isl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	1,354,100	308,200	23	0	0	1,045,900	77	1,045,900
Oklahoma	146,900	98,200	67	0	0	48,700	33	48,700
Oregon	207,400	122,800	59	59,200	29	25,400	12	84,600
Pennsylvania	568,870	283,200	50	258,900	46	26,800	5	285,700
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	52,900	39,400	74	13,500	26	0	0	13,500
South Carolina	308,300	275,700	89	23,900	8	8,700	3	32,600
South Dakota	49,500	27,100	55	21,800	44	600	1	22,400
Tennessee	585,300	393,100	67	0	0	192,200	33	192,200
Texas	1,683,600	914,200	54	129,700	8	639,700	38	769,400
Utah	171,500	106,900	62	63,600	37	1,000	1	64,600
Vermont	36,600	25,800	70	10,800	30	0	0	10,800
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	586,400	302,800	52	283,600	48	0	0	283,600
Washington	440,300	265,500	60	166,200	38	8,600	2	174,800
West Virginia	68,900	32,900	48	0	0	36,000	52	36,000
Wisconsin	201,300	172,500	86	28,800	14	0	0	28,800
Wyoming	37,900	15,700	41	20,500	54	1,700	4	22,200

Table 1a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a The number of noncriminal not-retained fingerprint searches includes 40,552 noncriminal justice checks that were not checked against the Minnesota database, but which were sent to the FBI.

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 2003, 2006, and 2008

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 2008			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total file	
	2003	2006	2008 total	Manual file	Automated file	2003	2006	2008	2003-2006	2006-2008
Total	70,983,400	81,926,000	92,329,600	6,493,300	85,836,300	91	90	93	15	13
Alabama	1,150,000	...	...	...	...	78%	...%	...%	...%	...%
Alaska	222,500	242,700	235,900	10,400	225,500	95	96	96	9	-3
American Samoa	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	1,689,800	1,334,700	1,469,000	173,400	1,295,600	61	87	88	-21	10
Arkansas	1,150,000	1,194,100	1,242,000	80,000	1,162,000	78	86	94	4	9
California	6,099,100	9,004,700	a 9,822,900	1,473,500	8,349,400	98	85	85	48	9
Colorado	1,136,600	1,254,000	1,417,100	37,100	1,380,000	100	77	97	10	13
Connecticut	1,427,700	1,108,800	1,199,100	159,500	1,039,600	85	82	87	-4	6
Delaware	488,600	580,000	1,975,900	0	1,975,900	90	100	100	11	241
District of Columbia	670,500	957,900	1,054,800	361,000	693,800	84	63	66	43	10
Florida	4,606,700	5,237,900	5,533,800	0	5,533,800	100	100	100	14	6
Georgia	2,542,700	2,866,700	3,245,000	0	3,245,000	100	100	100	13	13
Guam	...	31,800	3,600	0	3,600	...	100	100	...	-89
Hawaii	444,500	472,200	495,300	0	495,300	100	100	100	6	5
Idaho	212,800	244,100	301,000	0	301,000	100	100	100	11	23
Illinois	4,162,000	4,899,100	5,542,400	213,600	5,328,800	86	89	96	18	13
Indiana	1,061,100	1,242,500	1,376,600	667,700	708,900	100	46	52	17	11
Iowa	536,600	507,400	601,700	20,900	580,800	99	100	97	-5	19
Kansas	882,400	1,134,900	1,226,100	465,200	760,900	56	59	62	29	8
Kentucky	865,700	1,032,000	1,120,800	0	1,120,800	100	91	100	19	9
Louisiana	...	1,993,000	2,090,900	644,500	1,446,400	...	67	69	...	5
Maine	313,900	400,400	502,300	148,300	354,000	100	100	70	28	25
Maryland	1,162,400	3,345,600	b 2,490,500	0	2,490,500	c 100	100	100	188	-26
Massachusetts	3,533,300	2,907,600	3,464,700	709,700	2,755,000	79	75	80	-18	19
Michigan	1,521,700	2,100,000	3,284,600	0	3,284,600	100	100	100	38	56
Minnesota	532,000	672,200	760,900	0	760,900	90	100	100	26	13
Mississippi	291,200	381,900	446,100	0	446,100	100	100	100	31	17
Missouri	1,328,300	1,283,100	1,403,400	154,700	1,248,700	88	88	89	-3	9
Montana	164,000	179,100	194,300	0	194,300	100	100	100	9	9
Nebraska	280,000	306,400	338,500	0	338,500	100	100	100	9	10
Nevada	448,500	521,700	626,200	0	626,200	100	100	100	16	20
New Hampshire	310,500	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	1,747,400	2,662,800	3,676,000	0	3,676,000	100	100	100	52	38
New Mexico	844,500	448,500	540,900	0	540,900	100	100	100	-47	21
New York	5,976,200	6,803,600	7,049,600	0	7,049,600	100	100	100	14	4
North Carolina	1,077,300	1,200,000	1,557,300	25,000	1,532,300	99	96	98	11	30
North Dakota	114,200	129,900	141,300	19,300	122,000	83	85	86	13	9
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	1,468,600	1,771,700	1,939,100	0	1,939,100	97	100	100	21	10
Oklahoma	655,600	749,700	790,000	69,800	720,200	89	90	91	14	5
Oregon	1,112,100	1,238,000	1,332,500	0	1,332,500	100	100	100	11	8
Pennsylvania	1,869,900	2,094,000	2,320,100	327,100	1,993,000	100	100	86	25	11
Puerto Rico	209,200	261,500	...	...	...	100	100	...	53	...
Rhode Island	229,000	350,000	955,800	200	955,600	100	100	100	53	173
South Carolina	1,192,400	1,371,700	1,450,600	49,100	1,401,500	96	96	97	15	6
South Dakota	192,600	255,000	232,800	8,000	224,800	90	92	97	32	-9
Tennessee	3,000,000	1,523,300	d 1,714,400	182,300	1,532,100	100	88	89	-49	13
Texas	7,184,500	7,986,300	9,073,700	0	9,073,700	100	100	100	11	14
Utah	487,500	545,000	600,100	0	600,100	100	100	100	12	10
Vermont	193,100	209,400	215,300	44,800	170,500	70	77	79	8	3
Virgin Islands	...	13,100	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
Virginia	1,487,600	1,704,600	1,840,800	166,800	1,674,000	89	90	91	15	8
Washington	1,049,500	1,346,000	1,459,700	0	1,459,700	100	100	100	28	8
West Virginia	530,600	543,000	588,300	281,400	306,900	40	46	52	2	8
Wisconsin	1,007,400	1,138,800	1,228,900	0	1,228,900	100	100	100	13	8
Wyoming	119,100	143,300	157,000	0	157,000	100	100	100	20	10

Table 2 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- The totals for the percent of automated files and the percent change in total files represent percentages of column totals, not averages.
- The total number of subjects in manual and automated State criminal history files for 2008 does not include Alabama, American Samoa, New Hampshire, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, from which no data was submitted.
- The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the State criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and does not include the master name index.

Data footnotes:

- a The California figures for 2006 and 2008 were updated subsequent to this report being published. The numbers in this table represent the accurate numbers for the state. Note: the figures for 2006 have been changed in this table, but **not** in the corresponding table included in the *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2006* report.
- b The total increased due to changes in processing operations.
- c The 2008 numbers decreased due to consolidations and expungements.
- d The Tennessee figure represents the total number of criminal history files/fingerprint cards in the database, which may include multiple files for an individual offender.

Table 3. Biometric and image data collection by State criminal history repository, 2008

State	Repository accepted biometric information									
	Latent prints	Flat prints	2-finger prints for ID purposes	2-finger prints for incarceration/release	Palm prints	Facial images/mug shots	Scars, marks, tattoos	Facial recognition data	1- or 2-finger prints for dispositions	Other
Alabama	X	X							X	
Alaska		X			X				X	
American Samoa										
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Arkansas	X				X		X			Rolled 10 prints
California	X	X	X	X	X					
Colorado	X									
Connecticut	X	X	X		X		X			4-finger prints for ID
Delaware	X	X			X		X			
District of Columbia										
Florida	X	X	X							10 print criminal, 10 print civil
Georgia	X									
Guam	X	X			X					
Hawaii	X	X			X		X			
Idaho	X	X			X					
Illinois	X	X			X					a
Indiana	X									
Iowa	X	X			X		X			
Kansas	X	X			X		X			
Kentucky	X	X					X			
Louisiana	X	X	X		X		X			
Maine	X									
Maryland	X	X			X		X			Rolled 10 prints
Massachusetts	X	X	X							Rolled 10 prints
Michigan	X	X					X	X		
Minnesota	X	X			X		X	X		
Mississippi	X	X	X							
Missouri	X				X		X			
Montana										Rolled 10 prints
Nebraska	X	X	X		X					
Nevada	X									Rolled 10 prints includes flat
New Hampshire	X	X			X		X			
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X					
New Mexico	X	X			X					
New York	X	X	X	X						
North Carolina	X	X			X					
North Dakota	X				X					
Northern Mariana Islands										
Ohio	X				X					
Oklahoma	X				X		X	X		
Oregon	X	X			X					
Pennsylvania	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Puerto Rico										
Rhode Island	X	X	X		X		X			
South Carolina			X		X					Rolled 10 prints
South Dakota	X	X			X					
Tennessee	X				X					Signatures
Texas	X	X			X		X			
Utah	X	X								
Vermont	X	X			X		X			
Virgin Islands										
Virginia	X	X	X		X					
Washington	X	X								Dispositions with 4-finger slap print
West Virginia	X	X								
Wisconsin	X				X		X			
Wyoming		X			X					Rolled 10 print

Table 3 explanatory notes:

Data footnotes:

- a Palm prints are retained in the archives and are not used for matching.

Table 4. Protection order information and records, 2008

State	Repository receives protection order information	Number of repository protection order records	Number of records also in FBI-NCIC Protective Order File	Repository able to flag criminal history records for protection orders	Felony flagging capability for criminal history record subjects
Total		966,027	784,131		
Alabama	No			No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Alaska	Yes	1,759	1,151	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	Yes	11,742 a	18,842	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Arkansas	Yes	...	5,552	Yes	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
California	Yes	281,998	209,980	No	No
Colorado	No			Yes	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Connecticut	No			Yes	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Delaware	Yes	4,120	1,328	Yes	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Yes	182,506	182,506	No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Georgia	Yes	7,352	7,193	Yes	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Guam	Yes	58	188	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Hawaii	Yes	28,895 b	0	Yes	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Idaho	Yes	631	631	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Illinois	Yes	86,581	86,581	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Indiana	No			No c	No
Iowa	No			No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Kansas	No			No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Kentucky	No			No	No
Louisiana	No			No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Maine	No			No	No
Maryland	No			No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Massachusetts	No			Yes	No
Michigan	Yes d	19,437	18,222	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Minnesota	Yes	8,959 e	8,875	No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Mississippi	No			No	No
Missouri	Yes	13,084	13,084	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Montana	No			No	No
Nebraska	No			No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Nevada	Yes	14,597	0	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
New Hampshire	No			...	...
New Jersey	Yes	160,000	160,000	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
New Mexico	No			Yes	...
New York	No			No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
North Carolina	No			No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
North Dakota	Yes	950		No	No
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	No			No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Oklahoma	No			No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Oregon	No			No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Pennsylvania	Yes	29,589	...	No	No
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	Yes	4,941	...	Yes	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
South Carolina	Yes	...	...	No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
South Dakota	No			No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Tennessee	Yes	...	13,693	No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
Texas	Yes	14,435	13,714	No	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions f
Utah	Yes	48,804	3,378	No	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Vermont	No			Yes	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	Yes	23,207	23,207	No	...
Washington	No			Yes	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
West Virginia	No			Yes	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Wisconsin	Yes	15,864	15,413	Yes	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
Wyoming	Yes	6,518	593	No g	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions

Table 4 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- ... Not available.

Data footnotes:

- a Figure refers to active orders as of 2/9/09.
- b This figure includes inactive orders that are still in the database.
- c Protection order information is maintained by the Indiana State Police Criminal Justice Data Division. The repository queries the file daily with regard to firearm permit holders and new applications.
- d Protective orders are available through the State network but are not considered part of the criminal history because they are not fingerprint-based.
- e Figures are as of 4/7/09.
- f All records after 1994 are flagged, not prior.
- g Queries spawn a check of the State Protective Order database.

Table 5. State registry of sex offenders, 2008

State	Total number of registered sex offenders	Number of registered sex offenders on publicly available State registry	Actual total record count from FBI-NCIC (1/1/2009)	Percentage on publicly available State registry	
Total	661,000	472,000	561,706		
Alabama	10,900	7,400	6,173	68%	a
Alaska	2,500	2,500	2,156	100	
American Samoa	...	...	...	...
Arizona	14,600	3,500	12,587	24	b
Arkansas	8,900	5,500	6,866	62	
California	115,900	65,800	62,352	57	
Colorado	10,400	10,400	9,567	100	
Connecticut	3,500	3,500	4,443	100	
Delaware	3,600	2,400	3,548	67	
District of Columbia	...	...	1,149	...	
Florida	50,700	50,700	50,505	100	
Georgia	16,500	16,500	13,877	100	
Guam	500	500	246	100	
Hawaii	2,800	1,900	1,953	68	
Idaho	3,200	3,200	3,101	100	
Illinois	20,200	25,400	20,803	100	
Indiana	...	...	10,627	...	c
Iowa	5,000	4,900	4,821	98	
Kansas	6,800	4,700	3,645	69	
Kentucky	7,300	5,700	5,708	78	
Louisiana	9,800	9,800	7,423	100	
Maine	3,300	3,300	3,188	100	
Maryland	6,100	3,100	5,908	51	
Massachusetts	10,600	1,700	13,326	16	
Michigan	43,800	41,500	40,671	95	
Minnesota	14,800	800	13,909	50	
Mississippi	5,300	5,300	4,074	100	
Missouri	7,300	7,200	6,896	99	
Montana	1,800	1,800	1,826	100	
Nebraska	2,900	1,300	2,896	45	
Nevada	6,400	2,400	2,701	38	
New Hampshire	4,100	1,600	2,252	39	
New Jersey	12,400	2,800	12,288	23	
New Mexico	2,500	2,400	2,699	96	
New York	28,000	16,600	27,827	59	
North Carolina	12,000	...	11,358	...	
North Dakota	1,400	1,300	1,093	93	
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...
Ohio	19,700	18,700	13,773	95	
Oklahoma	...	...	6,367	...	
Oregon	15,400	800	14,092	50	e
Pennsylvania	10,300	10,200	8,234	99	
Puerto Rico	...	...	237	...	
Rhode Island	1,300	...	1,365	...	
South Carolina	11,200	10,700	6,708	96	
South Dakota	2,500	2,500	2,493	100	
Tennessee	12,000	11,100	10,593	93	
Texas	55,800	48,800	49,044	87	
Utah	6,200	6,200	3,379	100	
Vermont	2,400	400	2,079	17	
Virgin Islands	...	...	39	...	
Virginia	18,500	18,500	15,694	100	
Washington	20,200	1,000	20,820	50	
West Virginia	3,500	3,400	2,618	97	
Wisconsin	23,600	21,000	18,555	89	
Wyoming	2,600	1,300	1,154	50	

Table 5 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100, except for the FBI-NCIC record count.
- ... Not available.
- The total number of State registered sex offenders does not include American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Indiana, the Northern Mariana Islands, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, from which no data was submitted.

Data footnotes:

- a Total figure in the database was 10,883 as of 3/25/2009.
- b Only level 2 and 3 offenders are posted on the site.
- c The Indiana Sex Offender Registry is maintained by the Indiana Department of Correction in partnership with the Indiana Sheriffs' Association.
- d Does not include the number of persons incarcerated (1,480) awaiting release, as Oregon law does not require them to register until they are released.
- e Oregon registry is for high-risk offenders only.

Table 5a. Community notification services and public access to records, 2008

State	Community notification services?	In addition to criminal history information, to what other records did your State provide access in 2008?						
		Sex offender registry	Orders of protection / Protection orders	Wants and warrants	Retained applicant prints	Rap back for criminal justice purposes	Wanted Persons	Firearm registration
Alabama					X	X		
Alaska	Sex offender residence, employment, or school	X	X	X	X			a
American Samoa	...							
Arizona		X	X	X			X	
Arkansas	Sex offender residence, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims	X	X	X			X	
California			X	X	X	X	X	
Colorado	Sex offender residence, employment, or school	X	X	X		X	X	X
Connecticut		X			X	X		
Delaware	Sex offender residence, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims	X	X	X	X	X	X	
District of Columbia	...							c
Florida	Sex offender residence, employment, or school	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Georgia		X	X					d
Guam		X	X	X			X	
Hawaii	Sex offender residence, employment, or school	X	X					e
Idaho		X	X	X			X	
Illinois		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana								f
Iowa		X						
Kansas		X		X	X			
Kentucky		X						
Louisiana	Sex offender residence, employment, or school	X		X	X	X	X	X
Maine		X						
Maryland	Sex offender residence, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims	X			X	X		X
Massachusetts		X						X
Michigan	Sex offender residence, employment, or school	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota		X	X	X			X	
Mississippi	Sex offender residence, employment, or school	X		X			X	
Missouri	Victim notification to crime victims	X						
Montana		X						
Nebraska			X	X	X	X	X	g
Nevada	Sex offender residence, employment, or school	X	X	X		X		h
New Hampshire								
New Jersey		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico		X			X			
New York	Sex offender residence, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims	X	X	X	x	X	X	
North Carolina	Sex offender residency, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims	X			X			X
North Dakota	No	X	X	X				
Northern Mariana Islands	...				X	X		
Ohio		X			X		X	
Oklahoma								
Oregon						X		i
Pennsylvania	Sex offender residence, employment, or school	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Puerto Rico	...							
Rhode Island		X	X	X			X	X
South Carolina		X			X		X	
South Dakota								
Tennessee		X	X				X	
Texas								
Utah			X	X	X			
Vermont	Sex offender residence, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims	X	X	X	X		X	
Virgin Islands	...							
Virginia	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X	X	X				
Washington	No	X						
West Virginia	No	X						k
Wisconsin	No	X	X	X			X	
Wyoming	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X	X	X	X		X	X

Table 5a explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Data footnotes:

- a Alaska also provides rap back for certain government agencies.
- b In addition to criminal history information, Colorado provides access to the Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) file.
- c Public may sign up for email notification of Sexually Violent Predators (SVPs).
- d Georgia contributes data to the NCIC wanted persons file, but does not maintain a local database.
- e Orders of protection are not accessible by the public but can be accessed by statewide criminal justice users.
- f Firearm permits and rap-back for those permit holders to Indiana State Police firearms section.
- g Missing persons, concealed handgun permits.
- h CCW, Parole and Probation, DMV vehicle and driver's license. CCW permit fingerprints are for rap back only.
- i Some Department of Corrections.
- j Permit to carry a firearm.
- k Child abuse registry/concealed weapons permit.

Table 6. Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 2001, 2003, 2006, and 2008

State	Number of final case dispositions				Percent change		
	2001	2003	2006	2008	2001-2003	2003-2006	2006-2008
Total	9,035,300	9,552,100	10,475,400	12,487,800			
Alabama	...	...	...	65,500	...	...	...
Alaska	46,500	51,000	47,200	46,200	10%	-7%	-2%
American Samoa	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
Arizona	296,800	406,700	255,800	185,800	-37	-37	-27
Arkansas	127,400	96,500	114,000	185,800	-24	18	63
California	1,058,000	...	1,500,000	1,784,100	...	...	19
Colorado	29,900	46,900	36,000	22,800	57	-23	-37
Connecticut	108,100	68,900	...	104,800	-36	...	...
Delaware	104,900	105,900	154,200	127,000	1	46	-18
District of Columbia	...	21,000	28,500	...	...	36	...
Florida	843,900	a 644,700	1,036,600	b 1,316,800	c -24	61	27
Georgia	360,000	397,400	454,600	600,600	10	14	32
Guam	...	...	500	900	...	...	74
Hawaii	99,000	68,800	75,100	51,200	-31	9	-32
Idaho	21,600	37,000	111,500	d 126,000	71	201	13
Illinois	400	...	492,500	436,600	...	...	-11
Indiana	113,000	222,000	211,400	201,600	96	-5	-5
Iowa	67,400	121,900	141,500	253,400	81	16	79
Kansas	86,700	99,100	240,200	192,900	14	142	-20
Kentucky	31,900	20,000	101,600	e 291,300	-37	408	187
Louisiana	21,200	26,200	15,000	18,600	24	-43	24
Maine	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...
Maryland	190,800	190,800	58,500	335,900	0	-69	474
Massachusetts	...	...	424,700	423,200	f ...	...	-1
Michigan	559,800	332,200	295,000	348,000	-41	-11	18
Minnesota	1,372,300	1,521,700	...	230,100	g 11	38	-89
Mississippi	100	1,600	13,300	13,100	1500	731	-2
Missouri	1,013,700	1,328,300	158,200	188,500	31	-3	-85
Montana	15,000	16,900	h 17,800	h 21,400	13	5	20
Nebraska	38,900	55,000	51,100	47,900	41	-7	-6
Nevada	45,000	180,000	84,000	35,900	300	-53	-57
New Hampshire	...	45,100	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	337,500	i 354,100	465,900	525,700	5	32	13
New Mexico	...	...	14,300	16,300	...	...	14
New York	679,200	722,500	482,900	517,400	6	-33	7
North Carolina	...	...	...	312,500	...	...	...
North Dakota	8,800	10,900	12,500	19,000	24	15	52
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	158,600	262,700	211,100	288,300	66	-20	37
Oklahoma	4,600	...	56,400	68,800	...	...	22
Oregon	176,200	...	166,000	190,600	...	...	15
Pennsylvania	102,600	195,900	331,400	157,300	91	69	...
Puerto Rico	59,900	...	53,500	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	72,000	...	...	13,300	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	199,600	204,500	...	...	2
South Dakota	...	...	42,900	64,900	j ...	...	51
Tennessee	...	94,500	131,300	235,600	...	39	79
Texas	...	744,500	1,015,300	986,200	...	36	-3
Utah	61,400	26,600	158,200	k 180,600	-57	495	14
Vermont	28,700	36,400	29,100	28,500	27	-20	-2
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	335,900	353,900	315,700	433,600	5	-11	37
Washington	289,200	221,400	262,000	305,200	-23	18	16
West Virginia	...	111,600	43,000	46,000	...	-61	7
Wisconsin	63,200	301,700	354,700	211,000	377	18	-41
Wyoming	5,200	9,800	10,500	16,400	88	7	56

Table 6 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- Final dispositions include release by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition.
- Except for Ohio, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 2001 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003), Table 3.
- Except for Ohio, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 2003 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2003* (February 2006), Table 3.

Data footnotes:

- a Figure includes all Florida charge levels for calendar year 2001.
- b 818,953 entered into the Florida computerized criminal history (CCH) file.
- c Figure includes dispositions received where there is no associated fingerprint-based arrest in CCH.
- d Increase due to Idaho beginning to receive all dispositions and discarding those not matching.
- e Increase due to Kentucky beginning Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to CCH interface and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to CCH database.
- f The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Currently these dispositions are not submitted to the repository. Ninety-nine percent of records in the Massachusetts database have dispositions.
- g Figure includes all transmissions (not unique court files), including juvenile dispositions
- h 2003 Nevada total included incomplete dispositions. 2006 total does not include incomplete dispositions.
- i The figure represents final New Jersey charge dispositions.
- j Figure represents total dispositions received; however, several of those cases were reported multiple times (each time a clerk makes a change, information is received again). There is no way to separate those from the count.
- k Increase due to online connectivity of Utah courts and other system changes.

Table 6a. Final disposition reporting, 2008

State	Total final case dispositions received in 2008	How many sent to FBI?	Percent of FBI-forwarded dispositions sent by machine readable data (MRD)	Percent of FBI-forwarded dispositions sent via hard copy or paper	Percent of FBI-forwarded dispositions sent by Interstate Identification Index (III) Message Key	
Total	12,727,000	4,603,500				
Alabama	65,500	...	...	...	...
Alaska	46,200	32,400	100%	0%	0%	a
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	425,000	425,000	99.9	0.01	99.9	b
Arkansas	185,800	185,800	69	31	0	
California	1,784,100	784,100	100	0	0	
Colorado	22,800	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut	104,800	0	0	100	0	
Delaware	127,000	0	0	0	0	
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	1,316,800	c 0	d 0	0	0	
Georgia	600,600	600,600	100	0	0	
Guam	900	200	...	85	...	
Hawaii	51,200	47,200	100	0	0	
Idaho	126,000	0	0	0	0	e
Illinois	436,600	0	0	0	0	
Indiana	201,600	0	0	0	0	f
Iowa	253,400	0	0	0	0	
Kansas	192,900	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky	291,300	29,100	0	100	0	
Louisiana	18,600	0	0	0	0	
Maine	10,200	0	0	0	0	
Maryland	335,900	0	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	423,200	0	0	0	0	
Michigan	348,000	30,000	0	100	0	
Minnesota	230,100	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	13,100	0	0	0	0	
Missouri	188,500	169,700	90	10	0	
Montana	21,400	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska	47,900	0	0	g 0	0	
Nevada	35,900	9,200	0	100	0	
New Hampshire	...	...	0	100	0	
New Jersey	525,700	0	h 0	0	0	
New Mexico	16,300	9,900	0	100	0	
New York	517,400	...	i 90	10	0	
North Carolina	312,500	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	19,000	19,000	100	0	0	
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	....	....	....
Ohio	288,300	288,300	100	0	0	
Oklahoma	68,800	14,300	100	0	0	
Oregon	190,600	0	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	157,300	145,400	100	0	0	
Puerto Rico	...	...	....	....	....
Rhode Island	13,300	13,300	0	0	100	
South Carolina	204,500	204,500	100	0	0	
South Dakota	64,900	j ...	98	2		
Tennessee	235,600	235,600	75	25	0	
Texas	986,200	986,200	100	0	0	
Utah	180,600	0	0	0	0	
Vermont	28,500	15,400	0	100	0	
Virgin Islands	...	...	....	....	....
Virginia	433,600	10,700	0	100	0	
Washington	305,200	299,000	100	...	0	
West Virginia	46,000	29,000	...	100	...	
Wisconsin	211,000	3,200	0	100	0	
Wyoming	16,400	16,400	90	0	10	

Table 6a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a Not all criminal history records maintained in Alaska's CCH are based on positive fingerprint identification. Consequently, unable to send to FBI in these cases.
- b 99.9% MRD through May/June 2008; 99.99% through III beginning June 2008.
- c 818,953 entered into the Florida CCH file.
- d Florida is an NFF state and does not submit dispositions to the FBI.
- e Idaho is an NFF state and does not submit dispositions to the FBI.
- f Indiana is beginning to test sending dispositions via the III Message Key.
- g Nebraska has migrated to a new criminal history system and has not been able to submit a working MRD. The Nebraska State Police has continuously worked with the FBI to ensure MRD information is sent in a timely manner.
- h New Jersey is an NFF state and does not submit dispositions to the FBI.
- i One hundred percent of those convicted were sent to the FBI.
- j Figure represents total dispositions received; however, several were reported multiple times. There is no way to separate those from the count.

Table 7. Automation of disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 2008

State	Percentage of all dispositions received that could <u>not</u> be linked to a specific arrest record		Was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means?	Does your state have a statewide Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)?	Does the AOC provide disposition information to the state repository?
Total					
Alabama	100%	a	No	Yes	Yes
Alaska	14		No	Yes	Yes
American Samoa	...		...	...	...
Arizona	15		Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	5		Yes	Yes	Yes
California	42		Yes	Yes	No
Colorado	na		Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	...		Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	0		Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	...		...	...	...
Florida	34	b	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	...	c	Yes	Yes	...
Guam	na		Yes	Yes	...
Hawaii	2		Yes	Yes	Yes
Idaho	40		Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	5		Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	29		No	Yes	d
Iowa	0		Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	35		Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	60		Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	...		Yes	Yes	No
Maine	0		Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	27		Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	0		No	Yes	No
Michigan	11		Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	14		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	20		No	Yes	No
Missouri	6		Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	13		Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska	0		Yes	Yes	Yes
Nevada	10		Yes	Yes	No
New Hampshire	...		No	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	...		Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	10		No	Yes	No
New York	1		Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	7		Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	...		No	Yes	No
Northern Mariana Islands	...		...	...	...
Ohio	10		Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma	0		No	Yes	No
Oregon	...		Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	22		Yes	Yes	Yes
Puerto Rico	...		...	...	...
Rhode Island	4		Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	...		Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	...		Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	10		Yes	Yes	Yes
Texas	0		Yes	Yes	No
Utah	57		Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	0		No	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	...		No	No	...
Virginia	9		Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	2		Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	...		No	Yes	No
Wisconsin	7		Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	1		No	No	No

Table 7 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a In Alabama, the 2008 dispositions have not been entered due to a backlog.
- b Florida State law requires that juvenile arrests be reported to the repository for felonies and only certain specified misdemeanor offenses. As of 7/1/08, clerks of court are required to submit all juvenile dispositions. For this reason, many juvenile dispositions reported relate to offenses for which the repository did not receive arrest fingerprints.
- c In Georgia, it is unknown how many dispositions are submitted by law enforcement vs. courts, although the majority would be from individual courts. With new computerized criminal history (CCH), the repository will be linking dispositions to individual charges.
- d Indiana's repository is currently receiving the bulk of dispositions from the Prosecuting Attorneys' system, PROSLINK. The court Judicial Technology Advisory Committee (JTAC) is building a statewide automated court reporting system that will ultimately send dispositions electronically to the repository.

Table 8. Arrest records submitted electronically, 2008

State	Number of livescan devices in use as of 12/31/2008					
	Criminal justice purposes only	Noncriminal justice purposes only	Used for both criminal and noncriminal	Grand total number of devices		
Total	5,271	6,953	2,245	14,021		
Alabama	76	117	0	193		
Alaska	10	1	0	11		
American Samoa	...	...	...	...
Arizona	116	0	0	116	a	
Arkansas	27	0	0	27		
California	524	1,875	279	2,678		
Colorado	150	15	165	165		
Connecticut	0	27	120	147		
Delaware	68	6	0	74		
District of Columbia	15	1	0	16		
Florida	172	631	na	803		
Georgia	407	b	
Guam	1	0	0	1		
Hawaii	19	31	0	50		
Idaho	32	9	0	41		
Illinois	489	219	...	708		
Indiana	64	58	0	122		
Iowa	55	2	0	57		
Kansas	88	3	88	91		
Kentucky	104	31	12	147		
Louisiana	179	30	179	209		
Maine	4	0	8	12		
Maryland	81	39	0	120		
Massachusetts	175	2	0	177	c	
Michigan	400	155	400	555		
Minnesota	167	14	0	181		
Mississippi	81	95	25	201		
Missouri	228	29	0	257		
Montana	0	3	25	28		
Nebraska	0	0	24	24		
Nevada	22	59	81	162	d	
New Hampshire	28	2	28	58		
New Jersey	394	30	0	424		
New Mexico	34	29	0	63		
New York	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	na	na	189	189		
North Dakota	0	0	10	10		
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...
Ohio	182	2,735	0	2,917		
Oklahoma	6	4	41	51		
Oregon	44	e	19	e	63	e
Pennsylvania	16	136	198	350		
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	52	1	53	53		
South Carolina	80	35	1	116		
South Dakota	5	4	22	31		
Tennessee	130	95	0	255		
Texas	450	93	0	543		
Utah	39	47	15	101		
Vermont	22	0	19	41		
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...
Virginia	285	123	140	548		
Washington	26	99	77	202		
West Virginia	0	10	0	10		
Wisconsin	109	39	46	194		
Wyoming	22	0	0	22		

Table 8 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a Noncriminal prints are not sent electronically.
- b It is unknown how many livescan devices are used for only criminal justice purposes. They may be used exclusively for criminal arrest processing or may provide local service for employment/licensing applicants.
- c All livescan devices are capable of submitting criminal and noncriminal fingerprints; however, policy prohibits the submission of applicant prints.
- d Total figure refers to number known by Nevada Department of Public Safety only.
- e Most livescan devices represented here are at county jails that book for all local law enforcement within the county (PD, SO, SP). Twenty-five of 36 total counties.

Table 9. Criminal and noncriminal justice background checks submitted electronically, 2008

State	Number of fingerprints submitted via livescan devices				Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints in State criminal history records	Total number of agencies submitting fingerprints via livescan devices		Total number of agencies without livescan that receive livescan services from other agencies
	Criminal justice purposes	Percentage of total	Noncriminal justice purposes	Percentage of total		Criminal justice purposes	Noncriminal justice purposes	
Total	10,652,300		7,746,900			5,687	10,363	6,563
Alabama	132,100	78%	32,800	63%	30%	62	2	...
Alaska	20,900	78	0	<1	35	10	1	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	107,600	93	0	0	0	70	0	48
Arkansas	75,100	86	72,100	0	50	27	0	0
California	1,579,300	99	1,896,400	96	51	839	940	...
Colorado	234,400	94	36,800	37	3	93	100	na
Connecticut	165,800	74	12,600	26	33	95	147	0
Delaware	30,400	48	32,500	52	30	68	1	0
District of Columbia	49,600	98	49,600	2	...	20	2	146
Florida	983,900	93	930,600	81	26	81	5,503	1,292
Georgia	474,800	64	215,100	36	0	...	...	...
Guam	0	1	0	1	8	1	1	0
Hawaii	33,100	90	23,200	68	0	5	7	1
Idaho	67,900	82	23,100	33	0	27	1	66
Illinois	623,000	65	225,900	24	6	379	113	...
Indiana	180,400	90	40,300	57	7	61	4	600+
Iowa	87,700	80	900	na	0	49	50	na
Kansas	106,300	71	3,200	91	...	88	3	...
Kentucky	208,800	98	11,100	30	0	104	43	754
Louisiana	307,700	91	11,200	4	20	179	30	...
Maine	11,600	46	0	2	33	12	12	114
Maryland	220,300	94	65,000	36	33	70	29	80
Massachusetts	135,300	80	300	1	...	175	175	5
Michigan	426,400	95	313,900	98	24	260	33	300
Minnesota	152,300	99	251,200	55	b	0	2	966
Mississippi	69,800	90	50,300	45	0	64	62	...
Missouri	206,200	84	115,500	85	28	183	6	538
Montana	18,100	87	22,000	95	0	25	28	27
Nebraska	34,800	73	8,100	50	0	20	24	6
Nevada	98,700	90	63,400	43	45	22	44	91
New Hampshire	23,500	...	16,700	...	...	30	30	...
New Jersey	185,800	79	326,900	87	47	371	50	0
New Mexico	64,300	74	85,000	89	19	30	24	260+
New York	530,600	88	451,500	74	40	242	92	33
North Carolina	4,700	88	123,300	12	11	189	189	310
North Dakota	7,200	61	100	1	0	10	3	15
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	328,500	81	957,700	92	0	173	2,141	874
Oklahoma	72,800	55	6,500	13	26	47	1	240
Oregon	102,000	76	800	<1	6	40	19	5
Pennsylvania	281,200	55	251,100	45	5	409	7	217
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	39,400	100	13,500	100	0	46	47	3
South Carolina	180,700	65	10,900	43	...	43	3	na
South Dakota	23,200	85	0	0	...	27	0	20
Tennessee	380,700	96	173,200	89	5	...	...	...
Texas	798,900	87	530,900	68	17	330	92	...
Utah	85,500	80	38,200	60	<1	36	42	...
Vermont	4,400	17	9,000	84	<1	17	17	...
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	280,200	93	138,000	74	0	222	90	0
Washington	238,200	88	89,700	60	1	77	99	...
West Virginia	...	0	4,700	8	50	...	2	...
Wisconsin	159,100	92	12,100	8	...	115	52	370
Wyoming	19,100	100	0	0	...	18	...	42

Table 9 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a Figure represents number of locations, not machines.
- b These are the percentages of prints submitted via livescan to the repository. One hundred percent are submitted electronically to the FBI.
- c Total figure refers to number known by Nevada Department of Public Safety only.
- d Most livescan devices represented here are at county jails that book for all local law enforcement within the county (PD, SO, SP). Twenty-five of 36 total counties.
- e South Dakota does have agencies that use livescan devices to print applicants, but the cards are printed out and mailed to the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), not submitted electronically via livescan.

Table 9a. Noncriminal justice applicant information, 2008

State	Does your state combine both criminal events and non-criminal justice applicant information in the same record?	If so, how many records on your database contain both criminal events and non-criminal justice applicant information?	Of the total records in your database, what percentage represents records that contain both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information?
Alabama	No		
Alaska	No		
American Samoa	...	...	...
Arizona	No		
Arkansas	No		
California	Yes	...	...
Colorado	Yes	296,885	21%
Connecticut	Yes	...	...
Delaware	Yes	70,952	11
District of Columbia	...	...	...
Florida	No		
Georgia	No		
Guam	No		
Hawaii	No		
Idaho	No		
Illinois	Yes	348,051	6
Indiana	No		
Iowa	No		
Kansas	No		
Kentucky	No		
Louisiana	Yes	187,777	...
Maine	No		
Maryland	Yes		
Massachusetts	No		
Michigan	Yes	90,255	3
Minnesota	No		
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	Yes	89,212	6
Montana	No		
Nebraska	No		
Nevada	No		
New Hampshire	No		
New Jersey	Yes	...	...
New Mexico	No		
New York	Yes	770,422	11
North Carolina	No		
North Dakota	No		
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...
Ohio	No		
Oklahoma	Yes	40,999	3
Oregon	Yes	53,049	4
Pennsylvania	Yes	42,984	8
Puerto Rico	...	...	...
Rhode Island	Yes	3,193	...
South Carolina	No		
South Dakota	No		
Tennessee	No		
Texas	No		
Utah	No		
Vermont	No		
Virgin Islands	...	...	...
Virginia	No		
Washington	Yes	594	0
West Virginia	Yes	...	...
Wisconsin	No		
Wyoming	No		

Table 9a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 10. Certification and privatization of fingerprint capture services, 2008

State	Does your State have a certification program for persons taking fingerprints?	Established through legislation?	Has your State privatized the taking of noncriminal justice fingerprints?	Does the vendor assess a fee above what the State charges to perform the background check?	If so, what is the fee?	Does the vendor provide any additional services besides the fingerprint capture (e.g., evaluating responses for the requestor, sending responses back to the requestor)?
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No		\$	
Alaska	No		No	Yes	Varies	No
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	No		No			
Arkansas	Yes	No	No			
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies	...
Colorado	No		No	Yes	Varies	
Connecticut	No		No			
Delaware	No		No			
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	No		Yes	Yes	Varies	No
Georgia	No		No	Yes	12.9	Receive and route results to authorized entities.
Guam	No		No			
Hawaii	No		No			
Idaho	No		No			a
Illinois	No		Yes	Yes	Varies	b
Indiana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	20	No
Iowa	No		No			c, d
Kansas	No		No			
Kentucky	No		No			
Louisiana	No		No			
Maine	No		No			e
Maryland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Varies	No
Massachusetts	No		Yes	Yes	...	No, currently limited to Department of Children and Families.
Michigan	No		Yes	Yes	13.25	No
Minnesota	No		No	...	...	...
Mississippi	No		Yes	Yes	Varies	No
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	12.95	No
Montana	No		No			
Nebraska	No		Yes	No		
Nevada	No		Yes	Yes	Varies	No
New Hampshire	No		No			
New Jersey	No		Yes	Yes	11.00	Archiving of image for subsequent resubmission.
New Mexico	No		No	Yes	Varies	...
New York	No		No	f		
North Carolina	No		No			
North Dakota	No		No			
Northern Mariana Islands	...		...	...	...	...
Ohio	No		Yes	Yes	...	Some provide bookkeeping for agencies, not required.
Oklahoma	Yes	No	No			g
Oregon	No		No			
Pennsylvania	No		Yes	Yes	36.00	Individual State agencies contract with the vendor to provide additional services.
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	No			
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	10.00	No
South Dakota	No		No			
Tennessee	No		Yes	Yes	9.10	
Texas	No		Yes	Yes	9.95	Specialized scheduling, website, and 800 number scheduling service, billing, consolidation of State and FBI responses.
Utah	No		No			
Vermont	Yes	No	No			
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	No		No			
Washington	No		No			h
West Virginia	Yes	No	No			
Wisconsin	No		Yes	Yes	18.00	No
Wyoming	No		No			

Table 10 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Data footnotes:

- a In Idaho, some noncriminal justice agencies are exploring outsourcing these services.
- b Unable to answer; there are several vendors.
- c Used by Department of Child Services (DCS). They provided DCS with software to generate letters. Vendor has no access to CHRI.
- d The State of Indiana just signed a contract April 3, 2009, with L-1 Identity Solutions to provide noncriminal justice applicant/volunteer fingerprinting statewide. Their fee is \$10.95 per transaction.
- e Accepted fingerprints are from law enforcement agencies.
- f Executed a contract in February 2009 with L-1 Identity Solutions to take and launch civil fingerprint transactions for an initial fee of \$11.50 (amount will change based upon volume). Implementation has begun in Spring 2009.
- g The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) trains all current Livescan operators per MOU between site and OSBI. Additionally, OSBI offers ink fingerprint training to law enforcement. No training is offered to the private sector.
- h Individuals may conduct searches on website by utilizing a credit card account or they may establish a billing account. Nonprofit organizations may set up an account for no fee.

Table 11. Number of felony arrests and current status of backlog, 2008

State	Number of reported felony arrests	As of December 31, 2008, was there a backlog of arrest data to be entered into AFIS database?	Number of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards for AFIS database	Size of backlog is not available
Total	3,096,183		297,989	
Alabama	20,282	Yes	varies	
Alaska	4,383	Yes	na	
American Samoa	...	...	...
Arizona	79,241	Yes	248	
Arkansas	58,496	No		
California	644,944	No		
Colorado	50,377	No		
Connecticut	...	Yes	60,000	
Delaware	44,244	No		
District of Columbia	49,552	...	...
Florida	383,123	No		
Georgia	...	No		
Guam	1,477	Yes		X
Hawaii	8,277	Yes	3,500	
Idaho	22,241	No		
Illinois	131,781	No		
Indiana	...	No		
Iowa	18,199	No		
Kansas	28,674	No		
Kentucky	...	No		
Louisiana	...	Yes	5,000	
Maine	8,056	Yes	1,000	
Maryland	42,361	No		
Massachusetts	...	Yes	200,000	
Michigan	109,966	No		
Minnesota	33,918	No		
Mississippi	20,587	Yes	85	
Missouri	87,402	No		
Montana	5,880	No		
Nebraska	12,687	Yes	600	
Nevada	34,609	No		
New Hampshire	...	No		
New Jersey	...	Yes	12,000	
New Mexico	...	Yes	3,000	
New York	169,823	No		
North Carolina	160,263	No		
North Dakota	4,000	No		
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...
Ohio	167,086	No		
Oklahoma	49,757	No		
Oregon	...	No		
Pennsylvania	47,201	Yes	1,000	
Puerto Rico	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	No		
South Carolina	...			
South Dakota	4,741	No		
Tennessee	...	No		
Texas	271,569	No		
Utah	21,944	Yes	3,000	
Vermont	4,076	Yes	<5000 not fully processed to FBI	
Virgin Islands				
Virginia	165,751	No		
Washington	51,168	No		
West Virginia	33,303	Yes	1,500	
Wisconsin	41,666	Yes	7,056	
Wyoming	3,078	No		

Table 11 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 12. Length of time to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2008

State	Average number of days between occurrence of final felony court disposition and receipt of data	Average number of days between receipt of final felony court disposition and entry of data into criminal history database	Livescan devices in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions	Backlog of entering court disposition data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms			
Total					1,648,756			
Alabama	35	730	No	Yes	varies			
Alaska	...	...	No	Yes	12,300	
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	36	2.3	No	No	...			
Arkansas	30	20	No	Yes	1,872			
California	30	1	Yes	No	...			
Colorado	na	na	No	No	...			
Connecticut	1-3	0	a	No	...			
Delaware	1	1	No	No	...			
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	30	1	No	No	...			
Georgia	30	42	No	Yes	10,639			
Guam	...	...	No	Yes	...	
Hawaii	15	b	0	c	No	Yes	122,455	d
Idaho	1	1	No	No	...			
Illinois	...	...	No	Yes	52	
Indiana	...	<1	Yes	No	...			
Iowa	7	1	No	No	...			
Kansas	510	e	854	e	No	Yes	69,207	
Kentucky	...	2-90	No	Yes	27,200			
Louisiana	...	...	No	Yes	18,608	
Maine	14	14	No	No	...			
Maryland	1-7	1-7	No	No	...			
Massachusetts	...	...	No	No	...	
Michigan	1	1	No	No	...			
Minnesota	2	1.5	No	No	...			
Mississippi	...	5	No	No	...			
Missouri	14	82	No	Yes	274,163			
Montana	36	30	No	No	...			
Nebraska	1	1	No	No	...			
Nevada	...	...	No	Yes	205,763	
New Hampshire	...	...	No	Yes	200	
New Jersey	0	f	0	f	No	Yes	40,000	
New Mexico	...	...	No	Yes	8,000	
New York	real time	real time	No	No	...			
North Carolina	3	1	No	No	...			
North Dakota	...	...	No	No	...	
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	Yes	Yes	...	g		
Oklahoma	7	30	No	No	...			
Oregon	30	h	30	h	No	Yes	13,476	
Pennsylvania	...	1	No	No	...			
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	Yes	Yes	...	
South Carolina	5	1	No	No	...			
South Dakota	15	1	No	No	...			
Tennessee	...	...	No	No	...	
Texas	30	1	No	No	...			
Utah	<1	<1	No	Yes	724,541			
Vermont	15	30	i	No	Yes	4,740	i	
Virgin Islands	...	...	No	Yes	...	
Virginia	45	30-60	No	Yes	1,350			
Washington	297	0-42	No	No	...			
West Virginia	180	180	No	Yes	69,000			
Wisconsin	29	1	No	Yes	44,323			
Wyoming	30-45	2	No	Yes	867	j		

Table 12 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a In Connecticut, final felony trial court dispositions link up with information immediately upon automated receipt.
- b This figure represents a median, not an average.
- c In Hawaii, court dispositions are sent electronically to the repository once a week and are posted directly into the criminal history record database.
- d The Hawaii court disposition backlog reflects the number of delinquent court charges and pending charges that we identify through our ongoing delinquent monitoring programs because the repository does not receive court forms for the purpose of ongoing data entry. Court dispositions are posted primarily via electronic interfaces to the repository.
- e This figure is skewed due to entering old records from shelf because we request dispositions we never received.
- f Immediate.
- g Six-month backlog; unsure of number.
- h Thirty-day time lapse is a holding period that was established to ensure that the arrest is entered in CCH before the disposition is transmitted electronically.
- i This is due to the transition to a new criminal history system and delay in receiving electronic input from the courts (monthly dump).
- j Disposition backlog was for electronically submitted dispositions requiring human intervention to link to associated arrest event.

Table 13. Length of time to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2008

State	Average number of days between receipt of corrections data and entry into criminal history database	Number of corrections agencies currently reporting by automated means	Percent of admission/status change/release activity occurring in State represented by agencies reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering corrections data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed corrections reports
Alabama	180	...	...	Yes	1.5 million
Alaska	0	0	0%	No	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	...	0	0	na	...
Arkansas	120	0	0	Yes	37,295
California	1	17	95	No	...
Colorado	1	1	100	No	...
Connecticut	na	0	0	No	...
Delaware	1	1	100	No	...
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	1	100	No	...
Guam	0	0	0	No	...
Hawaii	0	1	a 100	...	...
Idaho	1	1	100	b No	...
Illinois	...	36	50	Yes	252
Indiana	0	1	c 100	No	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	1	1	100	d No	...
Kentucky	1	0	0	No	...
Louisiana	90	33	88	Yes	...
Maine	5	2	...	Yes	...
Maryland	0	2	75	No	...
Massachusetts	7	1	e 100	No	...
Michigan	na	f 0	0	No	...
Minnesota	3	19	...	No	...
Mississippi	1	1	100	No	...
Missouri	1	...	100	No	...
Montana	1	2	100	No	...
Nebraska	1	2	100	No	...
Nevada	...	0	0	No	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	1	0	0	No	...
New Mexico	60	0	0	Yes	200
New York	real time	25	19	No	...
North Carolina	<21	1	100	No	...
North Dakota	...	7	...	No	...
Northern Mariana Island	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	0-2	...	95	No	...
Oklahoma	1	1	100	Yes	g 500
Oregon	5	0	0	No	...
Pennsylvania	1	1	100	No	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	1	0	0	No	...
South Carolina	1	2	100	No	...
South Dakota	2	0	0	No	...
Tennessee	0	...	100	No	...
Texas	1	1	100	No	...
Utah	<1	...	100	No	...
Vermont	10	...	100	No	...
Virgin Islands	...	2	100	Yes	...
Virginia	90-120	1	100	No	...
Washington	0-14	0	...	No	...
West Virginia	10	0	...	No	...
Wisconsin	7.5	2	100	No	...
Wyoming	2	0	...	No	...

Table 13 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a The Hawaii Department of Public Safety sends admissions, releases, and status changes to the repository via an electronic file transfer/interface on a daily basis. Information as to the timeliness of this information, etc., is not available.
- b Only the admission status is reported automatically, via livescan on entry into the corrections system.
- c The Indiana Department of Corrections is the only State correctional agency. It reports all information on offenders initially via livescan and subsequent movements are submitted on 8"x8" fingerprint cards.
- d Admission information only.
- e Corrections data are not submitted to the repository but they are available in a separate automated database.
- f The Michigan State Police CHR is linked to the Department of Corrections information. Correctional information is not actually submitted to the CHR.
- g Currently receptions into the Oklahoma Department of Corrections are fingerprint-based and submitted electronically to the Criminal History Database. These submissions include descriptor information, fingerprints, mug photos, palm prints, and arrest information. There is no backlog of these entries. Sentence information is submitted separately and must be manually entered. Custody changes (releases, movement, etc.) are submitted manually. There is a current 2-week backlog of these manual submissions.

Table 14. Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2008

State	Number of name-based noncriminal justice background checks				Identification rate for name-based background checks (%)
	Total received	Via Internet	Via mail	Via telephone	
Total	42,301,100	37,875,300	2,207,800	690,100	
Alabama	13,500	0	13,500	0	100%
Alaska	21,200	0	1,300	19,900	a
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	10,800	0	10,800	0	...
Arkansas	167,100	167,100	0	0	100
California	0	0	0	0	na
Colorado	344,300	339,700	4,600	0	100
Connecticut	71,700	0	71,700	0	...
Delaware	2,500	0	2,500	0	...
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	1,096,200	624,100	49,500	422,600	...
Georgia	3,000	3,000	0	0	...
Guam	100	0	100	0	100
Hawaii	555,100	552,000	3,100	0	d
Idaho	21,300	0	21,300	0	14
Illinois	605,300	558,500	46,800	0	e
Indiana	665,500	587,600	77,900	0	4
Iowa	268,700	180,000	88,700	0	20
Kansas	253,300	244,500	8,800	0	...
Kentucky	64,700	0	64,700	0	5
Louisiana	37,800	27,100	10,700	0	0
Maine	228,800	219,600	9,200	0	21
Maryland	22,700	0	22,500	200	...
Massachusetts	1,400,000	...	...	...	...
Michigan	1,130,000	1,130,000	0	0	...
Minnesota	81,600	f	81,600	0	...
Mississippi	1,300	0	1,300	0	...
Missouri	739,300	0	739,300	0	10
Montana	91,300	83,300	8,000	0	20
Nebraska	30,900	0	27,400	3,500	100
Nevada	126,200	45,400	0	80,800	...
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	...
New Jersey	160,800	0	160,800	0	...
New Mexico	109,000	0	109,000	0	14
New York	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	35,000	0	35,000	0	17
North Dakota	23,900	0	23,900	0	17
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	5,500	0	5,500	0	...
Oklahoma	293,700	...	...	...	...
Oregon	203,600	18,800	21,700	163,100	12
Pennsylvania	1,161,900	962,900	199,000	0	11
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	175,000	0	0	0
South Carolina	440,800	395,300	45,500	0	...
South Dakota	na	na	na	na	g
Tennessee	73,700	73,700	0	0	...
Texas	6,850,900	6,848,500	2,400	0	...
Utah	9,200	...	...	...	5
Vermont	86,100	500	85,600	0	h
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	284,000	159,000	125,000	0	15
Washington	23,862,300	23,849,200	13,100	0	...
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	646,500	630,500	16,000	0	17
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	na

Table 14 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a Telephone figure actually refers to in-person checks.
- b In Colorado, there is a 100% identification rate when the subject has a criminal record in this State.
- c 422,635 received via modem, 0 by phone.
- d Hawaii reported in 2006 only the number of Internet-based searches that were purchased. The 2008 number represents the total number of searches, regardless of whether or not the rap sheet was purchased.
- e Illinois does not currently have an Internet-based name check service, but offers a means of electronic submission of name-based requests.
- f This figure includes name/DOB checks run by the repository, and does not include the 274,400 name-based checks run by the Minnesota Departments of Human Services and Education via interface. Nor does it include the name-based Minnesota noncriminal checks run by law enforcement agencies.
- g All noncriminal background checks processed by the repository are fingerprint-based. However, if prints are rejected, we provide a name-based check.
- h Additional 94,346 checks over NLETS to include firearms.

Table 14a explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.
- Other features for name-based criminal background checks include one or more of the following: phonetic-assisted spelling features; "loose" spelling features (first name abbreviations, jr/sr assistance); and interchangeable first/last name.

Data footnotes:

- a In Florida, hits are determined by an automated algorithm and manual review.
- b Date of birth, gender, and Social Security Number are optional criteria.
- c Fingerprint submission is required.
- d Two of the three are required to match (Name, DOB, SSN).

Table 14b. Noncriminal justice name-based background check results, 2008

State	Information contained in the results for a name-based noncriminal justice background check					Other information contained in the results
	Full record	Convictions only	Juvenile records	Arrests without disposition-over 1 year old		
Alabama	X					
Alaska						
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	X					
Arkansas		X		X		
California						
Colorado	X					
Connecticut						...
Delaware	X					
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	X		X	X		
Georgia	X	a				
Guam	X					
Hawaii	X	X				
Idaho		X				
Illinois		X				
Indiana		X				Arrests <1 year old
Iowa	X					
Kansas		X		X		
Kentucky		X				
Louisiana						
Maine		X				
Maryland	X			X		
Massachusetts						Combination of these, no juveniles
Michigan	X					
Minnesota						Other depends on purpose of request
Mississippi	X					
Missouri		X				
Montana						Unspecified
Nebraska					b	
Nevada	X		X	X		Wants/Warrants, Parole and Probation, Carry Concealed Weapon Permits, Sex Offender Registry, Protection Orders
New Hampshire		X				
New Jersey						Unspecified
New Mexico	X					
New York						
North Carolina	X					
North Dakota		X		X		
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	X					
Oklahoma	X					
Oregon		X				
Pennsylvania		X				Arrests w/o dispositions < 3 years old
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	X					
South Carolina	X					
South Dakota	X					
Tennessee	X					
Texas	X					
Utah		X				
Vermont		X				
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia		X		X		
Washington		X				
West Virginia	X					
Wisconsin	X					Full adult record
Wyoming	X					No juvenile records

Table 14b explanatory notes:

Data footnotes:

- a In Georgia, sealed First Offender records are restricted to certain purpose codes.
- b Nebraska statute 29-3523 went into law on 9/1/07 and requires that (1) not filed charges shall be removed from public view after 1 year from the arrest, (2) successful completion of diversion shall be removed from public view 2 years after public view, and (3) dismissed by the court on motion of the prosecutor shall be removed from public view 3 years after arrest. Exceptions: (1) subject is currently being prosecuted or under correctional control for a separate arrest, (2) announced candidate for public office, or (3) has made a notarized request for the release of such record to a specific requester.

Table 14c. Noncriminal justice name-based background check authorizations/fees, 2008

State	Is written consent required by the subject before a name-based search is conducted?	Are local agencies authorized to conduct name checks of State records for non-criminal justice purposes?	If so, what fee is the local agency authorized to charge?
Alabama	Yes	No	
Alaska	Yes	Yes	\$20
American Samoa	...	...	...
Arizona	No	No	
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	...
California			
Colorado	No	Yes	\$6.85
Connecticut	No	No	
Delaware	Yes	No	
District of Columbia	...	...	...
Florida	No	No	
Georgia	No	Yes	Up to \$20
Guam	No	Yes	\$7
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	\$20
Idaho	No	No	
Illinois	No	No	
Indiana	No	No	
Iowa	No	No	
Kansas	No	No	
Kentucky	No	No	
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	...
Maine	No	No	
Maryland	Yes	a	No
Massachusetts	...	...
Michigan	No	No	
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	...
Mississippi	Yes	No	
Missouri	No	Yes	b \$9
Montana	No	No	
Nebraska	No	No	
Nevada	Yes	No	
New Hampshire	Yes	No	
New Jersey	Yes	No	
New Mexico	Yes	No	
New York	...	...	...
North Carolina	Yes	No	
North Dakota	No	No	
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...
Ohio	Yes	No	
Oklahoma	No	No	
Oregon	No	Yes	...
Pennsylvania	No	No	
Puerto Rico	...	...	...
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Varies
South Carolina	No	No	
South Dakota	Yes	No	
Tennessee	No	Yes	\$29
Texas	No	Yes	\$1
Utah	Yes	Yes	Varies
Vermont	No	No	
Virgin Islands	...	...	...
Virginia	Yes	No	
Washington	No	No	
West Virginia	Yes	No	
Wisconsin	No	No	
Wyoming	...	No	

Table 14c explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Data footnotes:

- a Yes, with the exception of criminal justice purposes.
- b Only for municipal or county employment.

Table 15. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2008

State	Information contained in the results of fingerprint-based noncriminal background checks	State offers "rapback" service	Identification rate (%)	State retains noncriminal justice fingerprints	Ways noncriminal justice retained fingerprints are utilized		
					Matched against existing CH database	Matched against latent database	Flagged and matched against subsequent submissions
Alabama	Full record (Youthful offender and protected charges are not given out)	Always	100	a	X	X	X
Alaska			16	1, 2, 3, 4	X	X	
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	Full record	Arrest only	11	5	X	X	X
Arkansas	Convictions, arrests without disposition over 1 year old		3	1, 3	X		
California	Convictions, depends on statutory requirements	Arrest only	65	1, 2, 3, 4	X		
Colorado	Full record	Arrest only	100	b 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Connecticut	Convictions, arrests without disposition over 1 year old	Conviction only	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Delaware	Full record, convictions, juvenile records	No	45	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
District of Columbia	Full record	...	20				
Florida	Full record, juvenile records, arrests without disposition over 1 year old	Arrest only	13	3, 4	c		X
Georgia	Full record	No	15	None			
Guam	Full record	No	100	3	X		
Hawaii	Full record, convictions	No	28	None			
Idaho	Full record	No	16.7	3	X	X	X
Illinois	Convictions	Conviction only	...	1, 3	X	X	X
Indiana	Full record		d 14		e		
Iowa	na			None			
Kansas	Convictions	f No	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Kentucky	Convictions	No	5	None			
Louisiana	Full record, convictions	Arrest only	14	1, 2, 3, 4	X	X	X
Maine	Convictions		g	1	X		X
Maryland	Full record, convictions and arrest without disposition over 1 year old	Arrest only	17.35	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Massachusetts	Arrests without disposition over 1 year old, all fingerprint-supported arrests	No	7		h		
Michigan	Full record, other-does not include nonpublic records	Yes, always	8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Minnesota	Other-depends on request purpose	No	20	None			
Mississippi	Full record	No	7.5	3	X	X	X
Missouri	Full record, convictions	No	10	1, 2, 3, 4	j X	X	
Montana	Full record	No	10	None			
Nebraska		k Arrest only	100	1, 3, 4	l X	X	X
Nevada	Full record, convictions, arrests without dispositions over 1 year old		m 8		n X		X
New Hampshire	Convictions	No	...	None	X	X	X
New Jersey	Full record	Arrest and/or conviction when requested by licensing entity	5-10	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
New Mexico	Full record	No	21	1, 2, 3, 4	X	X	
New York	Full record	Arrests, certain filings for employment and licensing	45	1, 2, 3, 4	X		X
North Carolina	Full record	No	8.7		o X	X	
North Dakota	Depends if it is a PL 92-544 agency	No	..	X	p X	X	X
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	Full record, juvenile	No	7.5	None			X
Oklahoma	Full record	Arrest only	15	1, 3, 4	q X	X	X
Oregon	Full record	Arrest only	...	1, 2, 3, 4	X		X
Pennsylvania	Full record, pass through to FBI	Expungements	0	3	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	Arrest info excluding juvenile records	Arrest only	r ...	1, 3	X	X	X
South Dakota	Full record	...	95		s X	X	X
Tennessee	Full record	No	...	1, 2, 3, 4	X	X	

Table 15. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2008 (continued)

State	Information contained in the results of fingerprint-based noncriminal background checks	State offers "rapback" service	Identification rate (%)	State retains noncriminal justice fingerprints	Ways noncriminal justice retained fingerprints are utilized		
					Matched against existing CH database	Matched against latent database	Flagged and matched against subsequent submissions
Texas	Full record	Arrest only	33	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Utah	Full record, convictions	Convictions only	15		u X		X
Vermont	Convictions	No	7.85		v X	X	
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	Convictions, arrests without disposition over 1 year old	No	15	None	...	...	...
Washington	Convictions only	No	...	3	X		
West Virginia	Full record	Convictions only	20	1, 2, 3, 4	X	X	X
Wisconsin	Full adult record	...	9.9	No			
Wyoming	Full record	No	...	3			

Table 15 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a Alabama retains noncriminal justice fingerprints for applicants.
- b In Colorado, ID rate is 100% when subject has previously submitted prints or has criminal history.
- c Florida retains noncriminal justice fingerprints for security of seaports.
- d Only to Indiana State Police firearms section.
- e Used only when name hits for firearm permits.
- f In Kansas, some noncriminal justice State agencies have legislation that allows for nonconviction and juvenile information.
- g Other, if required for ongoing standards.
- h Partially retained for firearm licenses.
- i Also utilized for a rap back.
- j Missouri retains all applicant fingerprints.
- k Nebraska Statute 29-3523 went into law on 9/1/07 and requires that (1) not filed charges shall be removed from public view after 1 year from the arrest, (2) successful completion of diversion shall be removed from public view 2 years after public view, and (3) dismissed by the court on motion of the prosecutor shall be removed from public view 3 years after arrest. Exception: (1) subject is currently being prosecuted or under correctional control for a separate arrest, (2) announced candidate for public office, or (3) has made a notarized request for the release of such record to a specific requester.
- l Nebraska retains all applicant fingerprints as electronic images.
- m For the full record, the majority except for NRS 449.176 and NRS 179A.210. For the convictions, it's only NRS 179A.210.
- n Carry Concealed Weapon Permits and schools. All others are archived for 3 years and then destroyed.
- o Concealed handgun permits.
- p Concealed weapon permit holders.
- q Public housing.
- r Only for applicants stored in AFIS.
- s Law enforcement officers.
- t Retained to eliminate latents from crime scenes.
- u Special services districts.
- v Vermont Department of Public Safety applicants.

Legend: State retains noncriminal justice fingerprints

- 1 Licensing.
- 2 Private sector employment.
- 3 Employment by justice agencies.
- 4 Employment by noncriminal government agencies.
- 5 Retention limited to private sector employment involving vulnerable populations, e.g., children, the elderly, and the disabled.

Table 15a. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background check requirements, 2008

State	Legal requirements to perform background checks	Other
Alabama	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Alaska	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11	School bus drivers, Alaska Bar Association, Alaska concealed handgun permit, commercial driver training schools, mortgage brokers, security guards, civilian process servers
American Samoa	...	
Arizona	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Arkansas	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
California	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	State agencies' licensees
Colorado	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Connecticut	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Delaware	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
District of Columbia	...	
Florida	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Georgia	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
Guam		Firearms permit
Hawaii	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10	Employees at adult and youth correctional facilities, liquor license applicants
Idaho	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Illinois	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
Indiana	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	Financial institutions, State employees or contractors
Iowa	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	Division of Banking, Real Estate Commission, domestic abuse centers
Kansas	1, 2, 3	
Kentucky	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Louisiana	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Maine	4, 7, 8	
Maryland	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Massachusetts	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Firearms licensing
Michigan	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Concealed weapons carry, mortgage loan officers, healthcare license, retired law enforcement
Minnesota	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Apartment managers, firefighters, school bus drivers, security guards/protective agents
Mississippi	1, 4, 7, 11	
Missouri	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Montana	2, 7, 8	
Nebraska	4, 6, 7, 8, 11	Real estate license, horse racing license, gaming commission/State lottery, State-sponsored housing, Nebraska Bar Association, controlled substances, developmental services employment, carry concealed weapon applicants
Nevada	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	State, City, County licensing boards (professional), criminal justice employees, carry concealed weapons permits
New Hampshire	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	Municipal employees/volunteers, physicians/surgeons, charitable game licensees, drug/alcohol counselors
New Jersey	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
New Mexico	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10	Security guards/companies, attorneys, concealed carry licensees, State lottery vendors/employees, horse racing licensees
New York	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Security guards, commercial check cashers, professional bondsmen, mortgage bankers, mortgage loan originators
North Carolina	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	
North Dakota	2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9	
Northern Mariana Islands	...	
Ohio	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Oklahoma	2, 3, 4, 7, 8	
Oregon	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Pennsylvania	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Puerto Rico	...	
Rhode Island		Gun permits, security licenses, expungements, jury list, housing rentals/employment
South Carolina	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	Bar applicants, emergency medical technician certification
South Dakota	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11	Division of Banking, chiropractors, attorneys, abstractors, mortgage licensees
Tennessee	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Texas	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Utah	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Vermont	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Virgin Islands	...	
Virginia	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	Mortgage brokers
Washington	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
West Virginia	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Wisconsin	1, 2, 4, 7, 8	Security guards, gaming and lottery, prescription drug distributors, private detectives
Wyoming	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	First responders, pharmacists, nurses, optometrists, Wyoming Military Department

Table 15a explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Data footnotes:

Legal requirements legend:

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

Table 15b. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fee retention

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

Table 15b explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Data footnotes:

- a Only \$2 is retained by the State.
- b Oregon does not charge for the FBI fee unless the request actually is sent to FBI.
There is no charge for a III hit.

Table 16. Fingerprint record processing by State criminal history repository, 2008

State	Repository conducts "lights out" processing	Percentage of fingerprints handled with "lights out" processing			Average processing time (days) from fingerprint receipt to response (days, hours)		Goal established for maximum processing time
		Total	Criminal	Noncriminal	Electronic	Mail	
Alabama	...	...	...	...	3-7 days	30 days	No
Alaska	...	...	...	...	3 days	71 days	<5 days
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	...	...	...	...	na	9 days	9 days
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	3 days	42 days	4 days
California	X	70	77	66	3 days	11 days	3 days
Colorado	...	...	...	...	2 days	2 days	1 day
Connecticut	X	100	100	100	24 hours	14 days	No
Delaware	...	...	...	...	10 days	14 days	No
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	1 day	30-45 days	1 day
Florida	...	...	...	...	1 day	5 days	5 days
Georgia	X	93	94	91	1 day	42 days	5 days
Guam	...	...	...	...	1 day	...	No
Hawaii	X	81	81	82	1 hour	60 days	No
Idaho	X	...	...	0	2 days	2 days	3 days
Illinois	X	83	86	76	1.28 days	1.28 days	No
Indiana	X	75	85	50	1 day	4 days	4 days
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	X	70	70	70	1 day	5 days	1 day
Kentucky	X	50	...	...	3.5 days	4.5 days	14 days
Louisiana	X	37	0	37	3-5 days	14-21 days a	<15 days
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
Maryland	X	26 b	8	8	1 day	3-5 days	3-5 days
Massachusetts	X	60	...	...	24 hours	14 days	14 days
Michigan	X	80	80	80	2 days	14 days	No
Minnesota	X	100	100	0	1 day	7 days	No
Mississippi	X	89	93	86	.17 hours	7 days	No
Missouri	X	87	87	87	7 days	21 days	1 day
Montana	X	...	...	...	2 days	5 days	5 days
Nebraska	X	...	...	...	na	7 days	3 days
Nevada	X	20	...	...	c 7 days	10 days	4 days
New Hampshire	X	100	100	100	8.5 hours	30 days	No
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	2 hours	5 days	10 days
New Mexico	X	92	92	92	1 day	42 days	No
New York	X	44	54	31 d	12 hours	3 days, 1 hr	1 day
North Carolina	X	85	85	82	3-4 days	3-4 days	3-4 days
North Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	3 days	3 days
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	X	...	34	91	10 days	23 days	<30 days
Oklahoma	X	90	90	70	1 day	21 days	No
Oregon	...	...	...	...	4 days	4 days	1 day
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	24 hours	21-25 days	No
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	X	80	70	10	...	1 day	...
South Carolina	X	90	90	90	2-6 hours	3 days	No
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	na	1-5 days	No
Tennessee	X	80	80	80	2 days	5 days	2/5 days
Texas	...	...	...	...	1 day	3 days	3 days
Utah	X	30	30	0	5-10 days	28-42 days	5 days
Vermont	X	30	30	30	1 day	15 days	15 days
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	2 days	17 days	No
Washington	X	...	...	...	1-2 days	14-28 days	5 days
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	3 days	14 days	10-15 days
Wisconsin	X	12	0	80	1.8 days	3 days	No
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	1 day	2 days	3 days

Table 16 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a Figures represent work days.
- b Percentage figures are based on the number of new SIDs only.
- c "Lights-out" processing for criminal, not civil.
- d The Division of Criminal Justice Services has a partial "lights out" processing on the back end for "sure hits" but not for "no sure hits." Patterns may be entered manually on the front end.

Table 17. State criminal history repository operating hours, 2008

State	State repository operating hours per day			State repository operating hours per day with onsite fingerprint technicians			
	M - F	Sat	Sun	M - F	Sat	Sun	
Alabama	8			8			
Alaska	8			8			
American Samoa							
Arizona	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Arkansas	24	24	24	24	24	24	
California	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Colorado	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Connecticut	14			14			
Delaware	8			8			
District of Columbia							
Florida	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Georgia	24	24	24	16	16	8	
Guam	10						
Hawaii	8			8			a
Idaho	8			10	10	10	d
Illinois	24	18	18	20	18	18	
Indiana	8			8			
Iowa	8			8			
Kansas	16	8	8	16	8	8	
Kentucky	8			16	8	8	d
Louisiana	8			8			
Maine	8			12			d
Maryland	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Massachusetts	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Michigan	16	8	8	24	8	8	d
Minnesota	24	24	24	24	24	24	b
Mississippi	8			8			
Missouri	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Montana	8			8			
Nebraska	10			10			
Nevada	8			8			
New Hampshire	8			14	8	8	d
New Jersey	10			24	24	24	d
New Mexico	16			8			
New York	24	24	24	24	24	24	
North Carolina	24	24	24	16	16	16	
North Dakota	8	0	0	8	0	0	
Northern Mariana Islands							
Ohio	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Oklahoma	24	24	24	10	10	10	
Oregon	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Pennsylvania	8			24	24	24	d
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	24	24	24	16			c
South Carolina	8			8			
South Dakota	8			8			
Tennessee	24	24	24	12			
Texas	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Utah	24	24	24	24			
Vermont	8			10			d
Virgin Islands							
Virginia	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Washington	24	0	0	24	0	0	
West Virginia	16	0	0	16	0	0	
Wisconsin	10	0	0	10	0	0	
Wyoming	24	24	24	8	0	0	

Table 17 explanatory notes:

Data footnotes:

- a Criminal history record information system and State AFIS are available 24/7.
Should either system go down, technical assistance is available 24/7.
- b Only identification section operates 24/7. Criminal history unit operates 11 hours a day Monday-Friday.
- c Fingerprint technicians on-call Saturdays and Sundays.
- d Fingerprint technicians are available after normal business hours for criminal justice processing.

Table 18. Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2008

State	Fee for conducting criminal history record search for noncriminal justice purposes	Amount of fee charged									Amount of fee charged for volunteers					
		Fingerprint-supported search			Name search via Internet			Name search via mail			Fingerprint-supported search		Name search via Internet		Name search via mail	
		Retained	Nonretained		Nonprofit	Government	Others	Nonprofit	Government	Others	Retained	Nonretained	Retained	Nonretained	Retained	Nonretained
Alabama	X	\$ 25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Alaska	X	35	na	na	na	na	20	20	20	35	na	na	na	-	-	
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	X	43	5							na	na					
Arkansas	X			22	22		25	25					11		10	
California	X	32	32							32	32					
Colorado	X	17.50/39.5	16.50	na	na	6.85	16.5/39.5	a	na	32.50	38.5	na	na	32.5	38.5	
Connecticut	X	25	25	na	na	na	25	-	15.25	15.25	15.25	na	na	15.25	15.25	
Delaware	X	45								45						
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	X	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		18		24		24	
Georgia	X		15								15					
Guam	X	32														
Hawaii	X		20	13	13	13					20		13		b	
Idaho	X	10	na	na	na	na	10	10	10	10	na	na	na	na	10	
Illinois	X	15-39.25	15-20	10	10		16	16		15-39.25	15-20		10		16	
Indiana	X	na	10/15	0	0	16.32	7	7	7	na	10/15	16.32	16.32	7	7	
Iowa	X	na	na	5-12	12	na	5-12	13	na	na	na	na	5	na	5	
Kansas	X	30	30	17.50	17.50	12.50	20	20	15	19.75	19.75	17.50	17.50	20	20	
Kentucky	X		20				20	20	20		20				20	
Louisiana	X	26	0	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	0	26	\$0	26	0	
Maine	X	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	na	31	na	31	31	na	
Maryland	X	18	18	na	na	na	na	na	na	18	18	na	na	na	na	
Massachusetts	X		25	15	0	30										
Michigan	X	30	30	0	0	10	na	na	na	30	30	0	0	na	na	
Minnesota	X	na	na	0	0	0	8	15	15	na	na	na	0	na	15	
Mississippi	X		15								13.25					
Missouri	X	20					9	9	9	20				9	9	
Montana	X		10	11.5	11.5	11.5	10	10	10		10			11.5	10	
Nebraska	X	38	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	32	0	0	0	15	0	
Nevada	X	21	21			20				21	21					
New Hampshire	X	na		na			7.5	0	15					na	7.5	
New Jersey	X	40	30				10	18	18		0				10	
New Mexico	X	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10		10		
New York	X	75**	75	na	na	na	na*	75**		na*	na*	na	na	na*	na* c	
North Carolina	X	\$ 14	14	na	na	na	10	na	na			na	14	na	10	
North Dakota	X	...	15	...	...	...	5	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	15
Northern Mariana Island:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	X	22					22	22	22	22				22		
Oklahoma	X	19					15	15	15					15	15	
Oregon	X	27	28/53/33	10/0	10		10/0	10/4		27	28	10	10	10	10	
Pennsylvania	X	15	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	10	10	10	10	
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	X		35						5							
South Carolina	X	25	25	8	25		8	25			15.25				18	
South Dakota	X	20	0													
Tennessee	X	24		29	29	29	29	29	29	18		29		29		
Texas	X	15	15	1	1	1	10	10	10	15	15	1	1	10	10	
Utah	X	25	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	15	10	10			
Vermont	X	na	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	na	0	na	20	20	na	
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	X	...	37	8	15	15	8	15	15	...	26	...	8	...	8	
Washington	X	30	30	0	10	1	0	35	35	na	30	...	10	...	0	
West Virginia	X	20	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	X	na	15	2	5	13	7	10	18	na	15	na	na	na	na	
Wyoming	X	...	15	na	na	na	na	na	na	...	10	na	na	na	na	

Table 18 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a In Colorado, no charge to law enforcement agencies only.
- b There is no fee if the volunteer being checked is going to work for a nonprofit agency with direct contract with children, the elderly, or the disabled. No fee is assessed for government checks via the mail if for criminal justice purposes.
- c *The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services maintains a personal record review program (9 NYCRR 6050.1) -\$50 processing fee.
**This is a base processing fee of \$25 supplemented by two surcharges of \$25 each as mandated by the Legislature.

Websites for public criminal history information:

Colorado	https://www.cbirecordscheck.com/CBI_New/CBI_newIndex.asp
Florida	http://www2.fdle.state.fl.us/cchinet/
Hawaii	www.ecrim.hawaii.gov
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/isp-ich/
Kansas	http://www.kansas.gov/kbi/criminalhistory
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/ichat
Montana	https://app.mt.gov/choprs
Oregon	http://www.oregon.gov/osp/id
Pennsylvania	http://epatch.state.pa.us
South Carolina	http://www.sled.sc.gov
Tennessee	http://www.tbibackgrounds.com
Texas	http://records.txdps.state.tx.us
Vermont	http://www.vermont.gov

Table 19. Fees charged for additional services by State criminal history repository, 2008

State	Amount charged for additional service				Fee allocation to repository operations
	Mailed fingerprint cards/forms	"No resubmission of prints"	Retained service	"Rap back" service	
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	AFIS funds
Alaska	0	na	0	0	~97% fees to repository
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona					
Arkansas					50% fees to repository
California	na	na	na	na	All fees to general fund
Colorado	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Connecticut	0	0	na	0	All fees to general fund
Delaware					All funds to State Police general fund
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	0		6		Fees go into a trust fund, which the Florida Legislature allocates for criminal justice information systems
Georgia					All fees to general fund
Guam					All fees to repository
Hawaii	20				All fees to repository
Idaho	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Illinois	20-39.25				All fees to repository
Indiana	0	na	na	na	All fees to general fund
Iowa	na	na	na	na	
Kansas	0	0	0	0	All fees to repository
Kentucky	0	0			All fees to repository
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	All fees to repository
Maine	0	0	0	0	All fees to general fund
Maryland	na	na	na	na	All fees to general fund
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	All fees to general fund
Michigan	na	na	0	0	A percentage to repository
Minnesota	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Mississippi					All fees to the Department of Public Safety general fund
Missouri					All fees to repository
Montana					All fees to repository
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	All fees to repository
Nevada					All fees to repository
New Hampshire					
New Jersey			10	10	50 percent go to repository
New Mexico					All fees to repository
New York	na	75	na	na	Fees to State general fund, fingerprint ID revenue account, and integrated justice technology projects
North Carolina	0	0	na	na	All fees to general fund
North Dakota					All fees to general fund
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	1/10 forms	8	0		51 percent goes to repository
Oklahoma					All fees to repository
Oregon	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Pennsylvania					All fees to general fund
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	35				All fees to general fund
South Carolina					All fees to general fund
South Dakota					All fees to repository
Tennessee					All fees to repository
Texas	15	na	0	0	All fees to repository
Utah	0	0	5	0	All fees to repository
Vermont	na	na	na	na	First \$179,000 of revenue goes to repository operations
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia					A percentage of fees goes to repository from sex offender registry
Washington	30-35				< 1% to general fund
West Virginia					All fees to State Police retirement
Wisconsin	0	na	na	na	50% to repository
Wyoming	na	na	na	na	All fees to general fund

Table 19 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 20. Fees charged for web-based services by State criminal history repository or other entity for noncriminal justice purposes, 2008

State	Repository provides web-based <u>noncriminal</u> background checks	Requirements for public Internet access	Fees for public Internet access	State office of court administration provides web-based <u>noncriminal</u> background checks	Amount collected by private agency-maintained website	Amount returned by private agency-maintained website	
						to repository	to office of court administration
Alabama	No			No			
Alaska	No			No			
American Samoa	...			...
Arizona	No			Yes			
Arkansas	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$22/transaction	No			
California	No			No			
Colorado	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$6.85/record	No	\$6.85/record	\$5.25/record	
Connecticut	No			No			
Delaware	No			No			
District of Columbia	...			...
Florida	Yes	Credit card info	\$24/record	No			
Georgia	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$15/transaction	No			
Guam	No			No			
Hawaii	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$20/printout	No	\$13.00/printout	\$10/printout	
Idaho	No			Yes			
Illinois	No			No			
Indiana	Yes	Credit card info	\$16.32/search	No	\$8.00/transaction		
Iowa	No			Yes			
Kansas	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$17.50/name	Yes	\$1/case number		\$1/case number
Kentucky	No			No			
Louisiana	No			No			
Maine	Yes	Credit card info	\$1.50/transaction	No	\$31/request	0	0
Maryland	No			Yes			
Massachusetts	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$30/check	No			
Michigan	Yes	Registration info	\$10.00/search	No			
Minnesota	Yes		None	No			
Mississippi	No			No			
Missouri	No			Yes			
Montana	Yes	Credit card info	\$11.50/request	No	\$11.50/request	\$10.00/request	
Nebraska	No			Yes			
Nevada	No			No			
New Hampshire	No			No			
New Jersey	No			No			
New Mexico	No			Yes			
New York	No			Yes			
North Carolina	No			No			
North Dakota	No			Yes			
Northern Mariana Islands	...			...
Ohio	No			No			
Oklahoma	No			Yes			
Oregon	Yes	Registration info	\$10/request	Yes			
Pennsylvania	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$10/request	No			
Puerto Rico	...			...
Rhode Island	No			Yes			
South Carolina	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$25/check (\$8/nonprofit)	No			
South Dakota	No			No			
Tennessee	Yes	Credit card info	\$29/check	No			
Texas	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$3.15/search	No			
Utah	No			No			
Vermont	Yes	Credit card info	\$20/check	Yes	\$20/check	\$17.50/check	
Virgin Islands	...			...
Virginia	No	...	...	No			
Washington	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$10/name/DOB search	Yes			
West Virginia	No	...	...	No			
Wisconsin	Yes	Registration info, credit card info	\$13/name searched	Yes			
Wyoming	No			No			

Table 20 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

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

Colorado	https://www.cbirecordscheck.com/CBI_new/CBI_newIndex.asp
Florida	https://www2.fdle.state.fl.us/CCHinet/
Hawaii	http://www.ecrim.ehawaii.gov
Iowa	http://www.iowacourts.state.ia.us/
Idaho	https://www.idcourts.us/repository/start.do
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/isp-1ch
Kansas	http://www.kansas.gov/kbi/criminalhistory http://www.accesskansas.org/districtcourt
Maryland	http://www.casesearch.court.state.md.us
Maine	http://www.ten.informe.org/pcr
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/ichat
Minnesota	https://cch.state.mn.us
Missouri	http://www.courts.co.gov/casenet/base/welcome.do
Montana	https://app.mt.gov/choprs
Nebraska	http://www.nebraska.gov/justice/ccname.cgi
New Mexico	http://www.nmcourts.gov
New York	http://www.courts.state.ny.us/apps/chrs/
Pennsylvania	http://epatch.state.pa.us
Oklahoma	http://www.oscn.net
Oregon	http://www.oregon.gov/osp/id
Rhode Island	http://www.courts.ri.gov
South Carolina	http://www.sled.sc.gov
Tennessee	http://www.tbibackgrounds.com
Texas	http://records.txdps.state.tx.us
Vermont	http://www.vermont.gov https://secure.vermont.gov/vtcdas/user

Table 21. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), December 31, 2008

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

State	Total III records	State-supported records	FBI-supported records	Percent supported by State	Percent supported by FBI
Total	65,688,191	45,243,429	20,444,762	69%	31%
Alabama	845,433	400,812	444,621	47	53
Alaska †	183,091	109,639	73,452	60	40
American Samoa	697		697	0	100
Arizona †	1,348,125	672,963	675,162	50	50
Arkansas †	528,360	372,032	156,328	70	30
California	7,981,087	7,043,390	937,697	88	12
Colorado *†	1,143,316	946,178	197,138	83	17
Connecticut †	445,888	291,309	154,579	65	35
Dist of Columbia	233,655	6,979	226,676	3	97
Delaware	244,415	210,609	33,806	86	14
Florida *†	4,772,529	4,402,048	370,481	92	8
Georgia *†	2,800,469	2,588,827	211,642	92	8
Guam	25,819		25,819	0	100
Hawaii †	210,828	49,686	161,142	24	76
Idaho *†	289,398	248,737	40,661	86	14
Illinois	2,849,894	1,304,923	1,544,971	46	54
Indiana	1,009,743	586,981	422,762	58	42
Iowa †	544,723	272,390	272,333	50	50
Kansas *†	615,256	224,510	390,746	36	64
Kentucky	703,677	254,944	448,733	36	64
Louisiana	1,124,626	660,616	464,010	59	41
Maine †	128,197	4,217	123,980	3	97
Maryland †	1,103,798	750,051	353,747	68	32
Massachusetts	693,118	362,064	331,054	52	48
Michigan	1,692,609	1,518,009	174,600	90	10
Minnesota †	699,053	651,004	48,049	93	7
Mississippi	301,817	111,282	190,535	37	63
Missouri †	1,102,621	847,337	255,284	77	23
Montana *†	165,666	159,792	5,874	96	4
Nebraska	292,276	142,722	149,554	49	51
Nevada †	676,962	450,373	226,589	67	33
New Hampshire †	182,518	82,073	100,445	45	55
New Jersey *†	1,691,286	1,591,373	99,913	94	6
New Mexico	465,653	206,308	259,345	44	56
New York	3,333,080	3,139,660	193,420	94	6
North Carolina *†	1,231,618	1,143,552	88,066	93	7
North Dakota	91,155	59,864	31,291	66	34
N. Mariana Islands	4,561		4,561	0	100
Ohio †	1,598,738	1,330,731	268,007	83	17
Oklahoma *†	650,610	380,919	269,691	59	41
Oregon *†	842,127	747,009	95,118	89	11
Pennsylvania	1,847,197	1,404,680	442,517	76	24
Puerto Rico	151,794		151,794	0	100
Rhode Island	170,053	142,578	27,475	84	16
South Carolina †	1,268,177	1,214,254	53,923	96	4
South Dakota	212,121	127,159	84,962	60	40
Tennessee *†	1,289,125	473,353	815,772	37	63
Texas	4,952,938	4,556,994	395,944	92	8
Utah	451,343	392,592	58,751	87	13
Vermont	81,471	376	81,095	0	100
Virgin Islands	16,000		16,000	0	100
Virginia	1,554,683	1,254,957	299,726	81	19
Washington	1,188,026	721,932	466,094	61	39
West Virginia †	264,919	130,863	134,056	49	51
Wisconsin	848,889	368,403	480,486	43	57
Wyoming *†	147,277	129,375	17,902	88	12
Federal	6,288,322	...	6,288,322	0	100
Foreign	107,364	...	107,364	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.

**Survey Instrument: *Survey of State
Criminal History Information
Systems, 2008***

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2008

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 provided by the state repositories.

Respondents using the online survey tool, accessible at <http://www.search.org/surveys/repository>, to enter 2008 data can view previously submitted 2006 data for comparison purposes. References to your state's 2006 responses are displayed within each section of the online form. It is hoped that this information will assist respondents in completing the survey more accurately and efficiently. If you have any questions or comments, please contact SEARCH staff Dennis DeBacco at 916-392-2550 ext. 325, email dennis.debacco@search.org.

If more convenient, the survey sections may also be printed, completed manually, and faxed to the attention of Ms. Cheryl Moore at SEARCH at 916-392-8440. Responses will also be accepted by mail, directed to Ms. Cheryl Moore, SEARCH, 7311 Greenhaven Drive, Suite 145, Sacramento, CA 95831.

Recognizing that some previously collected information changes infrequently, the 2008 survey contains about 40% fewer questions than the 2006 version. The survey is divided into 7 sections, each of which may be submitted independently and not necessarily in the order presented. This was done so that different people on each repository's staff may submit the data for which their section is responsible. **Repository directors will still be responsible to see that the survey is submitted in its entirety.** Please note the following:

1. All reported data should be for calendar year 2008, or as of December 31, 2008.
2. The term "felony" includes any crime classified as a felony under your state's laws. These offenses are generally punishable by a term of incarceration in excess of one year. If your state's laws do not use the term "felony," please substitute functional equivalents, such as class 1, 2, 3 and 4 offenses in New Jersey and class A, B and C offenses in Maine.
3. Questions which seek responses based on a "legal requirement," refer *only* to a *state statute* or a *state administrative regulation having the force of law*.
4. If additional space is needed, please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.
5. Please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section to identify questions for which "no data is available."
6. If a question is not applicable to your repository, please indicate "NA" in the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.

Burden Statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The survey will be sent to criminal history repositories in 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The average time required for each agency to complete the survey is estimated at 3 hours. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington DC 20531. Do not send your completed form to this address.

SECTION I: REPOSITORY

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

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

1. How many subjects (individual offenders) were in your criminal history file as of December 31, 2008?
 - (a) Automated records (table 1) (Include subjects whose records are partially automated)
 - (b) Manual records (table 1)
 - (c) Total records (table 1)

2. Fingerprints processed in 2008:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of 2008 volume</u>	<u>Totals</u>
(a) Criminal	<u> (table 1a) </u>	<u> (table 1a) </u>	
(b) Non-criminal (not retained)	<u> (table 1a) </u>	<u> (table 1a) </u>	
(c) Non-criminal (retained)	<u> (table 1a) </u>	<u> (table 1a) </u>	(b+c) <u> (table 1a) </u>
(d) What was the <u>total number</u> of fingerprint-based background checks conducted during 2008?			(a+b+c) <u> (table 1a) </u>

3. (a) Does your state retain any non-criminal justice fingerprints?

Yes No (table 15)

(b) Non-criminal justice fingerprints represent (table 9) percent of the total fingerprints maintained by the state criminal history repository.

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

Yes No (table 9a)

(b) If so, how many records on your database contain both criminal events and non-criminal justice applicant information? (table 9a)

(c) Of the total records on your database (table 9a) percent represent records that contain both criminal events and non-criminal justice applicant information.

5. (a) Percentage of criminal prints submitted via livescan during 2008? (table 9) %

(b) Percentage of non-criminal prints submitted via livescan during 2008? (table 9) %

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

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION II: ARREST/FINGERPRINT REPORTING AND ENTRY

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. How many felony arrests were reported during calendar year 2008?

____ (table 11) _____ arrests

2. How many fingerprints were submitted to the repository via livescan during 2008?

(a) ____ (table 9) _____ criminal justice

(b) ____ (table 9) _____ non-criminal justice

3. (a) As of December 31, 2008, was there a backlog of arrest data to be entered into the AFIS database?

Yes No (table 11)

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

____ (table 11) _____

(c) Size of backlog as of December 31, 2008, is not available (table 11)

4. What biometric information does your repository retain? Check all that apply: (table 3)

Latent fingerprints

Flat prints

2-Finger prints for identification purposes

- 2-Finger prints for updating incarceration or release identification
- Palm prints
- Facial images/mug shots
- Scars, Marks, and Tattoo images
- Facial Recognition Data
- 1- or 2-Finger prints for updating disposition information
- Other: _____

5. Please indicate the number of livescan devices in use as of December 31, 2008:

- (a) Total number of livescan devices available for criminal justice purposes only: (table 8)
- (b) Total number of livescan devices available for non-criminal justice purposes only: (table 8)
- (c) Total number of livescan devices used for both criminal and non-criminal justice purposes: (table 8)
- (d) Grand total of livescan devices in use: (table 8)

6. Please indicate:

- (a) Total number of agencies that submit criminal prints via livescan: (table 9)
- (b) Total number of agencies that submit non-criminal prints via livescan: (table 9)
- (c) Total number of agencies without livescan devices that receive livescan services from agencies that do have that equipment (e.g., a sheriff might submit arrest prints on behalf of 20 agencies): (table 9)

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 disposition information. (*“Final disposition” is defined as release by police after charging, decline to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition.*)

1. (a) How many final case dispositions were received by the repository during 2008?

 (table 6, table 6a) dispositions

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

 (table 6a) dispositions sent to the FBI

- (c) Of the dispositions forwarded to the FBI, what percent were sent by Machine Readable Data (MRD) such as tape/CD/DVD? (table 6a) %

- (d) What percent were sent via hard copy/paper? (table 6a) %

- (e) What percent were sent by Interstate Identification Index (III) message key? (table 6a) %

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

(a) (table 1) % Arrests entered within past five years with final dispositions reported

(b) (table 1) % Arrests in entire database with final dispositions reported

(c) (table 1) % of felony charges with final dispositions

3. Of the dispositions received at the repository during the year 2008, what percentage could not be linked to a specific arrest record?

(table 7) %

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION IV: COURT REPORTING

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. As of December 31, 2008, was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means? (table 7)

Yes No

2. (a) Does your state have a statewide Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)? (table 7)

Yes No

- (b) Does the AOC provide disposition information to the state repository? (table 7)

Yes No

3. In 2008, what was the average time elapsed between the occurrence of final felony trial court dispositions and receipt of information concerning such dispositions by the repository?

____(table 12)____ days

4. In 2008, 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 12)____ days

5. As of December 31, 2008, was your state using livescan devices in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions? (table 12)

Yes No

6. (a) As of December 31, 2008, was there a backlog of court disposition data to be entered into the criminal history database? (table 12)

Yes No

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

 (table 12) forms

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION V: CORRECTIONS REPORTING

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. In 2008, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of corrections data by the repository and entry of that information into the criminal history database?

___(table 13)___ days

2. (a) Do any corrections agencies currently report admission/release/status change information to the repository by automated means? (table 13)

Yes No

(b) If yes, how many corrections agencies currently report by automated means?

___(table 13)___ agencies representing ___(table 13)___ % of the admission/release/status change activity

3. (a) As of December 31, 2008, was there a backlog of corrections data to be entered into the criminal history database? (table 13)

Yes No

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

___(table 13)___ reports

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION VI: REPOSITORY ADMINISTRATION

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

1. (a) Does your state charge a fee for conducting a search of the criminal history record database for non-criminal justice purposes? (table 18)

Yes No

If yes, what fees are charged for the state record search as of December 31, 2008? (table 18)

(b) **Fingerprint-supported search:**

\$_____ retained

\$_____ non-retained

\$_____ volunteer (retained)

\$_____ volunteer (not retained)

(c) **Name search:** *via Internet*

\$_____ non-profit

\$_____ government

\$_____ volunteer (retained)

\$_____ volunteer (not retained)

\$_____ others

URL for citizen access to purchase criminal history information, if available:

via Mail

\$_____ non-profit

\$_____ government

\$_____ volunteer (retained)

\$_____ volunteer (not retained)

\$_____ others

- (d) **Additional service fees:** \$_____ mailed fingerprint cards/forms
 (table 19) \$_____ “no resubmission of prints” for repeat applicant
 \$_____ retained service
 \$_____ “rap back” service

2. How are fees allocated? (table 19)

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

3. (a) As of December 31, 2008, does your repository conduct “lights out” processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention)?

- Yes No (table 16)

(b) If yes, what percentage of fingerprints were handled with “lights out” processing? _____ (table 16) %

(c) If yes, what percentage of criminal fingerprints were handled with “lights out” processing? _____ (table 16) %

(d) If yes, what percentage of non-criminal applicant fingerprints were handled with “lights out” processing? _____ (table 16) %

4. (a) Does your repository receive protection order information?

- Yes No (table 4)

(b) If yes, how many records are in the state protection order record database as of December 31, 2008?

_____ (table 4) records

(c) Of those in 4(b), how many are also in the FBI-NCIC Protective Order File?

_____ (table 4) records

5. (a) As of December 31, 2008, what were the operating hours at your state repository? (table 17)

Operating hours per day

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Monday – Friday | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 24 |
| Saturday | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 24 |
| Sunday | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 24 |

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

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Monday – Friday | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 24 |
| Saturday | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 24 |
| Sunday | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 24 |

6. In addition to criminal history information, to what records does your state’s repository provide access? Check all that apply: (table 5a)

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

7. As of December 31, 2008, what is the total number of registered sex offenders in your state? (table 5)

8. Total number of registered sex offenders on publicly available state registry? (table 5)

9. Percentage of registered sex offenders on publicly available state registry? (table 5) %

10. Is there a flag on your state's computerized criminal history for protective orders? (table 4)

Yes No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION VII: NON-CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

BACKGROUND CHECKS:

1. Is there a state legal requirement to perform background checks for any of the following?
Check all that apply: (table 15a)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nurses /Elder caregivers | <input type="checkbox"/> Relative caregivers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Daycare providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-teaching school personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residents of home daycare providers' homes | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous materials licensees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-teaching school employees | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteers with children | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prospective foster care parents | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prospective adoptive parents | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

2. Does your state offer a “rap back” service to provide automatic updates or notifications of results when changes to records occur? Check all that apply: (table 15)

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

FINGERPRINT-BASED SEARCHES

3. (a) What is the average processing time from fingerprint receipt to response? (table 16)

For electronic requests: _____ days _____ hours

For mail requests: _____ days _____ hours

(b) Has a goal been established for maximum processing time? (table 16)

Yes, _____ days No

4. What information is contained in the results for fingerprint-based non-criminal justice background checks? (table 15)

Full record

Convictions only

Juvenile records

Arrests without disposition—over 1 year old

Other _____

5. What is the identification rate for fingerprint-based non-criminal background checks?

(table 15) %

6. Does your state retain fingerprints submitted for any of the following non-criminal justice purposes? (table 15)

Licensing

Private sector employment

Employment by justice agencies

Employment by non-criminal justice government agencies

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

Other: _____

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

7. If your state does retain non-criminal justice fingerprints for any purpose, how are the fingerprints utilized? Check all that apply: (table 15)

- Matched against existing criminal history database
- Matched against latent fingerprint database
- Flagged and matched against subsequent criminal fingerprint submissions
- Other _____

NAME-BASED SEARCHES

8. How many name-based non-criminal background checks were performed in 2008? (table 14)

Received via Internet _____
Received via mail _____
Received via telephone _____
Total received _____

9. (a) What identifiers are required for a name-based search? Check all that apply: (table 14a)

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

(b) What are the minimum identifiers that have to “hit” before a response is returned? Check all that apply: (table 14a)

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

(c) Does your name-based background check offer any of the following? (table 14a)

- Phonetic-assisted spelling features
- “Loose” spelling features (first name abbreviations, Jr./Sr. assistance, etc.)
- Interchangeable first/last name

10. What information is contained in the results for a name-based non-criminal background check?
Check all that apply: (table 14b)

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

11. What is the identification rate for name-based non-criminal background checks? _____ (table 14) %

12. Is written consent required by the subject before a name-based search is conducted? (table 14c)

- Yes
- No

13. (a) Are local agencies authorized to conduct name checks of state records for non-criminal justice purposes? (table 14c)

- Yes
- No

(b) If so, what fee is the local agency authorized to charge? _____ (table 14c)

INTERNET ACCESS

14. (a) Does your repository provide web-based non-criminal background checks to the public?

- Yes
- No (table 20)

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

(c) If yes, what is required for Internet access for the general public? (table 20)

- Registration/account information
- Credit card payment information

(d) Are fees involved for Internet access for the general public (not including any registration or account fees)? (table 20)

- Yes, \$_____ per _____
- No

15. (a) Does the state office of court administration provide web-based non-criminal background checks to the public? (table 20)

Yes No

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

16. (a) If a private agency maintains the website, how much does it collect per transaction? (table 20)

\$ _____ per _____

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

\$ _____ per _____

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

\$ _____ per _____

FINGERPRINT CAPTURE CERTIFICATION AND PRIVATIZATION

17. (a) Does your state have a certification program for persons taking fingerprints? (table 10)

Yes No

(b) If yes, was this program established through legislation? (table 10)

Yes No

18. (a) Has your state privatized the taking of non-criminal justice purpose fingerprints? (table 10)

Yes No

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

Yes No (table 10)

(c) If so, what is the fee? _____ (table 10)

(d) Does the vendor provide any additional services besides the fingerprint capture (e.g. evaluating responses for the requestor, sending responses back to a requestor)? (table 10)

FBI FEE RETENTION

19. (a) Does the state process call for retrieving the Interstate Identification Index (III) record and forwarding it to the requestor when the state check reveals a III record rather than forwarding the fingerprints to the FBI? (table 15b)

Yes No

(b) If so, is the FBI fee retained by the state? (table 15b)

Yes No

(c) Is the FBI fee returned to the requestor? (table 15b)

Yes No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: