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This report is based upon the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the state criminal history record repositories in March–June 2017. SEARCH surveyed 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. All 50 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico submitted survey responses. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was the source for some of the information relating to criminal history. This report presents a snapshot as of December 31, 2016. Although this is the fourteenth survey since 1989, trend comparisons may not accurately reflect the status of each state’s criminal history records due to shifts in fiscal priorities or the advancement, expansion or adoption of technology. Findings, opinions, or points of view expressed in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect official findings, positions or policies of the Bureau of Justice Statistics or the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. Department of Justice
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**Survey of State Criminal
History Information Systems,
2016**

Criminal Justice Information Policy

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Glossary of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to the requesting agency. Currently, all 50 states and the District of Columbia participate in III. Responses are provided from FBI files when a jurisdiction, such as a U.S. territory, is not a participant in III. The III system may also be employed when responding to fingerprint-based noncriminal justice purpose record background checks.

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

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

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

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

digitized images and accompanying textual information to a criminal history repository.

National Crime Information Center

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

National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact

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

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

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

The Compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Clinton in October 1998. The Compact became effective in April 1999, following ratification by two state legislatures: Montana on April 8, 1999, and Georgia on April 28, 1999. As of July 2017, 29 additional states have entered into the Compact: Nevada (May 1999); Florida (June 1999); Colorado (March 2000); Iowa (April 2000); Connecticut (June 2000); South Carolina (June 2000); Arkansas (February 2001); Kansas (April 2001); Alaska (May 2001); Oklahoma (May 2001); Maine (June 2001); New Jersey (January 2002); Minnesota (March 2002); Arizona (April 2002); Tennessee (May 2003); North Carolina (June 2003); New Hampshire (June 2003); Missouri (July 2003); Ohio (January 2004); Wyoming (February 2005); Idaho

(March 2005); Maryland (May 2005); Oregon (July 2005); West Virginia (March 2006); Hawaii (May 2006); Michigan (January 2009); Vermont (July 2010); New York (March 2016); and Virginia (July 2017). Eleven other states and territories have signed a Memorandum of Understanding indicating compliance with the Privacy Compact: American Samoa, Guam, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and Utah.

National Fingerprint File (NFF): A database of fingerprints, or other uniquely personal identifying information, relating to an arrested or charged individual maintained by the FBI to provide positive identification of record subjects indexed in the III system. The NFF contains fingerprints of Federal offenders and at least one set of fingerprints on state offenders from each state in which an offender has been arrested for a felony or reportable misdemeanor offense. Disposition data on the individual is also retained at the state repository and not forwarded to the FBI. Upon receipt of the first-arrest fingerprint card (or electronic images), the FBI enters the individual's fingerprint information, name and identifiers in the III, together with a UCN and an SID Number for each state maintaining a record on the individual. Disposition information on state offenders are maintained only at the state level, and state repositories are required to electronically respond to all authorized record requests concerning these individuals for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes. States are required to release all data on record subjects for noncriminal justice inquiries, regardless of whether the data could legally be released for similar purposes within the state. As of March 2016, the NFF has been implemented in 20 states: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio,

Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Next Generation Identification (NGI):

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

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

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

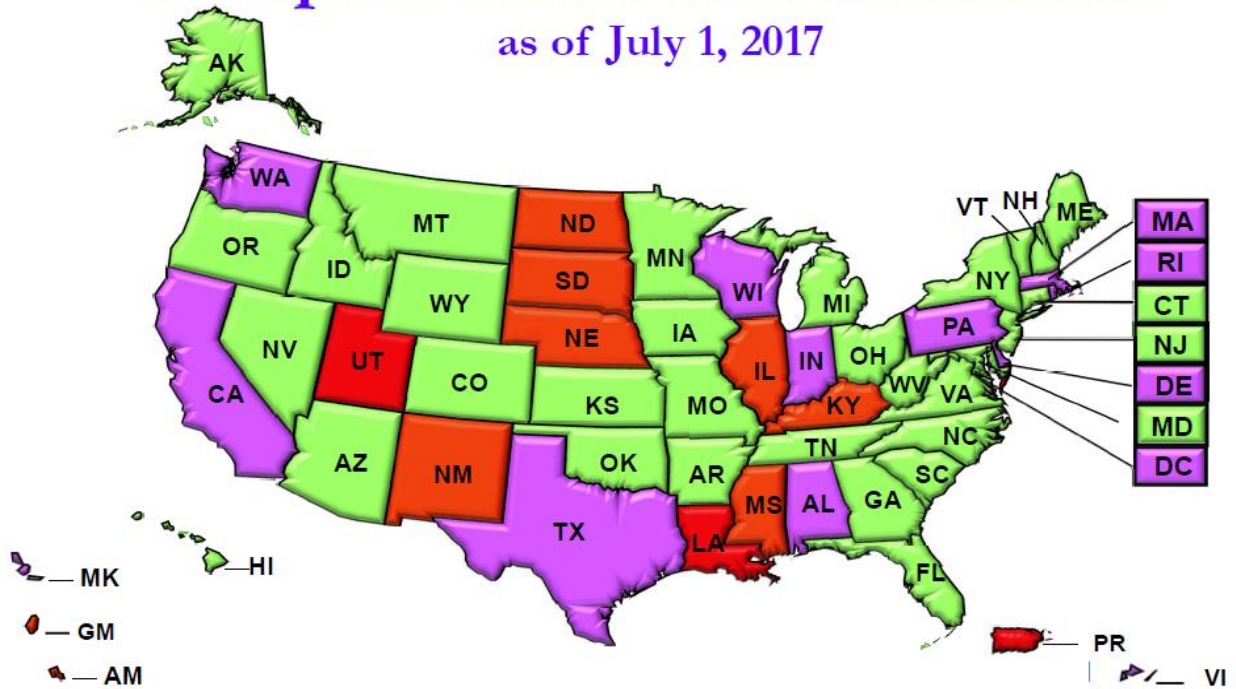
Rapid Identification (ID): Rapid ID devices are mobile fingerprint scanners that allow police officers, court and other criminal justice officials to positively identify subjects by scanning the subject's fingerprint and searching it against a state and/or Federal database for a positive match.

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

Maps

Compact States and Territories

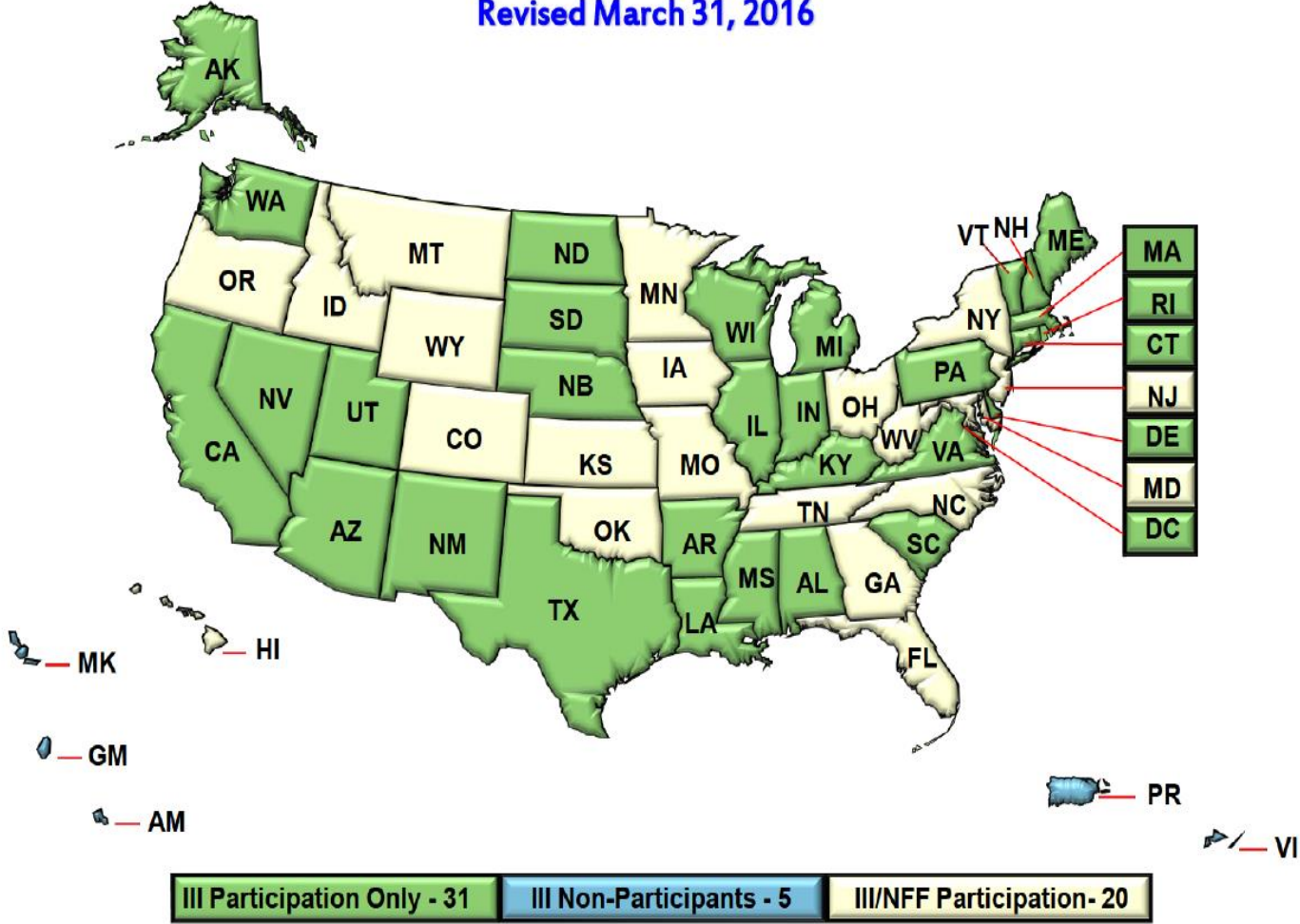
as of July 1, 2017



Compact States (31)	MOU Signatory States/Territories (12)
No Known Current Action (14)	States Pending Legislation (0)

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

Revised March 31, 2016



Note to readers

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

Survey revisions

Given dramatic advances in information technology, legislative and social trends that increase demand for criminal history record access, and the need for criminal record managers to respond to these developments, BJS and SEARCH conducted an in-depth review of the previous survey questions and developed a revised survey instrument for 2016.

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

- business process time measurements on arrest and supporting fingerprint records, protection orders, wanted persons, and disposition information that is received and processed by state repositories
- flagging misdemeanor domestic violence convictions, active protection orders, and warrants within established criminal history records
- livescan and cardscan usage and repository operations
- replacing criminal history systems and automated fingerprint identification systems that are nearing the end of their respective life cycles.

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

The *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2016* consists of 40 data tables of information and reflects the evolving criminal record management environment.

Introduction

This report is based upon the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the state criminal history record repositories in March–June 2017. SEARCH surveyed 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.¹ All 50 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico submitted survey responses. This report presents a snapshot as of December 31, 2016.

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

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

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

records, including state participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III) system (the national criminal records exchange system) and the number of III records maintained by the FBI on behalf of the states; the number of records in the wanted person file; and the protection order file of the FBI’s National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.

Major findings

Criminal history files

Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2016 (table 1):

- Fifty states, Guam, and Puerto Rico report the total number of persons in their criminal history files as 110,235,200, of which 105,927,700 are automated records and 4,307,500 are manual records. (An individual offender may have records in more than one state.)
- Twenty-eight states, Guam, and Puerto Rico have fully automated criminal history files.

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2016 (table 1):

- In the 50 states and Guam, an average of 68% of all arrests in state databases have final case dispositions reported.
- In 49 states and Guam, an average of 65% of arrests in state databases within the past 5 years have final case dispositions reported.
- In 43 states and Guam, an average of 71% of felony arrests in state databases have final case dispositions reported.
- Twenty-one states report that 80% or more of all arrests within the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Nineteen states report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Twenty-one states report that 80% or more of all felony arrests within the criminal history database

have final dispositions recorded.

Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2016 (table 1a):

- Fifty states, Guam, and Puerto Rico processed 25,937,500 fingerprint records in 2016; of these, 11,314,200 were used for criminal justice purposes and 14,623,300 were used and submitted for noncriminal justice licensing, employment, and regulatory purposes.
- In nine states and Guam, fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes account for 60% or more of the state's total number of fingerprints processed.
- Forty states, Guam, and Puerto Rico retain all fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes.
- Ten states do not retain any fingerprints processed as part of conducting noncriminal justice background checks.

Detailed findings

Status of state criminal history files

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2012, 2014, and 2016 (table 2):

- Ninety-six percent of the approximately 110 million criminal history records maintained by the state criminal history repositories are automated.
- Five states (California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island) and Guam report an overall decrease in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2014 and 2016.
- Three states (Arizona, Mississippi, and Tennessee) report an overall increase of at least 10% in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2014 and 2016.
- Forty-four states and Puerto Rico report an overall increase in the total number of subjects in manual and automated

files between 2014 and 2016.

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2016 (table 20):

- Nationwide, over 91.4 million criminal history records are accessible through the III. The states maintain 71% of all III records and the FBI maintains 29%.

Biometric and image data

Biometric and image data collection by state criminal history repository, 2016 (table 3):

- Twenty-seven states and Guam reported accepting latent fingerprint images.
- Ten states accept flat fingerprint images.
- Sixteen states accept 2-finger print images for identification purposes.
- Two states (Delaware and Kansas) accept 2-finger print images for incarceration/release purposes.

- Seventeen states accept 10-finger print images for making incarceration/release decisions.
 - Twenty-three states and Guam accept palm print images.
 - Fifteen states accept facial images or digitized mug shots.
 - Three states (Maryland, Minnesota, and Texas) report accepting biometric information regarding scars, marks, and tattoos.
 - One state (California) captures biometric iris information.
- law enforcement only (18 states)
 - courts only (12 states and Guam)
 - law enforcement and courts (12 states)
- Elapsed time between the issuance of a protection order and entry of its information onto the state file:
 - 1 day or less (21 states and Guam)
 - 2–7 days (11 states)
 - 8–30 days (Nebraska)
 - Not reported (9 states)
 - All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands enter protection order records onto NCIC, totaling nearly 1.7 million records
 - Agencies responsible for entering protection orders onto NCIC:
 - law enforcement only (27 states)
 - courts only (12 states and Guam)
 - law enforcement and courts (8 states)
 - Other (3 states: Hawaii, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island)
- Not reported (the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands)
 - Elapsed time between the issuance of a protection order and entry of its information onto the NCIC Protection Order File:
 - 1 day or less (19 states)
 - 2–7 days (13 states and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (2 states: Alabama and Nebraska)
 - 30 or more days (North Dakota)
 - Not reported (17 states)
 - In 8 states without protection order files, all indicate that law enforcement agencies enter protection orders directly to NCIC.

Protection order information

State protection order information and record counts, 2016 (table 4),

Entry of state protection order information onto FBI-NCIC and record counts, 2016 (table 4a):

- Forty-two states and Guam maintain protection order files, which total over 1.8 million records.
- Agencies responsible for entering protection orders onto the state file:

Warrants and wanted persons

Warrant information and entering agencies, 2016 (table 5),

Warrant record counts and severity breakdowns, 2016 (table 5a),

Timeliness of warrant entry, 2016 (table 5b):

- Forty-one states, Guam, and Puerto Rico maintain warrant files, which total over 6.9 million records. Of these, over 842,000 represent felony-level warrants and over 3.9 million represent misdemeanor-level warrants.
- Agencies responsible for entering warrants onto the state file:
 - law enforcement only (19 states)
 - courts only (6 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico)
 - law enforcement and courts (16 states)
- Elapsed time between the issuance of a warrant and entry of its information onto the state file:
 - 1 day or less (17 states)
 - 2–7 days (13 states and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (2 states: Alabama and Nebraska)
 - 30 days or more (Nevada)
 - Not reported or does not maintain a state warrant file (17 states and Puerto Rico)
- All states, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands enter warrant records onto NCIC, totaling over 2.2 million records as of December 2016.
- Agencies responsible for entering warrants onto NCIC:
 - law enforcement only (35 states)
 - courts only (Guam and Puerto Rico)
 - law enforcement and courts (15 states)
 - Not reported (4 jurisdictions: American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands)
- Elapsed time between the issuance of a warrant and entry of its information onto NCIC:
 - 1 day or less (10 states)
 - 2–7 days (17 states and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (3 states: Alabama, Hawaii, and Kentucky)
 - 30 days or more (3 states: Maine, Massachusetts, and North Dakota)
- Not reported (17 states and Puerto Rico)
- In states without warrant files, 9 states report that law enforcement and/or courts enter warrants directly to NCIC.

Flagging of records

Flagging of records, 2016 (table 6):

- Thirty-one states and Puerto Rico have felony flagging capabilities for all criminal history subjects.
- Ten states have felony flagging capabilities for some criminal history record subjects.
- Nine states and Guam do not have felony flagging capabilities for criminal history record subjects.
- States employ flagging to indicate:
 - a sex offender registrant (40 states and Guam)
 - a violent offender (14 states and Guam)
 - a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence conviction (16 states) that would exclude someone from purchasing a firearm

- an active state/NCIC protection order on file (5 states and Guam)
- an active state/NCIC warrant on file (10 states and Guam)
- a mental health adjudication (7 states)
- DNA availability (29 states)
- a person ineligible for firearms purchases under Federal law (18 states)
- a person ineligible for firearms purchases under state law (13 states)

Accessibility of records and services through state repositories

Access to records, 2016 (table 6a):

- State repositories offer access to:
 - a sex offender registry (42 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico)
 - orders of protection (31 states and Guam)
 - Wanted persons and warrant information (32 states and Guam)
 - retained applicant prints (24 states)

- firearm registration information (7 states)
- domestic violence incident reports (5 states)

Dispositions

Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 (table 7):

- Fifty states, Guam, and Puerto Rico provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories. Respondents indicated that over 12.6 million final dispositions were reported in 2016—a 3% increase from that reported in 2014.

Disposition reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2016 (table 7a):

- In accordance with acceptable National Fingerprint File (NFF) practices, 17 out of 20 NFF-participating states have elected not to send disposition information to the FBI on second and subsequent arrests.
- Twenty-seven states and Guam sent over 4.8 million final case dispositions to the FBI.

- Fifteen states sent 95% or more final case dispositions to the FBI via machine-readable data (MRD).
- Guam and New Mexico sent 100% of their final case dispositions to the FBI via hard copy or paper.
- Eleven states sent 83% or more of their final case dispositions to the FBI via III message key.
- Three states (Arizona, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island) forwarded a percentage of their dispositions to the FBI via a secure web portal that was first made available to states in 2016.

Interim disposition reporting, posting of indictment information, and cite and release without fingerprinting, 2016 (table 7b):

- Twenty-seven states and Puerto Rico collect charge tracking information (interim dispositions) to show case status through the criminal justice process.

- Fifteen states and Guam post indictment information to the criminal history record.
- Eight states and Guam cite and release individuals without fingerprinting only for violations.
- Twenty-five states cite and release individuals without fingerprinting for both violations and misdemeanors.
- Thirteen states cite and release individuals without fingerprinting for all criminal offenses, including felonies.
- Four states (Alabama, Illinois, South Dakota, and Texas) do not cite and release individuals without fingerprinting.

Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2016 (table 7c):

- Thirty-three states and Puerto Rico receive final court dispositions from local prosecutors.
- Eight states and Puerto Rico receive dispositions from local prosecutors via automated means through a centralized (statewide) prosecutors' case management system (CMS).

- Six states receive dispositions from local prosecutors via a local prosecutors' CMS.
- Fifteen states receive dispositions from prosecutors in paper form.
- Fourteen states receive dispositions from local prosecutors via a mix of automated and paper-based processes.

Matching of dispositions between prosecutors and the repository, 2016 (table 7d):

- Repositories in 3 states (Alaska, Ohio, and Wyoming) and Guam do not receive automated dispositions from prosecutors.
- Eighteen states match dispositions received from prosecutors through a Process Control Number (PCN) or a Transaction Control Number (TCN) that was assigned when fingerprints were taken at the time of arrest/booking.
- Five states (Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, and Oregon) match dispositions received from prosecutors through a PCN or a TCN that was

assigned subsequent to arrest/booking.

- Fourteen states match dispositions received from prosecutors through a comparison of the State Identification Number (SID) and 19 states match dispositions by the Arrest Number.
- Twenty-two states match dispositions received from prosecutors by the subject's name and date of birth, and 14 states match dispositions by charge.

Receipt of court disposition information by automated means and record matching, 2016 (table 8):

- Repositories in 11 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico do not receive automated dispositions from the courts.
- Thirty-nine state repositories receive court disposition data by automated means.
- Twenty-one states report that 90% or more of all court dispositions are reported to repositories by automated means.
- Twenty-six states match dispositions received from courts through the assignment of a PCN or

a TCN that was assigned when fingerprints were taken at the time of arrest/bookings.

- Five match dispositions received from courts through the assignment of a PCN or a TCN that was assigned subsequent to arrest/bookings.
- Nineteen states match dispositions received from courts through a comparison of the SID, and 23 states match dispositions by the Arrest Number.
- Twenty-seven states match dispositions received from courts by the subject's name and date of birth, and 21 states match dispositions by charge.

Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2016 (table 8a):

- Ten states report that 25% or more of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific repository arrest record.
- Some states have dispositions that cannot be matched to a specific arrest; when this occurs, 25 states place the dispositions into a suspense file for further

investigation, and 7 states place the dispositions into a suspense file with no further action.

- Repository staff in 32 states and Puerto Rico conducts follow-up actions when dispositions cannot be matched to a specific arrest. In 31 states and Puerto Rico, repository staff follows-up and contacts the court to obtain additional information.
- Three states (Arizona, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) report that when a disposition cannot be matched to an arrest, the court-provided charges from the disposition are posted to the beginning/end of the subject's criminal history record.
- Twenty-one states reject dispositions that cannot be matched to an arrest and 4 states (Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, and Maryland) use a vendor to identify and locate missing dispositions.

Timeliness of receipt and entry of final felony court case disposition information, 2016 (table 8b)

- Elapsed time between the occurrence of a final felony court disposition and its receipt by the repository:
 - 1 day or less (13 states and Guam)
 - 2–7 days (6 states)
 - 8–30 days (13 states)
 - 31–90 days (5 states)
 - 91–180 days (North Dakota)
 - More than 1 year (3 states: Indiana, Kansas, and Mississippi)
- Elapsed time between the receipt of a final court case disposition and its entry into the state's criminal history record database:
 - 1 day or less (20 states)
 - 2–7 days (7 states and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (6 states)
 - 31–90 days (6 states)
 - 181–365 days (2 states: New Mexico and West Virginia)
 - More than 1 year (Kansas)

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

Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016 (table 9):

- During 2016, over 11.3 million arrest fingerprint cards were submitted to state criminal history repositories, a 1% decrease from that which was reported in 2014.
- Fourteen states and Guam report an overall increase in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.
- Five states report an overall increase of at least 10% in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.
- Thirty-five states report an overall decrease in the number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.

State plans to replace its Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system due to it nearing the end of its lifecycle, 2016 (table 10):

- Twenty-one states have plans to replace their CCH systems. Eleven states have plans to do so by year's end 2018 at an estimated cost between \$150,000 and \$19.2 million.
- Four states (Florida, Minnesota, Nevada, and Washington) anticipate requesting at least 80% of CCH replacement costs from state sources.
- Five states anticipate requesting 100% of CCH replacement costs from Federal sources.
- Twenty-four states and Guam have established purchasing contracts for livescan equipment.
- Twenty-four states do not have purchasing contracts, but local agencies negotiate directly with livescan vendors when purchasing equipment.
- Five states have plans to negotiate a statewide or multi-state purchasing contract for local agencies to purchase livescan equipment from.

State plans to replace its Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) due to it nearing the end of its lifecycle, 2016 (table 10a):

- Nineteen states have plans to replace their AFIS. Nine states have plans to do so by year's end 2018 at an estimated cost between \$850,000 and \$27.4 million.
- Nine states anticipate requesting 100% of AFIS replacement costs from state sources.
- Three states (Maryland, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin) anticipate requesting 50% or more of AFIS replacement costs from Federal sources.

Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2016 (table 11):

- Fifty states and Guam report having a total of 27,383 law enforcement agencies. Of these, nearly 14,000 law enforcement agencies submit arrest fingerprint images to state repositories using livescan technology.
- Thirty-nine law enforcement agencies submit arrest fingerprint images to state

repositories using cardscan technology.

- More than 4,300 law enforcement agencies submit hard copy arrest fingerprint cards to state repositories.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission and rejection of arrest fingerprints, 2016 (table 11a):

- Fifty states, Guam, and Puerto Rico report receiving over 9.7 million arrest fingerprint records by livescan.
- Over 79,000 fingerprint records were scanned and submitted to repositories using cardscan, and over 346,000 hard copy arrest fingerprint cards were submitted and received from law enforcement.
- Seventeen states and Guam report rejecting 1% to 10% of arrest fingerprint records received for poor quality.
- Thirteen states did not reject any fingerprints they received for poor quality.

Arrest fingerprint card and palm print backlog, 2016 (table 11b):

- Eight states report having a backlog of arrest fingerprints totaling nearly 14,600.
- Age of backlogged arrest fingerprint card information:
 - 1 month or less (5 states)
 - 2–6 months (2 states: Connecticut and New Mexico)
 - More than 1 year (Alabama)
- Seven additional states report having an unspecified backlog of arrest fingerprints.
- Two states report having a backlog of palm prints totaling 252,200:
 - Michigan reported a backlog of 250,000 palm prints that were received prior to their having electronic palm print processing capabilities.
 - Ohio reported a backlog of 2,200 palm prints.
- Three states (Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin) report having an unspecified backlog of palm prints.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the use of livescan/cardscan for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes, 2016 (table 11c):

- Thirty-eight states, Guam, and Puerto Rico report having 8,759 livescan devices in use exclusively for noncriminal justice purposes, while 31 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico report having 6,616 livescan devices in use for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes.
- Twenty-three states, Guam, and Puerto Rico report having 100 cardscan devices in use exclusively for noncriminal justice purposes, while 17 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico report having 147 cardscan devices in use for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2016 (table 11d)

- Forty-six states report receiving over 12.6 million noncriminal justice fingerprints by livescan and 27 states receive over 1.1 million

noncriminal justice fingerprints by cardscan.

- Ninety-two percent of noncriminal justice fingerprints are submitted to state repositories using livescan, while 8% of noncriminal fingerprints are submitted electronically using cardscan.

Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2016 (table 11e):

- Thirty states and Puerto Rico use mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for identification purposes.
- Three states (Arizona, New Mexico, and Rhode Island) use mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for booking purposes.
- Six states plan to implement mobile technology to capture nonfingerprint biometric information.
- Twenty-five states employ Rapid ID and have conducted nearly 2 million searches that produced over 1.1 million “hits” or positive responses.

Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2016 (table 12):

- Thirty-one states have privatized the capture of noncriminal justice fingerprints. In 17 of these states, a single vendor provides this service and in 9 instances, additional vendor services are provided such as; billing and collection services, verification of identification documents, photo capture, etc.
- In 28 states and Guam, the vendor assesses a fee above what the state charges for the background check. These fees range from \$6–\$15.

Felony arrests reported to repositories, livescan devices in courtrooms, and disposition backlogs, 2016 (table 13)

- Nearly 3.6 million felony arrests were reported to repositories in 43 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico.
- Nine states use livescan in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions. In those states, 120 livescan

devices are in use within courtrooms.

- Twenty-two states report having a backlog of nearly 2.3 million court dispositions that need to be entered into state criminal history databases.

Noncriminal justice background checks

Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2016 (table 14):

- Forty-two states performed nearly 23.3 million name-based noncriminal justice background check inquiries.
- Twenty-seven states performed over 21.6 million name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via the Internet.
- Thirty-five states performed over 1 million name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via the mail.
- Three states (Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon) received 151,800 name-based noncriminal justice background checks via telephone.

- Twelve states performed 456,100 additional name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via other means, such as modem or public walk-in access.

Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2016 (table 15):

- Information contained in the results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check:
 - Full record (43 states and Guam)
 - Convictions only (17 states)
 - Juvenile records (16 states)
 - Arrests without dispositions—over 1 year old (19 states)
 - Other (11 states)
- Twenty-eight states report that 10% or more fingerprint-based noncriminal justice transactions are identified against arrest fingerprints.
- Twenty-four states attempt to locate missing disposition information before responding to fingerprint-based

noncriminal justice inquiries.

Legal authority for conducting noncriminal justice background checks, 2016 (table 16)

- All states and Guam report having legal authority to conduct noncriminal justice background checks against a wide range of occupational groups, and licensing and regulatory functions. This authority is granted most often through specific state statute and where applicable, Federal statute pursuant to U.S. Public Law 92-544, the National Child Protection Act (NCPA), and the Volunteers for Children Act (VCA). In instances where legal authority is not available, noncriminal justice background checks are not conducted. See table 16 for the specific circumstances under which these background checks are conducted.

Lights-out fingerprint processing, 2016 (table 17):

- Thirty-nine states and Guam conduct “lights-out” fingerprint processing (an identification decision is

made without fingerprint technician intervention).

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

Assessment and allocation of fees, 2016 (table 18):

- All states, Guam, and Puerto Rico report charging a fee to conduct a search of the state’s criminal history database for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Fifteen states allocate all fees collected for such purposes to their state general fund, with repositories funded by general fund allotments.
- Three states (Georgia, New York, and Texas) allocate a percentage of collected fees to support repository operations.
- Twenty-three states and Guam allocate all fees collected for noncriminal justice background checks to fund their state repository.
- Nine states allocate all fees to fund other activities/programs. These include funding of

Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS), criminal justice information system support, information sharing activities, etc.

Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2016 (table 19):

- Twenty-six states provide web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public.
- Twenty-three states collect a public access fee to conduct a background check of Internet requests. Fees charged per inquiry range from \$4 in Texas to \$30 in Vermont.

Rap back

Criminal justice rap back services, 2016 (table 21)

- Sixteen states provide in-state criminal justice rap back services.
- At year's-end 2016, Texas is the only state participant in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) criminal justice rap back service.
- Over 82,000 in-state criminal justice rap back notifications were made by 8 states.

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

- Error correction/record management updates (6 states)
- Investigative leads (2 states: Hawaii and Kansas)
- Sex offender (3 states: Florida, Maryland, and New York)
- Parolee (5 states)
- Probationer (7 states)
- Permit/privileged license revocation (4 states: Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, and Louisiana)
- Noncriminal justice purpose fingerprint search (5 states)
- Other – criminal justice employment, arrests, CCW permit revocation, warrants, record updates, etc. (8 states)

Noncriminal justice rap back services, 2016 (tables 22 and 22a)

- Twenty-nine states provide in-state noncriminal justice rap back services. In 25 of

those states, rap back is authorized by state law or administrative regulation. In 20 states, state law or administrative regulation specifies the purposes in which agencies can be notified.

- Over 906,000 in-state noncriminal justice rap back notifications were made by 17 states.
- At year's-end 2016, Utah is the only state participating in the FBI's NGI noncriminal justice rap back service.
- Occupational groups in which agencies can be notified for subsequent record postings:
 - Persons working with children (24 states)
 - Persons working with the elderly (20 states)
 - Healthcare providers (22 states)
 - Security guards (18 states)
 - Police, fire, and public safety personnel (19 states)
 - Other (15 states)
- Three states (Florida, New Jersey, and Utah) charge a fee for enrolling in the state's

noncriminal justice rap
back service, while
another 3 states
(Colorado, Ohio, and
Texas) charge a small
fee upon making a rap
back notification.

- Fourteen states report
having in-state
noncriminal justice rap
back validation
requirements similar to
that required by NGI for
all or some of its rap
back subscriptions.

Data tables

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Table 1. Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2016

State	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file			Percent of arrests in database that have final case dispositions recorded		
	Total	Automated	Manual	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years	Felony charges with final disposition
Total	110,235,200	105,927,700	4,307,500	68	65	71
Alabama	2,304,600	2,304,600	0	36	16	49
Alaska	278,900	268,800	10,100	91	91	92
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	1,899,300	1,754,400	144,900	46	66	37
Arkansas	760,200	760,200	0	70	81	92
California	10,815,500	9,823,600	991,900	63	54	64
Colorado	1,756,600	1,756,600	0	21	41	47
Connecticut	1,188,400	633,000	555,400	97	89	nr
Delaware	2,468,600	2,468,600	0	96	92	97
District of Columbia	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Florida	6,524,000	6,524,000	0	58	55	73
Georgia	4,164,900	4,164,900	0	72	85	100
Guam	1,700	1,700	0	28	66	74
Hawaii	560,800	560,800	0	96	87	96
Idaho	413,800	413,800	0	51	39	57
Illinois	7,092,400	6,522,100	570,300	70	52	82
Indiana	1,786,300	1,786,300	0	50	49	58
Iowa	750,500	743,900	6,600	91	86	93
Kansas	1,529,500	1,099,000	430,500	57	38	63
Kentucky	1,435,800	1,435,800	0	42	17	50
Louisiana	1,698,200	1,598,000	100,200	20	24	20
Maine	570,800	535,400	35,400	82	68	70
Maryland	1,629,000	1,629,000	0	97	92	98
Massachusetts	1,572,600	1,472,600	100,000	11	11	nr
Michigan	3,138,400	3,138,400	0	79	76	84
Minnesota	1,135,900	1,135,900	0	65	51	68
Mississippi	1,031,500	1,031,500	0	14	11	10
Missouri	1,667,500	1,520,200	147,300	77	82	63
Montana	244,200	244,200	0	54	60	47
Nebraska	435,100	435,100	0	71	80	78
Nevada	879,200	879,200	0	57	60	23
New Hampshire	471,600	447,800	23,800	88	94	93
New Jersey	2,333,600	2,185,700	147,900	91	79	98
New Mexico	632,900	538,100	94,800	25	20	25
New York	9,941,000	9,941,000	0	91	85	92
North Carolina	1,733,200	1,733,200	0	83	68	90
North Dakota	195,600	185,600	10,000	90	84	nr
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	2,464,700	2,193,200	271,500	53	43	50
Oklahoma	1,037,000	968,000	69,000	60	56	67
Oregon	1,268,900	1,268,900	0	61	44	79
Pennsylvania	2,829,800	2,562,600	267,200	76	69	95
Puerto Rico	363,400	363,400	0	nr	nr	nr
Rhode Island	998,400	998,400	0	85	nr	nr
South Carolina	1,731,700	1,690,700	41,000	65	na	na
South Dakota	304,700	304,700	0	95	99	na
Tennessee	2,325,200	2,325,200	0	50	75	nr
Texas	14,287,000	14,287,000	0	84	95	83
Utah	777,500	774,300	3,200	78	74	83
Vermont	250,000	250,000	0	94	83	94
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	2,339,700	2,279,600	60,100	88	88	89
Washington	1,797,000	1,797,000	0	85	84	84
West Virginia	703,900	477,500	226,400	80	55	60
Wisconsin	1,509,400	1,509,400	0	82	80	86
Wyoming	204,800	204,800	0	87	79	86

a

b

c

Table 1 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the state criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and does *not* include release by police without charging, declinations to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court dispositions.
- The total number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history files does not include American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

Data footnotes:

- a. Massachusetts Courts recently began submitting fingerprint-supported final dispositions to the repository. A major project is currently under way to link court disposition data to the repository, where significant increases in future disposition reporting totals are anticipated.
- b. Low percentages are due to a number of factors: Lack of training of court clerks, turnover, illegible handwriting on manual documents, court information system not linked to criminal history repository system, updated records at local level are not being forwarded to repository system, etc.
- c. The previous 2012 and 2014 percentage of arrests that have final case dispositions recorded is revised in this report to reflect the following: In 2012, 64% of arrests in the entire database, 56% of arrests entered within the past 5 years, and 86% of felony charges in Oregon's database contain final case dispositions (see *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2012*, Table 1 at p. 14, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/244563.pdf>). In 2014, 62% of arrests in the entire database, 52% of arrests entered within the past 5 years, and 83% of felony charges in Oregon's database contain final case dispositions (see *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2014*, Table 1 at p. 14, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/249799.pdf>).

Table 1a. Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2016

State	Total number of fingerprints processed	Total criminal justice purposes	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes				Total noncriminal justice purposes	Fingerprints processed for noncriminal justice purposes			
			Retained	Percent of 2016 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2016 volume		Retained	Percent of 2016 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2016 volume
Total	25,937,500 ^a	11,314,200	10,966,900	42	347,300	1	14,623,300	9,975,000	38	4,648,300	18
Alabama	285,700	223,000	223,000	78	0	0	62,700	62,700	22	0	0
Alaska	56,600	18,200	18,200	32	0	0	38,400	38,400	68	0	0
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	675,200	303,400	303,400	45	0	0	371,800	364,800	54	7,000	1
Arkansas	254,700	136,900	136,900	54	0	0	117,800	117,800	46	0	0
California	3,589,300	1,330,500	1,270,000	35	60,500	2	2,258,800	2,078,100	58	180,700	5
Colorado	421,300	224,300	224,300	53	0	0	197,000	197,000	47	0	0
Connecticut	192,200	85,800	85,800	45	0	0	106,400	106,400	55	0	0
Delaware	83,700	27,400	27,400	33	0	0	56,300	56,300	67	0	0
District of Columbia	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Florida	2,569,500	876,400	876,400	34	0	0	1,693,100	683,900	27	1,009,200	39
Georgia	946,500	464,300	464,300	49	0	0	482,200	0	0	482,200	51
Guam	4,000	2,700	2,700	68	0	0	1,300	1,300	33	0	0
Hawaii	85,800	43,000	43,000	50	0	0	42,800	3,500	4	^b 39,300	46
Idaho	144,500	58,700	58,700	41	0	0	85,800	4,600	3	81,200	56
Illinois	914,500	450,200	417,700	46	32,500	4	464,300	430,200	47	34,100	4
Indiana	447,900	214,600	214,600	48	0	0	233,300	233,300	52	0	0
Iowa	127,100	79,300	79,300	62	0	0	47,800	0	0	47,800	38
Kansas	180,500	120,400	120,400	67	0	0	60,100	60,100	33	0	0
Kentucky	296,400	215,500	215,500	73	0	0	80,900	19,600	7	61,300	21
Louisiana	428,900	271,300	271,300	63	0	0	157,600	157,600	37	0	0
Maine	46,100	31,500	31,500	68	0	0	14,600	11,900	26	2,700	6
Maryland	495,400	208,000	208,000	42	0	0	287,400	287,400	58	0	0
Massachusetts	396,300	148,200	147,100	37	1,100	0	248,100	248,100	63	0	0
Michigan	689,500	366,400	269,400	39	97,000	14	323,100	320,000	46	3,100	0
Minnesota	295,800	154,400	152,400	52	2,000	1	^c 141,400	0	0	141,400	48
Mississippi	240,700	79,800	79,800	33	0	0	160,900	0	0	160,900	67
Missouri	425,700	218,800	218,800	51	0	0	206,900	206,900	49	0	0
Montana	63,100	25,700	25,700	41	0	0	37,400	0	0	37,400	59
Nebraska	80,200	43,600	43,600	54	0	0	36,600	0	0	36,600	46
Nevada	313,300	81,200	80,600	26	600	0	232,100	60,800	19	171,300	55
New Hampshire	95,500	38,400	38,400	40	0	0	57,100	0	0	57,100	60
New Jersey	625,600	212,000	212,000	34	0	0	413,600	258,400	41	155,200	25
New Mexico	195,700	74,000	74,000	38	0	0	121,700	121,700	62	0	0
New York	1,303,600	626,800	504,600	39	122,200	9	676,800	663,300	51	13,500	1
North Carolina	569,000	303,300	274,400	48	28,900	5	265,700	113,500	20	152,200	27
North Dakota	59,500	22,700	22,700	38	0	0	36,800	13,800	23	23,000	39
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	1,301,000	264,300	262,200	20	2,100	0	1,036,700	1,036,700	80	0	0
Oklahoma	303,200	143,700	143,700	47	0	0	159,500	159,500	53	0	0
Oregon	291,600	133,900	133,900	46	0	0	157,700	45,100	15	112,600	39
Pennsylvania	1,168,400	296,800	296,800	25	0	0	871,600	42,200	4	829,400	71
Puerto Rico	607,900	339,600	339,600	56	0	0	268,300	268,300	44	0	0
Rhode Island	76,100	25,000	25,000	33	0	0	51,100	0	0	51,100	67
South Carolina	365,900	257,900	257,900	70	0	0	108,000	65,200	18	42,800	12
South Dakota	61,500	31,900	31,900	52	0	0	29,600	1,100	2	28,500	46
Tennessee	694,800	415,300	415,300	60	0	0	279,500	279,500	40	0	0
Texas	1,713,500	769,900	769,900	45	0	0	943,600	943,500	55	100	0
Utah	335,900	82,500	82,100	24	400	0	253,400	110,600	33	142,800	43
Vermont	31,000	12,600	12,600	41	0	0	18,400	0	0	18,400	59
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	464,300	273,000	273,000	59	0	0	191,300	0	0	191,300	41
Washington	500,300	215,400	215,400	43	0	0	284,900	9,700	2	275,200	55
West Virginia	174,000	92,400	92,400	53	0	0	81,600	81,600	47	0	0
Wisconsin	197,800	161,700	161,700	82	0	0	36,100	9,400	5	26,700	13
Wyoming	51,000	17,600	17,600	35	0	0	33,400	1,200	2	32,200	63

Table 1a explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- The total number of fingerprint-based background checks in state criminal history files does not include American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

Data footnotes:

- a. The total number of fingerprints processed does not equal the sum of fingerprints processed for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes due to rounding.
- b. Hawaii began retaining noncriminal fingerprints on December 4, 2016.
- c. These prints are fingerprints submitted for inquiry purposes only. They generally are received from parole and probation and/or corrections as part of a presentencing investigation or inmate classification process to receive a copy of record matching a subject's fingerprints.

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2012, 2014, and 2016

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 2016			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total file	
	2012	2014	2016 total	Manual file	Automated file	2012	2014	2016	2012–2014	2014–2016
Total	100,596,300	105,569,200	110,235,200	4,307,500	105,927,700	94%	95%	96%	5%	4%
Alabama	2,021,200	2,164,900	2,304,600	0	2,304,600	100	100	100	7	6
Alaska	258,600	270,400	278,900	10,100	268,800	96	96	96	5	3
American Samoa	900	nr	nr	nr	nr	na	nr	nr	na	nr
Arizona	1,706,500	1,653,400	1,899,300	144,900	1,754,400	100	100	92	-3	15
Arkansas	676,800	712,000	760,200	0	760,200	100	100	100	5	7
California	11,438,800	11,365,000	10,815,500	991,900	9,823,600	83	84	91	-1	-5
Colorado	1,547,200	1,641,800	1,756,600	0	1,756,600	100	100	100	6	7
Connecticut	1,301,200	1,155,400	1,188,400	555,400	633,000	53	48	53	-11	3
Delaware	2,263,300	2,380,800	2,468,600	0	2,468,600	100	100	100	5	4
District of Columbia	nr	470,300	nr	nr	nr	na	100	nr	na	na
Florida	6,300,800	6,346,900	6,524,000	0	6,524,000	100	100	100	1	3
Georgia	3,759,600	3,965,200	4,164,900	0	4,164,900	100	100	100	5	5
Guam	2,000	2,100	1,700	0	1,700	100	100	100	5	-19
Hawaii	540,600	543,800	560,800	0	560,800	100	100	100	1	3
Idaho	349,700	394,100	413,800	0	413,800	100	100	100	13	5
Illinois	6,164,800	6,646,200	7,092,400	570,300	6,522,100	91	91	92	8	7
Indiana	1,595,700	1,700,000	1,786,300	0	1,786,300	100	100	100	7	5
Iowa	677,000	721,100	750,500	6,600	743,900	98	98	99	7	4
Kansas	1,381,200	1,455,200	1,529,500	430,500	1,099,000	70	69	72	5	5
Kentucky	1,280,900	1,355,900	1,435,800	0	1,435,800	100	100	100	6	6
Louisiana	2,231,100 a	2,809,700 a	1,698,200 a	100,200	1,598,000	71	75	94	26 a	-40 a
Maine	522,000	544,600	570,800	35,400	535,400	92	93	94	4	5
Maryland	1,522,600	1,578,800	1,629,000	0	1,629,000	100	100	100	4	3
Massachusetts	1,179,600	1,715,300	1,572,600	100,000	1,472,600	75	100	94	45	-8
Michigan	4,053,000 b	2,967,900 b	3,138,400	0	3,138,400	100	100	100	-27 b	6 b
Minnesota	1,022,600	1,080,700	1,135,900	0	1,135,900	100	100	100	6	5
Mississippi	689,800	866,600	1,031,500	0	1,031,500	100	100	100	26	19
Missouri	1,617,200	1,640,300	1,667,500	147,300	1,520,200	91	91	91	1	2
Montana	213,500	232,200	244,200	0	244,200	100	100	100	9	5
Nebraska	388,400	411,900	435,100	0	435,100	100	100	100	6	6
Nevada	772,500	823,500	879,200	0	879,200	100	100	100	7	7
New Hampshire	422,900	495,200	471,600	23,800	447,800	94	95	95	17	-5
New Jersey	2,155,200	2,255,400	2,333,600	147,900	2,185,700	93	98	94	5	3
New Mexico	595,700	629,000	632,900	94,800	538,100	81	85	85	6	1
New York	7,379,600	9,289,000	9,941,000	0	9,941,000	100	100	100	26	7
North Carolina	1,490,500	1,608,900	1,733,200	0	1,733,200	100	100	100	8	8
North Dakota	170,800	179,800	195,600	10,000	185,600	89	94	95	5	9
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	na	nr
Ohio	2,239,400	2,360,800	2,464,700	271,500	2,193,200	100	86	89	5	4
Oklahoma	920,900	975,600	1,037,000	69,000	968,000	92	93	93	6	6
Oregon	1,526,600	1,225,900	1,268,900	0	1,268,900	100	100	100	-20	4
Pennsylvania	2,528,100	2,713,000	2,829,800	267,200	2,562,600	91	90	91	7	4
Puerto Rico	312,500	342,200	363,400	0	363,400	na	100	100	10	6
Rhode Island	1,117,200	1,189,600	998,400	0	998,400	100	100	100	6	-16
South Carolina	1,609,500	1,672,200	1,731,700	41,000	1,690,700	97	97	98	4	4
South Dakota	268,700	285,100	304,700	0	304,700	100	100	100	6	7
Tennessee	1,651,000 c	1,909,800	2,325,200	0	2,325,200	95	99	100	16	22 c
Texas	11,824,200	13,050,800	14,287,000	0	14,287,000	100	100	100	10	9
Utah	704,700	741,300	777,500	3,200	774,300	100	100	100	5	5
Vermont	238,000	244,700	250,000	0	250,000	100	100	100	3	2
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	2,109,900	2,230,500	2,339,700	60,100	2,279,600	97	97	97	6	5
Washington	1,666,000	1,706,900	1,797,000	0	1,797,000	100	100	100	2	5
West Virginia	629,200	654,100	703,900	226,400	477,500	58	64	68	4	8
Wisconsin	1,374,600	nr e	1,509,400	0	1,509,400	100	na	100	na	na d
Wyoming	182,000	193,400	204,800	0	204,800	100	100	100	6	6

Table 2 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- The totals for the percent of automated files and the percent change in total files represent percentages of column totals, not averages.
- The total number of subjects in manual and automated state criminal history files for 2016 does not include American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands.
- The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the state criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and does not include the master name index.

Data footnotes:

- a. Totals for 2012 and 2014 included both criminal and noncriminal record counts. 2016 counts do not.
- b. 2012 totals were overstated by including applicant retained fingerprint cards. This total was adjusted from 4,053,000 to 2,967,900 in the 2014 report.
- c. The 2016 increase of individuals in Tennessee's criminal history file is thought to be attributable to better training/awareness education at contributing agencies.
- d. Wisconsin's DOJ IT personnel were unable to provide this data within the timeframe requested.

Table 3 explanatory notes:

- na (not available). In this table, this means the state has the capability (i.e., Arkansas and California); however, the volume was unable to be determined.
- nr (not reported).

Table 4. State protection order information and record counts, 2016

State	State maintains a protection order (PO) file	Agencies responsible for entering protection orders onto the state file			Elapsed time between issuance of a PO and entry of its info. onto the state file			# of active records in state PO database as of 12/31/2016
		Law enforcement	Courts	Other	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	
Total								1,854,688
Alabama	Yes	X				X		13,542
Alaska	Yes	X			X			1,709
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	Yes	X			nr			17,925
Arkansas	No							
California	Yes	X	X			X		264,526
Colorado	Yes	X	X		X			230,678
Connecticut	Yes	X			nr			30,394
Delaware	Yes		X		X			2,118
District of Columbia	nr							
Florida	Yes	X			X			319,218
Georgia	Yes		X		X			10,623
Guam	Yes		X		X			122
Hawaii	Yes		X		X			13,747
Idaho	No							
Illinois	Yes	X	X		nr			89,726
Indiana	Yes		X			X		100,486
Iowa	Yes		X		X			50,180
Kansas	No							
Kentucky	Yes	X			X			14,750
Louisiana	Yes		X		nr			na
Maine	Yes		X		X			na
Maryland	Yes	X			X			9,331
Massachusetts	Yes		X		X			35,605
Michigan	Yes	X	X			X		30,421
Minnesota	Yes	X	X		X			15,096
Mississippi	Yes	X	X			X		17,441
Missouri	Yes	X			X			16,170
Montana	Yes	X				X		5,111
Nebraska	Yes	X					X	5,027
Nevada	Yes	X	X		X			2,380
New Hampshire	Yes	X	X		nr			21
New Jersey	Yes	X	X			X		180,000
New Mexico	No							
New York	Yes	X	X			X		na
North Carolina	No							
North Dakota	Yes		X		X			2,683
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	Yes	X				X		27,381
Oklahoma	No							
Oregon	Yes	X	X		nr			16,904
Pennsylvania	Yes	X	X		X			30,689
Puerto Rico	nr							
Rhode Island	Yes	X		Attorney General	X			50,980
South Carolina	No							
South Dakota	Yes		X		nr			4,371
Tennessee	No							
Texas	Yes	X			nr			44,610
Utah	Yes		X		X			38,450
Vermont	Yes	X			nr			3,873
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia	Yes	X			X			31,857
Washington	Yes	X				X		106,187
West Virginia	Yes		X		X			2,265
Wisconsin	Yes	X				X		17,338
Wyoming	Yes	X			X			753

Table 4 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 4a. Entry of state protection order information onto FBI-NCIC and record counts, 2016

State	Protection orders (PO) entered onto NCIC	Agencies responsible for entering protection orders onto NCIC			Elapsed time between the issuance of a PO and entry of its information onto the NCIC PO File				Number of active records in NCIC Protection Order File as of 12/31/2016
		Law enforcement	Courts	Other	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	30 days or more	
Total									1,690,675
Alabama	Yes	X					X		4,721
Alaska	Yes	X				X			1,165
American Samoa	No								0
Arizona	Yes	X				X			17,866
Arkansas	Yes	X			X				15,116
California	Yes	X	X			X			250,373
Colorado	Yes	X	X		X				112,156
Connecticut	Yes	X	X		nr				30,739
Delaware	Yes		X		X				1,922
District of Columbia	Yes	nr			nr				1,930
Florida	Yes	X			X				194,803
Georgia	Yes		X		X				9,855
Guam	Yes		X			X			450
Hawaii	Yes			X	X				5,272
Idaho	Yes	X			X				1,436
Illinois	Yes	X	X		nr				30,698
Indiana	Yes		X			X			98,676
Iowa	Yes		X		X				25,462
Kansas	Yes	X			nr				5,394
Kentucky	Yes	X			X				16,914
Louisiana	Yes		X		nr				15,578
Maine	Yes	X			nr				4,574
Maryland	Yes	X			X				8,955
Massachusetts	Yes			X	X				19,785
Michigan	Yes	X	X			X			16,076
Minnesota	Yes		X		X				17,025
Mississippi	Yes	X	X		nr				826
Missouri	Yes	X			X				15,981
Montana	Yes	X				X			5,014
Nebraska	Yes	X					X		2,094
Nevada	Yes		X		nr				110
New Hampshire	Yes	X	X		nr				3,712
New Jersey	Yes		X			X			173,875
New Mexico	Yes	X			nr				6,611
New York	Yes		X			X			250,409
North Carolina	Yes	X			nr				12,573
North Dakota	Yes	X	X				X		1,297
No. Mariana Islands	No								0
Ohio	Yes	X				X			31,971
Oklahoma	Yes	X			nr				8,658
Oregon	Yes	X			nr				17,118
Pennsylvania	Yes	X			X				29,505
Puerto Rico	No								0
Rhode Island	Yes			X	X				15,567
South Carolina	Yes	X				X			2,641
South Dakota	Yes		X		nr				3,010
Tennessee	Yes	X				X			17,435
Texas	Yes	X			nr				17,743
Utah	Yes		X		X				10,446
Vermont	Yes	X			nr				2,119
Virgin Islands	Yes	nr			nr				153
Virginia	Yes	X			X				31,317
Washington	Yes	X				X			102,822
West Virginia	Yes		X		X				2,694
Wisconsin	Yes	X				X			17,338
Wyoming	Yes	X			X				695

Table 4a explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

a. Other = Repository.

b. Other = Massachusetts Community Service Agency.

c. At year's end 2016, 110 protection orders were entered to NCIC. Nevada courts are not open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This causes courts not to be able to comply with the NCIC's 24x7 "hit" confirmation policy. Also, courts and law enforcement are not available to validate the accuracy of protection orders under the existing NCIC validation requirement. Protection orders that meet NICS entry criteria are entered into the NICS Indices by repository staff for use in making firearm suitability determinations.

d. Other = Attorney General.

Table 5. Warrant information and entering agencies, 2016

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

Table 5 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 5a. Warrant record counts and state severity breakdowns, 2016

Breakdown of warrants in state warrant database

State	Number of active records in state warrant database as of 12/31/2016		Number of active records in NCIC warrant file as of 12/31/2016	Felony warrants	Misdemeanor warrants	Other	
Total	6,914,352	a	2,288,105	842,076	3,942,173	1,071,369	a
Alabama	234,486		13,005	28,040	206,255	191	c
Alaska	13,199		592	2,732	3,134	7,333	c
American Samoa	nr		1	nr	nr	nr	
Arizona	395,764		67,776	47,538	313,577	34,649	c
Arkansas		b	147,846				b
California	1,060,344		231,999	270,012	790,332	0	
Colorado	271,512		40,428	35,375	169,365	66,772	c
Connecticut	na		3,589	na	na	na	
Delaware	99,545		3,160	7,856	91,008	681	c
District of Columbia	nr		637				
Florida	262,605		264,514	88,260	154,984	19,361	c
Georgia		b	218,792				b
Guam	1,575		537	290	356	929	c
Hawaii	111,322		516	0	45018	66,304	c
Idaho	88		26,547	0	0	88	c
Illinois	na		39,891	na	na	na	
Indiana	78,092		79,226	28,779	47,279	2,034	c
Iowa	53,472		14,506	5,994	46,243	1,235	c
Kansas	32,828		11,753	0	32,828	0	
Kentucky	137,689		10,428	25,921	76,713	35,055	c
Louisiana		b	18,182				b
Maine	na		1,298	na	na	na	
Maryland	66,139		20,600	14,609	47,920	3,610	c
Massachusetts	839,751		15,503	90,972	748,779	0	
Michigan	809,401		85,373	11,232	265,122	533,047	c
Minnesota	69,324		18,310	16,385	39,741	13,198	c
Mississippi		b	15,781				b
Missouri	269,902		31,537	31,718	118,507	119,677	c
Montana	19,624		3,710	641	18,983	0	
Nebraska	17,003		11,313		17003	0	
Nevada	282,310		14,740	na	na	na	
New Hampshire	32,256		3,027	na	na	na	
New Jersey		b	55,261				b
New Mexico		b	105,960				b
New York	na		33,560	na	na	na	
North Carolina	135,040		27,090	28,651	103,112	3,277	c
North Dakota	36,307		1,682	na	na	na	
No. Mariana Islands	nr		0	nr	nr	nr	
Ohio	na		15,997	na	na	na	
Oklahoma		b	22,978				b
Oregon	62,923		18,154	na	na	na	
Pennsylvania	111,425		115,205	23,046	52,816	35,563	c
Puerto Rico	na		1,678	na	na	na	
Rhode Island	na		2,038	na	na	na	
South Carolina		b	70,062				b
South Dakota	na		1,522	na	na	na	
Tennessee		b	36,020				b
Texas	639,330		238,254	na	na	na	
Utah	193,976		1,582	19,171	164,784	10,021	c
Vermont	5,608		258	na	na	na	
Virgin Islands	nr		71	nr	nr	nr	
Virginia	59,016		58,040	22,343	36,673	0	
Washington	205,605		47,401	4,020	157,344	44,241	c
West Virginia	115,505		1,956	23,134	83,942	8,429	c
Wisconsin	172,712		17,649	15,357	91,681	65,674	c
Wyoming	18,674		570	0	18,674	0	

Table 5a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Felony, misdemeanor, and other warrant breakdowns do not match the total number of active warrants in state databases due to individual counts not being available in Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, and Vermont.
- b. State does not maintain a warrant file.
- c. States reporting "Other" indicate that warrants in this category pertain to attempt to locate civil, child support, juvenile, ordinance infractions, small claims, and/or traffic-related matters that are not eligible for NCIC entry.

Table 5b. Timeliness of warrant entry, 2016

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

Table 5b explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 6. Flagging of records, 2016

State	Felony conviction flagging capability for criminal history record subjects	Flagging also employed to indicate										
		Sex offender registrant	Violent offender	MCDV conviction - firearms prohibitor	Active state/NCIC protection order on file	Active state/NCIC warrant on file	Mental health adjudication	DNA available	Ineligible for firearms purchases under Federal law	Ineligible for firearms purchases under state law	Other	
Alabama	yes, all	X										1
Alaska	yes, all	X		X		X	X					
American Samoa	nr											
Arizona	yes, all	X			X	X	X	X				
Arkansas	yes, all	X		X			X		X			
California	no	X					X	X				
Colorado	yes, all	X			X	X		X	X	X		1
Connecticut	yes, all	X		X								
Delaware	yes, all	X		X				X				
District of Columbia	nr											
Florida	yes, some	X						X				2
Georgia	yes, all	X						X	X			
Guam	no	X	X		X	X						
Hawaii	yes, all	X	X				X	X				3
Idaho	yes, all							X				4
Illinois	yes, all	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		
Indiana	no	nr										
Iowa	yes, all	X						X				
Kansas	yes, all	X	X	X				X				
Kentucky	yes, some	X							X			
Louisiana	yes, some	X	X					X				
Maine	yes, all	X							X	X		
Maryland	yes, some	X	X	X								
Massachusetts	no	X										5
Michigan	yes, some	X	X					X	X	X		6
Minnesota	yes, some								X	X		
Mississippi	no	X						X				
Missouri	yes, all	X	X					X	X			
Montana	yes, all	X	X					X				
Nebraska	yes, all	X										
Nevada	no	X						X				
New Hampshire	no	nr										
New Jersey	yes, all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				7
New Mexico	yes, all	X										
New York ^a	yes, all	X	X	X				X				8
North Carolina	yes, all	X						X	X	X		
North Dakota	no	X										
No. Mariana Islands	nr											
Ohio	yes, some	X	X			X						9
Oklahoma	yes, some			X					X			
Oregon	yes, all	X						X	X	X		
Pennsylvania	no	X		X		X		X	X	X		
Puerto Rico	yes, all	nr										
Rhode Island	no	X			X	X						
South Carolina	yes, all	X	X	X					X			
South Dakota	yes, all	nr										
Tennessee	yes, some							X		X		
Texas	yes, some	X		X		X		X		X		
Utah	yes, all				X	X		X				10
Vermont	yes, all	X	X					X				
Virgin Islands	nr											
Virginia	yes, all	X							X	X		
Washington	yes, all			X		X		X	X	X		
West Virginia	yes, all	X	X	X				X				11
Wisconsin	yes, all	X						X	X	X		
Wyoming	yes, all			X					X			

Table 6 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Legend: Other.

1. Convicted felon
2. All state background checks that require registration
3. Career criminal, firearms risk
4. Subject may be ineligible to purchase firearm
5. Mutilated fingerprints
6. Palm prints, mug shots
7. Gang-related, arrest notifications
8. DNA required
9. Arson offender
10. Multi-state offender, deceased
11. Child abuser, bail bond enforcement, concealed weapon permit holder

Data footnotes:

- a. New York inadvertently omitted flagging misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence (MCDV) records in their 2014 survey response. See *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2014*, Table 6 at p. 28, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/249799.pdf>.

Table 6a. Access to records, 2016

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

State	Sex offender registry	Orders of protection	Wanted persons/warrants	Retained applicant prints	Firearm registration	Domestic violence incident reports	Other
Alabama	X	X	X	X			
Alaska	X	X	X	X		X	
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	X	X	X				
Arkansas	X	X	X				
California	X			X			Criminal justice rap back
Colorado	X	X	X	X			
Connecticut	X				X		
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X	
District of Columbia	nr						
Florida	X	X	X				Missing persons, child support writs
Georgia	X			X			Criminal justice rap back
Guam	X	X	X				
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X		
Idaho	X	X	X				Criminal justice rap back
Illinois				X			Criminal justice rap back
Indiana	X	X	X				
Iowa	X		X				
Kansas	X		X	X			Criminal justice rap back
Kentucky	X			X		X	
Louisiana	X			X			
Maine	X			X			
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X		
Massachusetts				X			
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X		
Minnesota	X	X	X				Concealed carry permits
Mississippi	X	X	X				
Missouri	X	X	X	X			
Montana	X						Violent offender
Nebraska	X	X	X	X			
Nevada	X	X	X				Concealed carry permits
New Hampshire	X						
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X		
New Mexico							
New York	X	X	X	X		X	
North Carolina							
North Dakota	X	X	X				
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	X					X	
Oklahoma				X			
Oregon		X		X			
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X		
Puerto Rico	X						
Rhode Island	X	X	X				
South Carolina	X						
South Dakota	X	X	X				
Tennessee	X						
Texas	X			X			Criminal justice rap back
Utah		X	X				
Vermont	X	X	X				Criminal justice rap back, medical marijuana
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	X	X	X				Concealed carry permits, mental health, machine gun license
Washington	X	X	X				
West Virginia	X	X	X	X			Concealed carry permits, child abuse, bail bond enforcement
Wisconsin		X	X				
Wyoming	X	X	X				

Table 6a explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 7. Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016

State	Number of final case dispositions				Percent change		
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2010–2012	2012–2014	2014–2016
Total	12,964,000	13,798,300	12,223,000	12,648,200	6%	11%	3%
Alabama	66,600 a	27,800	31,700	55,600 a	-58	a 14	75 a
Alaska	34,100	72,100 b	46,700	56,500	111	b -35	21 b
American Samoa	nr	1,300	nr	nr	nr	nr	na
Arizona	172,100	278,700	370,500	334,100	62	33	-10
Arkansas	44,500	42,900	54,800	51,500	-4	28	-6
California	1,616,800	1,565,000	1,471,100	1,530,600	-3	-6	4
Colorado	66,700	34,300	115,500 c	341,200 c	-49	237 c	195 c
Connecticut	53,200	88,600	70,200	67,600	67	-21	-4
Delaware	341,100	476,700	451,600	420,200	40	-5	-7
District of Columbia	nr	nr	30,200	nr	nr	nr	nr
Florida	2,224,700	2,057,400	1,419,800 d	1,005,900 d	-8	-31	-29 d
Georgia	728,000	658,900	729,100	612,600	-9	11	-16
Guam	1,100	5,000 e	4,300 e	1,600	355	e -14	-63 e
Hawaii	67,400	70,400	72,700	83,200	4	3	14
Idaho	156,500	141,200	171,600	210,000	-10	22	22
Illinois	380,400	275,000	289,200	313,100	-28	5	8
Indiana	295,400	244,400	169,000	246,100 f	-17	-31	46 f
Iowa	306,800	305,000	350,800	324,500	-1	15	7
Kansas	168,600	229,000	115,600	170,300	36	-50 g	47
Kentucky	62,000	141,000	106,500	138,700	127	h -24	30 h
Louisiana	32,800	42,400	21,300 i	100,500 i	29	-50 i	372 i
Maine	92,300	32,900	33,500	31,000	-64	j 2	-7
Maryland	248,500	282,000	239,500	204,100	13	-15	-15
Massachusetts	na	na	na	1,000	na	na	na k
Michigan	440,300	824,200	428,100	300,100	87	l -48	-30 l
Minnesota	152,400	93,400	114,700	138,400	-39	23	21
Mississippi	15,400	15,200	28,600	25,100	-1	88 m	-12
Missouri	134,600	157,800	172,400	203,600	17	9	18
Montana	23,100	26,200	22,600	23,100	13	-14	2
Nebraska	65,600	56,200	72,200 n	52,400 n	-14	28 n	-27 n
Nevada	46,400	50,000	119,800	119,000	8	140 o	-1
New Hampshire	nr	nr	73,800	93,200	nr	na	26
New Jersey	370,500	693,200 p	170,900 p	171,400	87	p -75	0 p
New Mexico	21,700	10,000	4,900	3,900	-54	q -51	-20 q
New York	532,300	576,200	548,700	470,100	8	-5	-14
North Carolina	307,300	256,000	243,300	251,900	-17	-5	4
North Dakota	18,000	nr	19,800	34,200 r	na	na	73 r
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	na
Ohio	575,100 s	351,800	400,400	940,400	-39	14	135 s
Oklahoma	69,000	75,500	85,200	208,300 t	9	13	144 t
Oregon	164,000	149,400 u	87,500	114,000	-9	-41 u	30
Pennsylvania	153,900	141,200	172,900	140,300	-8	22	-19
Puerto Rico	nr	18,100	41,500	20,700	nr	129	-50
Rhode Island	23,300	15,900	17,800	20,900	-32	12	17
South Carolina	151,900	183,800	112,100	226,700 v	21	-39	102 v
South Dakota	59,800	na	350,900	304,700	na	na	-13
Tennessee	266,000	255,700	258,600	224,900	-4	1	-13
Texas	959,700	1,398,300	1,040,100	969,400	46	-26	-7
Utah	202,900	118,300	79,900	148,100 w	-42	-32	85 w
Vermont	19,700	19,500	19,400	16,100	-1	-1	-17
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	na	na	na
Virginia	432,500	464,400	460,800	420,300	7	-1	-9
Washington	287,700	396,800	396,900	407,100	38	0	3
West Virginia	66,000	66,500	na	56,700	1	na	na
Wisconsin	231,500	302,400	302,500	233,500	31	x 0	-23
Wyoming	13,800	10,300	11,500	9,800	-25	12	-15

Table 7 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Final dispositions reported in 2010 and 2016 include dispositions in backlog. Totals for 2012 and 2014 do not.
- b. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions are due to efforts to enter case dismissals that are reported to the repository by statewide courts. This also influences the 2014 percent change notation.
- c. In 2014, a change in counting methodologies from previous cycles was deployed. The current method is to count each charge within each arrest event, as opposed to only counting individual arrest events and not each charge. The 2016 increase over 2014 is the result of additional agencies reporting dispositions received from statewide Municipal Courts.
- d. Decreases in disposition receipts for 2014 and 2016 account for a change in counting methodologies from previous cycles.
- e. The 2012 and 2014 increases in reported dispositions are due to efforts to complete a backlog reduction project. This also caused percent change swings in subsequent years as indicated.
- f. The 2016 increase in disposition receipts is due to efforts to capture missing dispositions on previously submitted arrests that are without dispositions.
- g. The 2014 decrease in reported dispositions is due to a legislative change that required courts to electronically report dispositions to the repository by July 1, 2013. Prior to that date, statewide prosecutors reported dispositions; however, on the effective date of the new law, courts were not ready to report dispositions and prosecutors discontinued reporting. Prosecutors have since begun to report again and work is being done to build electronic court exchanges to report dispositions to the repository.
- h. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is due to NCHIP and NARIP-funded efforts to research and enter dispositions for charges for which final dispositions were not reported. The 2016 increase is due to a reported statewide effort to emphasize the importance of fully documenting arrests with conviction data.
- i. The 2014 decrease in disposition receipts is due to the clearing of a 2012 backlog of disposition reports. The 2016 increase in reported dispositions is a result of efforts made to receive electronic dispositions from the state supreme court.
- j. The 2012 decrease in reported dispositions is due to completing a 2010 project with statewide courts to recover past "legacy" disposition data.
- k. Massachusetts Courts recently began submitting fingerprint-supported final case dispositions to the repository. A major project is currently under way to link court disposition data to the repository, where significant increases in future disposition reporting totals are anticipated.
- l. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is due to efforts to research and enter dispositions for charges for which final dispositions were not reported. The 2014 decrease follows a 2013 legislative change making deferrals nonpublic and not subject to reporting of same to the repository. These also contributed to the decrease in 2016.
- m. The increase in reported dispositions is due to a reported educational outreach project with statewide courts.
- n. In 2014, Nebraska undertook an initiative to identify and automate the reconciliation of historical records that were previously reconciled manually. By 2016, this effort was completed and the 2016 total number reflects that effort.
- o. The 2014 increase in reported dispositions is due to a major outreach project and backlog reduction effort following a fall 2013 audit of criminal history records between the repository and statewide courts.
- p. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is due to implementing an automated linking and flagging process between the New Jersey State Police and statewide courts. This process went into production in 2011 and stabilized following a backlog reduction effort in 2013 and 2014. The total for 2014 was increased in this cycle by 31,700 to adjust for an error in the total number of dispositions New Jersey reported it had received in 2014.
- q. The 2012 and 2014 decreases in reported dispositions are due to completing a backlog reduction project in 2010.

- r. The 2016 increase in disposition receipts is due to efforts to capture missing dispositions on previously submitted arrests that are without dispositions.
- s. Ohio's 2010 total number of final case dispositions received decreased from 770,900 to 575,100 in this year's report. Also, the 2008–2010 percent change figure was adjusted to reflect this change. The higher number included dispositions that were processed from an accumulated backlog. The 2016 increase in dispositions over previous years is due to including dispositions that were received electronically from statewide courts. These were not counted in previous years.
- t. The 2016 increase in reported dispositions is due to NCHIP-funded efforts to research and enter dispositions for charges for which final dispositions were not reported to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.
- u. Oregon's 2012 total number of final case dispositions received was decreased from 202,500 to 149,400 in this year's report. Also, the 2010–2012 percent change figure was adjusted to reflect this change. The 2014 decrease in reported dispositions is due to a change in counting methodologies from previous cycles.
- v. The increase in reported dispositions is due to a reported educational outreach project with statewide courts.
- w. In 2016, additional programming was put in place to obtain added dispositions from statewide courts.
- x. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions are a result of receiving electronic dispositions from statewide county prosecutors.

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Table 7a. Disposition reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2016

Of dispositions sent to the FBI, percent sent by:

State	Of total dispositions received, number sent to the FBI		Machine readable data (MRD)	Hard copy or paper	Interstate Identification Index (III) Message Key	Secure web portal
Total	4,809,900					
Alabama	55,600		100%			
Alaska	21,600		99	1%		
American Samoa	nr					
Arizona	282,100				83%	17%
Arkansas	51,500		95	5		
California	943,100		100			
Colorado	0	a				
Connecticut	nr					
Delaware	420,200				100%	
District of Columbia	nr					
Florida	0	a				
Georgia	0	a				
Guam	800			100		
Hawaii	3,600	a	100			
Idaho	0	a				
Illinois	na				100	
Indiana	216,900				100	
Iowa	0	a				
Kansas	0	a				
Kentucky	121,000		100			
Louisiana	na					
Maine	17,300				100	
Maryland	9,200	a	100			
Massachusetts	1,000					100
Michigan	300,100				100	
Minnesota	0	a,b				
Mississippi	na				100	
Missouri	0	a				
Montana	0	a				
Nebraska	71,200		100			
Nevada	129,700			2	98	
New Hampshire	nr					
New Jersey	0	a				
New Mexico	5,900			100		
New York	191,000	a	100			
North Carolina	0	a				
North Dakota	34,200		100			
No. Mariana Islands	nr					
Ohio	0	a				
Oklahoma	0	a				
Oregon	0	a				
Pennsylvania	100,600		100			
Puerto Rico	nr					
Rhode Island	20,900			20		80
South Carolina	226,700		100			
South Dakota	31,900		100			
Tennessee	0	a				
Texas	969,400				100	
Utah	92,500	c			100	
Vermont	13,800		95	5		
Virgin Islands	nr					
Virginia	0	d				
Washington	407,100		100			
West Virginia	0	a				
Wisconsin	71,000				100	
Wyoming	0	a				

Table 7a explanatory notes:

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

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

Data footnotes:

- a. NFF-participating state.
- b. The repository sends dispositions to the FBI when requested for specific cases.
- c. Additional programming was put in place to obtain more records from the courts.
- d. The Virginia State Police is redesigning its criminal history system to include sending disposition information to the FBI via MRD or electronic posting.

Table 7b. Interim disposition reporting, posting of indictment information, and cite and release without fingerprinting, 2016

State	State collects charge tracking information (interim dispositions) on the criminal history record to show case status through the criminal justice process	State posts indictment information to the criminal history record	Does local law enforcement agencies routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting?
Alabama	Yes	No	4
Alaska	No	No	2
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	No	No	3
Arkansas	Yes	No	a 3
California	No	No	2
Colorado	Yes	Yes	2
Connecticut	No	nr	2
Delaware	Yes	Yes	2
District of Columbia	nr	nr	nr
Florida	Yes	No	2
Georgia	Yes	Yes	b 1
Guam	No	Yes	1
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	c 1
Idaho	No	Yes	2
Illinois	Yes	No	4
Indiana	No	No	2
Iowa	No	No	2
Kansas	Yes	Yes	2
Kentucky	No	No	3
Louisiana	No	No	2
Maine	Yes	No	3
Maryland	Yes	Yes	2
Massachusetts	No	No	3
Michigan	Yes	Yes	1
Minnesota	No	No	2
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	1
Missouri	Yes	Yes	2
Montana	Yes	No	3
Nebraska	No	No	3
Nevada	Yes	Yes	2
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	2
New Jersey	Yes	No	1
New Mexico	nr	No	2
New York	Yes	No	1
North Carolina	No	No	2
North Dakota	Yes	No	3
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	No	Yes	3
Oklahoma	Yes	No	2
Oregon	nr	No	2
Pennsylvania	No	No	2
Puerto Rico	Yes	nr	nr
Rhode Island	No	Yes	1
South Carolina	No	Yes	2
South Dakota	Yes	No	4
Tennessee	No	No	1
Texas	Yes	No	4
Utah	Yes	No	3
Vermont	Yes	No	2
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	No	No	2
Washington	No	No	3
West Virginia	No	No	3
Wisconsin	Yes	No	3
Wyoming	Yes	No	2

Table 7b explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Arkansas rarely uses indictments. Instead, a criminal information is filed, which starts the criminal proceeding. Information obtained about the person and arrest and status of the criminal proceeding are posted to the record as received.
- b. Indicted disposition entered at the discretion of the prosecutor.
- c. Indictment information is posted to the criminal history record once the offender is served the warrant and booked.

Legend:

1. Yes, only for violations (minor or petty offenses that do not typically involve jail time)
2. Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors
3. Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies
4. No

Table 7c. Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2016

How dispositions are received

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

Table 7c explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. Some prosecutors send final case disposition information via email.
- b. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Currently, these dispositions are not submitted to the repository. In 2014, Massachusetts reports 99% of records in this database have dispositions.

Table 7d explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Currently these dispositions are not submitted to the repository. In 2014, Massachusetts reports 99% of records in this database have dispositions.

Table 8. Receipt of court disposition information by automated means and record matching, 2016

State	Was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means?	Percentage of court dispositions reported by automated means	Total automated records sent		Records matched between the court system and repository								Other	
			Via a centralized (statewide) court case management system	Via an individual local court case management system	PCN or TCN assigned at arrest/booking†	PCN or TCN assigned subsequent to arrest/booking†	State ID number	Arrest number	Name	Date of birth	Charges	State does not receive automated court dispositions		
Total			6,099,188	11,232,008										
Alabama	No								X	X	X			
Alaska	No											X		
American Samoa	nr	nr												
Arizona	Yes	17			X			X	X	X	X			Race and sex
Arkansas	Yes	73						X	X	X	X			
California	Yes	75		1,049,347			X	X	X	X	X			Docket number and last name
Colorado	Yes	100	1,687,244											
Connecticut	Yes	100						X						
Delaware	Yes	100			X			X	X	X	X			
District of Columbia	nr	nr												
Florida	Yes	100		1,005,905	X		X	X	X	X	X			
Georgia	Yes	92	136,781	249,778	X		X	X	X	X	X			
Guam	No													
Hawaii	Yes	100	69,873		X		X	X	X	X	X			SSN
Idaho	Yes	100	209,995		X				X	X				
Illinois	Yes	81		48,838	X		X							
Indiana	Yes	82		199,066	X		X							
Iowa	Yes	nr	98		X				X					
Kansas	Yes	80		212,141	X	X			X					
Kentucky	Yes	18	7,835						X					
Louisiana	Yes	73	73,022				X	X						
Maine	Yes	100						X	X	X				
Maryland	Yes	100	1,629,011		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			CTN
Massachusetts	No	a												
Michigan	Yes	91		300,100	X	X								
Minnesota	Yes	96	132,781						X	X				Case number
Mississippi	No													
Missouri	Yes	80	163,712		X				X	X				
Montana	Yes	nr		2,666				X	X	X	X			
Nebraska	Yes	nr												
Nevada	Yes	22	26,117											Arrest date
New Hampshire	No				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
New Jersey	Yes	100	100		X				X	X	X			
New Mexico	No				X				X	X	X			
New York	Yes	nr					X	X						
North Carolina	Yes	100	251,946		X		X							
North Dakota	No													
No. Mariana Islands	nr													
Ohio	Yes	95	400,298	407,057	X		X		X					FBI Number, arrest date
Oklahoma	No											X		
Oregon	Yes	82	90,122	3,032	X		X	X	X	X	X			
Pennsylvania	Yes	100	100				X	X	X	X	X			SSN
Puerto Rico	No													
Rhode Island	No	b					X		X	X	X			
South Carolina	Yes	68						X	X	X	X			Warrant #, SSN
South Dakota	Yes	100	304,700		X				X	X				
Tennessee	Yes	70			X									
Texas	Yes	95		7,754,078	X			X						
Utah	Yes	100	100		X		X	X	X	X	X			
Vermont	Yes	95	16,100				X		X	X				
Virgin Islands	nr	nr												
Virginia	Yes	95	258,653		X			X	X	X	X			OTN
Washington	Yes	56	407,100		X			X	X	X	X			
West Virginia	No													
Wisconsin	Yes	100	233,500		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Arrest date
Wyoming	No											X		

Table 8 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- SSN: Social Security Number.
- CTN: Court Tracking Number.
- OTN: Offense Tracking Number.
- † Process Control Number (PCN), Transaction Control Number (TCN).

Data footnotes:

- a. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Currently these dispositions are not submitted to the repository. Massachusetts reports 99% of records in its database have dispositions.
- b. Rhode Island is in the planning and development phase of bringing automated dispositions online.

Table 8a. Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2016

Actions taken when disposition cannot be matched to an arrest

State	Percentage of all dispositions received that could not be linked to a specific arrest record	Placed in suspense file (no further action)	Placed in a suspense file for further investigation	Disposition information is rejected	Follow-up actions are taken by repository staff	Court is contacted	Court provided charge(s) and disposition are posted to the beginning/end of record	Other	State uses a vendor to identify and locate missing dispositions
Alabama					X	X			No
Alaska	nr				X			a	No
American Samoa	nr								nr
Arizona	<1		X	X	X	X	X	b	No
Arkansas	1	X				X			No
California	9	X			X	X		c	No
Colorado	43							d	No
Connecticut	nr		X						No
Delaware	0								No
District of Columbia	nr								nr
Florida	30		X		X				No
Georgia	0			X	X	X			Yes
Guam	0								No
Hawaii	23		X		X	X			No
Idaho	62	X	X		X	X			Yes
Illinois	4		X		X	X			No
Indiana	37		X		X	X			No
Iowa	<1		X		X	X			Yes
Kansas	41				X				No
Kentucky	21			X					No
Louisiana	50			X	X	X			No
Maine	0			X		X			No
Maryland	29		X	X	X	X			Yes
Massachusetts	48							e	No
Michigan	10		X		X	X			No
Minnesota	na		X	X		X		b	No
Mississippi	nr				X	X			nr
Missouri	16		X		X				No
Montana	5	X	X		X	X			No
Nebraska	0								No
Nevada	4								No
New Hampshire	nr	X	X	X	X	X			No
New Jersey	0				X	X			No
New Mexico	nr		X						No
New York	6								No
North Carolina	nr			X		X			No
North Dakota	nr		X	X	X	X			No
No. Mariana Islands	nr								nr
Ohio	33		X	X	X	X			No
Oklahoma	2		X	X					No
Oregon	16	X	X	X	X	X			No
Pennsylvania	28							f	No
Puerto Rico	0				X	X			nr
Rhode Island	nr			X	X	X		g	No
South Carolina	nr			X	X	X			No
South Dakota	na			X					No
Tennessee	5		X						No
Texas	3				X			h	No
Utah	22	X	X	X	X	X			No
Vermont	5				X	X			No
Virgin Islands	nr								nr
Virginia	nr		X		X	X			No
Washington	3		X	X	X	X		b	No
West Virginia	15		X	X	X	X	X	b	No
Wisconsin	7		X	X	X	X	X		No
Wyoming	2			X					nr

Table 8a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Charge is researched and added.
- b. Law enforcement is contacted.
- c. Added to repository as an "orphan disposition"
- d. Placed in a suspense file for processing next day forward.
- e. No action taken.
- f. Held in a holding file until the arrest is received, then it is automatically posted.
- g. Filed for follow-up to identify case, then updated when available.
- h. Placed in a suspense file and checked daily for arrest information.

Table 8b. Timeliness of receipt and entry of final felony court case disposition information, 2016

State	Elapsed time between the <u>occurrence</u> of a final felony court case disposition and its <u>receipt</u> by the repository							Elapsed time between the <u>receipt</u> of a final felony court case disposition and its <u>entry</u> into the state's criminal history record database							
	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	> 1 year	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	> 1 year	
Alabama								nr							nr
Alaska		X													
American Samoa								nr		X					nr
Arizona				X							X				
Arkansas			X						X						
California			X								X				
Colorado	X							X							
Connecticut								nr							nr
Delaware	X							X							
District of Columbia								nr							nr
Florida			X					X							
Georgia			X							X					
Guam	X								X						
Hawaii			X					X							
Idaho	X							X							
Illinois								nr							nr
Indiana							X	X							
Iowa	X							X							
Kansas							X								X
Kentucky		X							X						
Louisiana								nr							nr
Maine	X							X							
Maryland	X							X							
Massachusetts								nr							nr
Michigan	X							X							
Minnesota	X							X							
Mississippi							X		X						
Missouri			X					X							
Montana			X								X				
Nebraska	X							X							
Nevada				X							X				
New Hampshire								nr							nr
New Jersey		X						X							
New Mexico				X									X		
New York	X							X							
North Carolina				X				X							
North Dakota					X						X				
No. Mariana Islands								nr							nr
Ohio				X							X				
Oklahoma			X							X					
Oregon	X								X						
Pennsylvania								nr	X						
Puerto Rico								nr							nr
Rhode Island		X						X							
South Carolina								nr	X						
South Dakota			X							X					
Tennessee		X													nr
Texas			X					X							
Utah	X							X							
Vermont			X							X					
Virgin Islands								nr							nr
Virginia			X							X					
Washington		X							X						
West Virginia			X										X		
Wisconsin	X								X						
Wyoming								nr							nr

Table 8b explanatory notes:

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

Table 9. Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016

State	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes				Percent change		
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2010-2012	2012-2014	2014-2016
Total	11,921,800	12,691,630	11,474,600	11,313,500	6%	10%	-1%
Alabama	273,100	265,800	225,000	223,000	-3	-15	-1
Alaska	24,900	23,300	22,200	18,200	-6	-5	-18
American Samoa	nr	30	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	207,000	189,600	a 346,500	303,400	-8	a 83	a -12
Arkansas	116,700	118,000	127,500	136,900	1	8	7
California	1,654,100	1,463,700	1,465,700	1,330,500	-12	<1	-9
Colorado	236,100	228,500	235,400	224,300	-3	3	-5
Connecticut	132,200	98,000	97,200	85,800	-26	-1	-12
Delaware	34,600	40,400	34,300	27,400	17	-15	-20
District of Columbia	46,400	nr	600	nr	nr	nr	nr
Florida	904,300	914,000	773,400	876,400	1	-15	13
Georgia	531,800	491,200	503,000	464,300	-8	2	-8
Guam	2,300	nr	2,500	2,700	nr	nr	8
Hawaii	38,600	42,200	48,200	43,000	9	14	-11
Idaho	81,100	71,000	63,200	58,700	-12	-11	-7
Illinois	624,000	575,800	503,900	450,200	-8	-12	-11
Indiana	216,200	244,500	237,800	214,600	13	-3	-10
Iowa	83,700	92,100	87,100	79,300	10	-5	-9
Kansas	161,500	136,700	131,200	120,400	-15	-4	-8
Kentucky	188,900	199,100	172,300	215,500	b 5	-13	25
Louisiana	297,400	326,900	327,200	271,300	10	<1	-17
Maine	30,700	28,900	30,700	31,500	-6	6	3
Maryland	244,200	256,300	266,800	208,000	c 5	4	-22
Massachusetts	148,700	135,100	150,000	148,200	-9	11	-1
Michigan	383,500	370,100	384,200	366,400	-3	4	-5
Minnesota	143,200	157,100	154,300	154,400	10	-2	<1
Mississippi	87,500	91,400	88,200	79,800	4	-4	-10
Missouri	240,000	223,300	220,400	218,800	-7	-1	-1
Montana	19,900	21,200	21,000	25,700	d 7	-1	22
Nebraska	54,000	49,000	43,600	43,600	-9	-11	0
Nevada	104,200	103,200	82,100	80,500	-1	-21	-2
New Hampshire	35,800	45,000	42,000	38,400	26	-7	-9
New Jersey	225,800	205,000	185,100	212,000	-9	-10	15
New Mexico	94,200	107,600	79,800	74,000	14	-26	-7
New York	762,500	737,300	713,100	e 626,800	-3	-3	e -12
North Carolina	171,500	283,900	f 270,300	303,300	66	f -5	f 12
North Dakota	14,000	22,800	25,600	22,700	63	12	-11
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	288,500	426,900	277,300	264,300	48	-35	-5
Oklahoma	123,600	143,900	152,200	143,700	16	6	-6
Oregon	123,900	120,800	137,500	133,900	-3	14	-3
Pennsylvania	309,100	334,100	335,200	296,800	8	<1	-11
Puerto Rico	nr	586,400	15,400	g 339,600	na	na	g na
Rhode Island	37,500	34,100	32,000	25,000	-9	-6	-22
South Carolina	240,700	229,400	281,300	257,900	-5	23	-8
South Dakota	26,400	28,300	29,500	31,900	7	4	8
Tennessee	368,300	428,000	385,700	415,300	16	-10	8
Texas	882,100	1,101,300	818,500	769,900	25	-26	-6
Utah	107,400	76,500	76,800	h 82,500	-29	<1	7
Vermont	23,400	18,000	15,300	12,600	-23	-15	-18
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	296,600	296,100	256,500	273,000	<1	-13	6
Washington	243,800	235,900	220,600	215,400	-3	-6	-2
West Virginia	66,000	97,300	105,300	92,400	47	8	-12
Wisconsin	154,000	162,200	157,900	161,700	5	-3	2
Wyoming	15,900	14,400	16,200	17,600	-9	13	9

Table 9 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

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

Table 10. State plans to replace end-of-lifecycle Computerized Criminal History (CCH) systems and livescan purchasing contracts, 2016

State	State has plans to replace its CCH system	If yes, when?	Estimated replacement cost	Percentage of replacement costs that will be requested from state sources	Percentage of replacement costs that will be requested from Federal sources	Does state have a purchasing contract for livescan equipment?	If no, does state have plans to negotiate a statewide or multistate purchasing contract?
Alabama	X	2017	\$500,000	0%	100%	5	8
Alaska	X	2019-2021	Being determined	Being determined	Being determined	1	
American Samoa	nr					nr	
Arizona						1	
Arkansas						2	
California						5	8
Colorado						1	
Connecticut	X	2020	nr			5	7
Delaware	X	Being determined	Being determined	Being determined	Being determined	2	
District of Columbia	nr						
Florida	X	2018	\$19.2 Million	89%	11%	1	
Georgia						5	8
Guam						2	
Hawaii						5	8
Idaho						5	8
Illinois						9	a 8
Indiana						2	
Iowa						5	7
Kansas	X	2022	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	8
Kentucky						2	
Louisiana						2	
Maine						9	b 8
Maryland	X	2020	\$2.3 Million	0%	100%	5	6
Massachusetts	X	2018/2019	nr			1	
Michigan						1	
Minnesota	X	2018	\$18 Million	80%	20%	1	
Mississippi						5	8
Missouri						1	
Montana	X	2017	\$1.7 Million	10%	90%	2	
Nebraska	X	2017	nr	0%	100%	5	8
Nevada	X	2017	\$4.2 Million	100%	0%	2	
New Hampshire	X	2017	\$650,000	0%	100%	2	
New Jersey	X	2017	\$979,000	0%	100%	1	
New Mexico						5	8
New York						1	
North Carolina						5	6
North Dakota	X	Being determined	Being determined	75%	25%	2	
No. Mariana Islands	nr					nr	
Ohio	X	2017	\$8.3 Million			5	8
Oklahoma						5	6
Oregon	X	2020	\$10.3 Million	74%	26%	5	8
Pennsylvania						5	8
Puerto Rico	nr					nr	
Rhode Island						5	8
South Carolina						5	8
South Dakota	X	2017	\$150,000	10%	90%	2	
Tennessee						1	
Texas						5	8
Utah						1	
Vermont						4	
Virgin Islands	nr					nr	
Virginia						5	8
Washington	X	2019	\$9.4 Million	100%	0%	5	8
West Virginia	X	2017	\$1.8 Million	10%	90%	1	
Wisconsin	X	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	8
Wyoming						5	8

Table 10 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. Illinois State Police purchasing only.
- b. Livescan equipment is purchased through grant funding.

Legend:

1. Yes, state has a statewide contract that local agencies can purchase from.
2. Yes, state purchases all livescan equipment on behalf of local agencies.
3. Yes, state is part of a multistate contract for livescan equipment.
4. Yes, certain agencies within the state have negotiated a multijurisdiction contract.
5. No, each local agency negotiates directly with livescan vendors to purchase equipment.
6. Yes, state anticipates negotiating a statewide contract for livescan equipment.
7. Yes, state anticipates negotiating a multistate contract for livescan equipment.
8. No
9. Other

Table 10a. State plans to replace its Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) due to it nearing the end of its lifecycle, 2016

State	Does state have plans to replace its AFIS?	If yes, when?	Estimated replacement cost	Percentage of replacement costs that will be requested from state funds	Percentage of replacement costs that will be requested from Federal sources
Alabama	X	2017-2018	nr	nr	nr
Alaska					
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California	X	2016-2017	nr	100%	0%
Colorado					
Connecticut	X	2020	nr	nr	nr
Delaware					
District of Columbia	nr				
Florida	X	2019	Being determined	100%	0%
Georgia					
Guam	nr				
Hawaii	X	In progress	\$3 Million	65%	35%
Idaho					
Illinois	X	2018	\$27.4 Million	100%	0%
Indiana					
Iowa	X	2017	\$850,000	100%	0%
Kansas	X	2017	unknown	unknown	unknown
Kentucky	X	2017	\$2.6 Million	100%	0%
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	X	2019	\$7 Million	10%	90%
Massachusetts					
Michigan	X	In progress	\$8.2 Million	84%	16%
Minnesota					
Mississippi	X	2017	\$3.5 Million	100%	0%
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico	X	In progress	\$4.6 Million	100%	0%
New York					
North Carolina	X	2019	\$6 Million	100%	0%
North Dakota					
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	X	In progress	\$11.8 Million		
Oklahoma	X	In progress	\$4.1 Million	49%	51%
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	X	2018-2019	\$5-6 Million	nr	nr
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont	X	2017	\$3.5 Million	100%	0%
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	X	2017-2018	\$3-\$3.5 Million	50%	50%
Wyoming					

Table 10a explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 11. Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2016

State	Total number of law enforcement agencies reporting arrests/fingerprints	Number of law enforcement agencies that submit arrest prints via livescan	Percentage of arrest prints submitted via livescan	Number of agencies that submit arrest fingerprints via cardscan	Number of agencies that submit hard copy arrest fingerprint cards
Total	27,383 a	13,922 b	93	39	4,342
Alabama	1,392	165	78	0	114
Alaska	49	41	94	0	15
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	163	97	97	14	66
Arkansas	590	531	92	nr	nr
California	1,764	nr	100	0	0
Colorado	257	nr	98	nr	nr
Connecticut	107	107	90	0	nr
Delaware	76	76	100	0	0
District of Columbia	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Florida	401	401	97	0	0
Georgia	729	590	99	0	0
Guam	1	1	100	0	0
Hawaii	21	14	100	0	0
Idaho	144	138	96	0	6
Illinois	1,730	625	96	0	1,045
Indiana	1,541	1,541	99	3	3
Iowa	392	61	80	nr	nr
Kansas	426	181	88	0	238
Kentucky	1,835	1,835	100	0	0
Louisiana	821	201	na	2	5
Maine	146	23	nr	nr	25
Maryland	280	284	98	0	5
Massachusetts	400	292	97	0	51
Michigan	640	640	99	0	0
Minnesota	459	459	99	0	1
Mississippi	322	164	94	nr	nr
Missouri	663	306	87	0	357
Montana	126	122	93	0	4
Nebraska	228	75	90	0	153
Nevada	90	90	100	0	0
New Hampshire	212	37	61	0	175
New Jersey	630	629	98	0	5
New Mexico	624	182	72	0	150
New York	602	555	99	17	30
North Carolina	550	471	99	1	108
North Dakota	127	86	86	0	41
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	962	275	95	0	338
Oklahoma	551	544	93	0	31
Oregon	167	150	94	0	17
Pennsylvania	1,879	nr	nr	nr	nr
Puerto Rico	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Rhode Island	41	41	95	0	2
South Carolina	272	114	92	nr	nr
South Dakota	209	36	97	0	12
Tennessee	400	400	98	0	0
Texas	2,260	354	92	1	781
Utah	257	77	nr	0	nr
Vermont	92	59	86	0	nr
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	343	nr	98	nr	nr
Washington	307	98	98	0	209
West Virginia	473	120	62	0	353
Wisconsin	569	577	98	1	0
Wyoming	63	57	97	nr	2

Table 11 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. In 2014, there was a total of 25,439 law enforcement agencies reporting arrest/fingerprints.
- b. In 2014 there was a total of 10,062 law enforcement agencies reporting via livescan.

Table 11a. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission and rejection of arrest fingerprints, 2016

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

State	Via livescan	Via cardscan	Hard copy	Total	Percentage of arrest fingerprint records rejected for poor quality
Total	9,727,200	79,500	346,600	10,153,300	
Alabama	200,100	22,600	21,300	244,000	10
Alaska	12,400	0	800	13,200	0
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	178,700	0	3,600	182,300	1
Arkansas	128,100	0	8,700	136,800	1
California	1,150,300	0	900	1,151,200	0
Colorado	232,800	0	7,700	240,500	nr
Connecticut	77,800	0	8,000	85,800	nr
Delaware	21,400	0	0	21,400	0
District of Columbia	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Florida	674,200	0	21,300	695,500	0
Georgia	480,100	0	4,600	484,700	4
Guam	2,700	0	0	2,700	6
Hawaii	43,000	0	0	43,000	2
Idaho	56,500	0	2,200	58,700	0
Illinois	346,200	0	15,500	361,700	<1
Indiana	202,200	1,100	500	203,800	2
Iowa	61,400	0	15,800	77,200	0
Kansas	106,300	0	14,100	120,400	0
Kentucky	215,100	0	400	215,500	0
Louisiana	271,300	0	1,700	273,000	na
Maine	13,800	0	4,100	17,900	nr
Maryland	208,000	0	3,300	211,300	0
Massachusetts	128,500	0	3,000	131,500	1
Michigan	369,300	0	7,200	376,500	3
Minnesota	153,200	0	100	153,300	<1
Mississippi	74,800	5,000	0	79,800	8
Missouri	191,100	0	27,600	218,700	0
Montana	21,400	0	1,700	23,100	1
Nebraska	39,200	0	4,400	43,600	<1
Nevada	77,800	0	2,600	80,400	0
New Hampshire	27,700	0	10,700	38,400	nr
New Jersey	171,500	0	4,500	176,000	<1
New Mexico	54,500	19,500	0	74,000	3
New York	485,300	2,400	1,100	488,800	1
North Carolina	252,900	0	2,200	255,100	1
North Dakota	20,700	0	2,900	23,600	0
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	277,800	0	15,200	293,000	<1
Oklahoma	131,700	0	12,000	143,700	<1
Oregon	129,700	0	6,800	136,500	<1
Pennsylvania	285,600	0	11,100	296,700	2
Puerto Rico	13,300	0	0	13,300	nr
Rhode Island	27,900	300	0	28,200	nr
South Carolina	237,700	20,200	0	257,900	2
South Dakota	30,900	0	1,000	31,900	nr
Tennessee	406,300	0	9,000	415,300	0
Texas	642,300	300	56,200	698,800	<1
Utah	81,000	3,200	0	84,200	1
Vermont	10,900	1,700	0	12,600	nr
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	266,500	0	6,500	273,000	nr
Washington	212,200	0	4,700	216,900	3
West Virginia	35,400	0	21,200	56,600	<1
Wisconsin	170,400	3,200	0	173,600	<1
Wyoming	17,300	0	400	17,700	nr

Table 11a explanatory notes:

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

Table 11b. Arrest fingerprint card and palm print backlog, 2016

State	Arrest fingerprint card backlog?	Age of backlogged arrest fingerprint card information				Palm print backlog?	Total	
		Total	1 month or less	2-6 months	7-12 months			> 1 year
Total		14,597					252,200	
Alabama	Yes	4,621				X	No	0
Alaska	Yes	na	X				No	0
American Samoa	nr						nr	
Arizona	No	0					No	0
Arkansas	No	0					No	0
California	No	0					No	0
Colorado	No	0					No	0
Connecticut	Yes	2,320		X			Yes	na
Delaware	No	0					No	0
District of Columbia	nr						nr	
Florida	No	0					No	0
Georgia	No	0					No	0
Guam	No	0					No	0
Hawaii	Yes	100	X				No	0
Idaho	No	0					No	0
Illinois	Yes	na		X			No	0
Indiana	No	0					No	0
Iowa	Yes	44	X				No	0
Kansas	Yes	150	X				No	0
Kentucky	No	0					No	0
Louisiana	Yes	170	X				No	0
Maine	Yes	na	X				No	0
Maryland	No	0					No	0
Massachusetts	No	0					No	0
Michigan	No	0					Yes	250,000 a
Minnesota	No	0					No	0
Mississippi	No	0					No	0
Missouri	No	0					No	0
Montana	No	0					No	0
Nebraska	No	0					No	0
Nevada	No	0					No	0
New Hampshire	Yes	na				X	Yes	na
New Jersey	No	0					No	0
New Mexico	Yes	6,792		X			No	0
New York	No	0					No	0
North Carolina	No	0					No	0
North Dakota	No	0					No	0
No. Mariana Islands	nr						nr	
Ohio	Yes	na	X				Yes	2,200
Oklahoma	No	0					No	0
Oregon	No	0					No	0
Pennsylvania	No	0					No	0
Puerto Rico	No	0					No	0
Rhode Island	No	0					No	0
South Carolina	No	0					No	0
South Dakota	No	0					No	0
Tennessee	No	0					No	0
Texas	No	0					No	0
Utah	No	0					No	0
Vermont	No	0					No	0
Virgin Islands	nr						nr	
Virginia	Yes	na	X				No	0
Washington	No	0					No	0
West Virginia	Yes	400	X				No	0
Wisconsin	Yes	na	X				Yes	na
Wyoming	No	0					No	0

Table 11b explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Backlog is an accumulation of palm prints received prior to Michigan having AFIS/
palm print capabilities. Reduction efforts are made when time permits and overtime funds are
available.

Table 11c. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the use of livescan/cardscan for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes, 2016

State	Livescan		Cardscan	
	Used for noncriminal justice purposes only	Used for <u>both</u> criminal and noncriminal justice purposes	Used for noncriminal justice purposes only	Used for <u>both</u> criminal and noncriminal justice purposes
Total	8,759	6,616	100	147
Alabama		165	2	2
Alaska	40	20	2	
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	36	162		
Arkansas	82	184		
California	2,436	1,662	1	54
Colorado				
Connecticut	47	248	1	1
Delaware				
District of Columbia	nr	nr	nr	nr
Florida	1235			
Georgia				
Guam	2	3	1	2
Hawaii	32		8	
Idaho	29	14	4	
Illinois	673	267	4	
Indiana	67		1	
Iowa	3	68		
Kansas	18	162		
Kentucky	75		7	7
Louisiana	124		2	5
Maine	7		1	
Maryland	286	126	4	4
Massachusetts	30	292		
Michigan	132	459	2	
Minnesota	14		3	
Mississippi	197	361	7	16
Missouri	59			8
Montana				
Nebraska	12	24		
Nevada	84	34	4	4
New Hampshire	3	43		
New Jersey	50		2	
New Mexico	45			12
New York	90	na	2	na
North Carolina	51	323		1
North Dakota	18	45		
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	2,218	194		
Oklahoma	13	110		
Oregon				
Pennsylvania		357		3
Puerto Rico	1	14	6	6
Rhode Island		82	11	11
South Carolina			4	4
South Dakota	2	36		
Tennessee	55	185		
Texas	142			
Utah	137	228	4	
Vermont		60		
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia				
Washington	135	293	16	3
West Virginia	44	130		2
Wisconsin	35	235	1	2
Wyoming		30		

Table 11c explanatory notes:

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

Table 11d. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2016

State	Number of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted to the repository by livescan and cardscan		Percentage of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via livescan	Percentage of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via cardscan
	Via livescan	Via cardscan		
Total	12,647,200	1,115,100	92%	8%
Alabama	43,000	19,800	69	31
Alaska	2,800	18,100	7	44
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	34,800	0	23	0
Arkansas	26,700	0	22	0
California	2,260,000	7,000	99	<1
Colorado	95,400	107,400	47	53
Connecticut	43,500	62,900	41	59
Delaware	51,800	4,500	92	8
District of Columbia	nr	nr	nr	nr
Florida	1,693,100	0	99	0
Georgia	494,500	0	100	0
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	33,200	8,100	80	20
Idaho	49,300	12,000	80	20
Illinois	455,400	2,800	98	<1
Indiana	241,500	900	99	<1
Iowa	2,700	0	8	0
Kansas	9,500	0	16	0
Kentucky	10,500	47,200	18	82
Louisiana	110,000	47,600	70	30
Maine	10,900	3,900	nr	nr
Maryland	281,500	0	96	4
Massachusetts	248,100	0	76	0
Michigan	314,500	8,600	97	3
Minnesota	115,600	0	79	0
Mississippi	144,400	16,500	90	10
Missouri	198,900	19,300	90	10
Montana	nr	nr	nr	nr
Nebraska	36,600	0	76	0
Nevada	173,200	58,900	75	25
New Hampshire	39,500	0	56	0
New Jersey	414,000	0	100	0
New Mexico	121,700	118,200	98	2
New York	662,600	14,200	98	2
North Carolina	166,200	160,100	51	49
North Dakota	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	1,034,600	0	99	0
Oklahoma	85,900	0	54	0
Oregon	123,400	0	78	0
Pennsylvania	871,500	16,200	98	2
Puerto Rico	na	na	na	na
Rhode Island	nr	nr	nr	nr
South Carolina	27,900	80,100	26	74
South Dakota	700	0	3	0
Tennessee	279,500	0	100	0
Texas	943,500	0	100	0
Utah	125,900	235,200	35	65
Vermont	15,600	2,800	85	15
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	144,200	28,500	85	15
Washington	275,200	0	90	0
West Virginia	88,800	1,200	99	1
Wisconsin	45,100	13,100	78	22
Wyoming	0	0	0	0

Table 11d explanatory notes:

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

Table 11e. Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2016

State	Using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints		Plans to implement mobile technology to capture nonfingerprint biometric information ^a	Currently employing Rapid ID	Rapid ID	
	For identification purposes	For booking purposes			Number of searches	Number of hits
Total					1,988,415	1,168,154
Alabama	No	No	No	No		
Alaska	No	No	No	No		
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr		
Arizona	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	98,787	81,731
Arkansas	Yes	No	No	No		
California	No	No	No	Yes	484,600	185,300
Colorado	Yes	No	No	Yes	18,060	nr
Connecticut	nr	nr	nr	nr		
Delaware	Yes	No	No	nr		
District of Columbia	nr	nr	No	nr		
Florida	Yes	No	No	Yes	678,213	465,106
Georgia	Yes	No	No	Yes	178,032	82,863
Guam	No	No	No	No		
Hawaii	Yes	No	No	Yes	3,180	nr
Idaho	Yes	No	No	No		
Illinois	Yes	No	No	Yes	na	na
Indiana	No	No	No	No		
Iowa	No	No	No	No		
Kansas	Yes	No	No	No		
Kentucky	No	No	No	No		
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	Yes	na	na
Maine	No	No	No	No		
Maryland	Yes	No	No	Yes	207,973	117,567
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	24	
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4,221	1,985
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	Yes	106,555	78,916
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	No		
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	14,647	12,449
Montana	No	No	No	No		
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	No		
Nevada	No	No	No	No		
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No		
New Jersey	No	No	No	Yes	na	na
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	729	52
New York	Yes	No	No	Yes	na	na
North Carolina	Yes	No	No	Yes	11,052	3,772
North Dakota	No	No	No	No		
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr		
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3,916	710
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No		
Oregon	No	No	No	No		
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	No	No		
Puerto Rico	Yes	No	nr	nr		
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	No	No		
South Carolina	Yes	No	No	Yes	1,137	804
South Dakota	No	No	No	No		
Tennessee	Yes	No	No	Yes	nr	
Texas	Yes	No	No	Yes	15,595	6,173
Utah	No	No	Yes	No		
Vermont	No	No	No	No		
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	No		
Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	47	21
Washington	Yes	No	No	Yes	5,008	2,520
West Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	901	329
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	Yes	155,738	127,856
Wyoming	No	No	No	No		

Table 11e explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Nonfingerprint biometric information includes the capture of scars, marks and tattoo images, facial recognition and iris data.

Table 12. Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2016

State	Has the state privatized the taking of noncriminal justice fingerprints?	Fingerprinting service provided by single (S) vendor or multiple (M) vendors	Does the vendor assess a fee above what the state charges for the background check?	Fee	Additional vendor-provided services
Alabama	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
Alaska	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	Yes	M	Yes	varies	a
Arkansas	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
California	Yes	M	Yes	nr	b
Colorado	No				
Connecticut	No				
Delaware	No				
District of Columbia	nr				
Florida	Yes	M	Yes	\$9	
Georgia	Yes	S			c
Guam	No		Yes	nr	
Hawaii	Yes	S	Yes	\$9	
Idaho	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
Illinois	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
Indiana	Yes	S	Yes	\$12	d
Iowa	No				
Kansas	No				
Kentucky	No				
Louisiana	No				
Maine	Yes	S	Yes	nr	e
Maryland	Yes	M	Yes	varies	
Massachusetts	Yes	S	Yes	\$10	f
Michigan	Yes	M	Yes	\$8–\$15	g
Minnesota	No				
Mississippi	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
Missouri	Yes	S	Yes	\$8	
Montana	No				
Nebraska	No				
Nevada	Yes	M	Yes	varies	
New Hampshire	No				
New Jersey	Yes	S	Yes	\$10	h
New Mexico	Yes	S	No		
New York	Yes	S	Yes	\$12	i
North Carolina	No				
North Dakota	No				
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
Oklahoma	Yes	S	Yes	nr	
Oregon	Yes	S	Yes	\$13	
Pennsylvania	Yes	S	Yes	\$6	
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	No				
South Carolina	Yes	S	Yes	\$14	
South Dakota	No				
Tennessee	Yes	S	Yes	\$9	
Texas	Yes	S	Yes	\$10	
Utah	Yes	M	No		
Vermont	No				
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	No				
Washington	No				
West Virginia	Yes	S	Yes	\$13	
Wisconsin	Yes	S	Yes	\$8	
Wyoming	No				

Table 12 explanatory notes:

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

Additional vendor-provided services:

- a. Electronic application form and fee collection.
- b. Vendors collect and remit license/certification/permit fees to the California Department of Justice.
- c. 3M Cogent provides customized website registration, and electronically captures and submits applicant fingerprints to Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC).
- d. The vendor sends responses back to the requestor.
- e. The vendor sets-up and maintains registration website and results portal for staff and applicant entities to view and print results.
- f. The vendor manages the results portal hosted within the state public safety data center.
- g. Fee collection.
- h. Billing services.
- i. Verification of identification documents, photo capture, and transmission

Table 13. Felony arrests reported to repositories, livescan devices in courtrooms, and disposition backlogs, 2016

State	Number of felony arrests reported to the repository	Livescan devices used in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions	Number of livescan devices in courtrooms	Backlog of entering court disposition data into criminal history database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court case dispositions
Total	3,592,850		120		2,294,309
Alabama	nr	No		Yes	100,000
Alaska	5,400	No		Yes	1,000
American Samoa	nr	nr		nr	nr
Arizona	642,900	Yes	1	Yes	520,009
Arkansas	64,150	No		No	
California	489,600	No		No	
Colorado	63,700	Yes	nr	No	
Connecticut	nr	No		Yes	331,200
Delaware	28,100	No		No	
District of Columbia	nr	nr		nr	nr
Florida	274,100	No		No	
Georgia	178,700	No		No	
Guam	1,100	No		No	
Hawaii	9,200	No		Yes	148,000
Idaho	19,000	No		Yes	129,800
Illinois	94,900	No		No	
Indiana	24,200	No		Yes	10,000
Iowa	10,100	No		No	
Kansas	26,100	No		Yes	140,800
Kentucky	47,800	No		No	
Louisiana	68,500	No		No	
Maine	9,200	No		No	
Maryland	31,700	Yes	5	No	
Massachusetts	nr	No		No	
Michigan	79,700	No		No	
Minnesota	34,800	No		No	
Mississippi	20,200	nr		nr	
Missouri	90,200	Yes	1	Yes	65,600
Montana	6,800	No		Yes	4,000
Nebraska	14,700	No		No	
Nevada	31,000	No		Yes	119,000
New Hampshire	9,700	No		No	
New Jersey	61,600	Yes	9	Yes	133,700
New Mexico	74,000	No		Yes	6,800
New York	136,900	No		No	
North Carolina	98,900	No		No	
North Dakota	nr	No		Yes	2,400
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr		nr	
Ohio	103,000	Yes	42	Yes	4,000
Oklahoma	74,400	No		No	
Oregon	43,900	Yes	13	Yes	55,000
Pennsylvania	37,100	No		Yes	225,500
Puerto Rico	13,300	nr		nr	
Rhode Island	4,900	No		No	
South Carolina	nr	No		No	
South Dakota	nr	No		No	
Tennessee	nr	No		No	
Texas	239,600	Yes	41	No	
Utah	23,400	No		Yes	73,500
Vermont	2,600	No		No	
Virgin Islands	nr	No		nr	
Virginia	167,000	No		Yes	172,700
Washington	55,900	No		No	
West Virginia	27,400	Yes	8	Yes	50,200
Wisconsin	49,800	No		Yes	800
Wyoming	3,600	No		Yes	300

Table 13 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 14. Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2016

State	Number of name-based noncriminal justice background checks performed					
	Total		Via Internet	Via mail	Via telephone	Other
Total	23,297,400	a	21,605,900	1,083,600	151,800	456,100
Alabama	0		0	0	0	0
Alaska	14,500		0	2,100	0	12,400
American Samoa	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	2,200		0	2,200	0	0
Arkansas	243,700		242,700	1,000	0	0
California	10,400		0	0	0	10,400
Colorado	360,400		341,900	18,500	0	0
Connecticut	40,000		0	40,000	0	0
Delaware	4,600		0	1,200	0	3,400
District of Columbia	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
Florida	1,046,800		1,024,300	22,500	0	0
Georgia	0		0	0	0	0
Guam	0		0	0	0	0
Hawaii	345,800		305,800	2,000	0	38,000
Idaho	17,200		0	0	17,200	0
Illinois	568,100		544,600	23,500	0	0
Indiana	864,300		839,300	20,500	0	4,500
Iowa	267,700		250,000	16,600	0	1,100
Kansas	337,500		336,000	1,500	0	0
Kentucky	25,000		0	25,000	0	0
Louisiana	121,200		17,000	2,200	0	102,000
Maine	372,200		367,400	4,800	na	0
Maryland	0		0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	1,413,400		1,400,100	13,400	0	0
Michigan	2,102,400		2,101,000	1,400	0	0
Minnesota	344,800		0	92,700	0	252,100
Mississippi	30,000		0	30,000	0	0
Missouri	448,400		435,600	12,800	0	0
Montana	195,100		193,900	1,200	0	0
Nebraska	40,600		25,900	14,700	0	0
Nevada	183,700		49,600	0	116,800	17,300
New Hampshire	143,200		0	143,200	0	0
New Jersey	125,300		47,400	69,300	0	8,600
New Mexico	12,100		0	8,400	0	3,700
New York	0		0	0	0	0
North Carolina	21,400		0	21,400	0	0
North Dakota	29,200		0	26,600	0	2,600
No. Mariana Islands	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	1,400		0	1,400	0	0
Oklahoma	197,200		95,000	102,200	0	0
Oregon	336,200		318,400	0	17,800	0
Pennsylvania	1,861,700		1,818,500	43,200	0	0
Puerto Rico	0		0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0		0	0	0	0
South Carolina	556,700		507,100	49,600	0	0
South Dakota	0		0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0		0	0	0	0
Texas	7,948,900		7,948,800	100	0	0
Utah	11,000		11,000	0	0	0
Vermont	152,300		152,300	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	304,200		45,000	259,200	0	0
Washington	1,316,200		1,307,500	8,700	0	0
West Virginia	500		0	500	0	0
Wisconsin	879,800		879,800	0	0	0
Wyoming	0		0	0	0	0

Table 14 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

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

Table 15. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2016

State	Information contained in the results for fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background checks	Other	Percentage of fingerprint-based noncriminal justice transactions identified against arrest fingerprints	Repository attempts to locate missing disposition information before responding to fingerprint-based noncriminal justice inquiries
Alabama	1,4		na	No
Alaska	1,2,4,5	Depends upon authorizing statute	16	No
American Samoa	nr		nr	nr
Arizona	1,4		17	Yes
Arkansas	5	All pending felonies/All convictions that have not been sealed	3	Yes
California	1,2,4		10	Yes
Colorado	1		15	No
Connecticut	1,2,4,		25	Yes
Delaware	1,2,3,4		34	No
District of Columbia	nr		nr	nr
Florida	1,3,4,5	Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) and NCIC hot file results	14	No
Georgia	1		21	No
Guam	1		1	No
Hawaii	1		18	No
Idaho	1		17	Yes
Illinois	1,2,5	Park districts can see adjudicated delinquent	29	Yes
Indiana	1,3,4		14	Yes
Iowa	1,3		8	No
Kansas	1,2,3,4,5	Depends upon the statute	na	Yes
Kentucky	1		na	Yes
Louisiana	1,2,4,5	Expunged information when authorized by statute	na	No
Maine	2		7	Yes
Maryland	1,4		17	Yes
Massachusetts	1,3,4		7	No
Michigan	2,3,4		15	No
Minnesota	1,2,3,4,5	Depends upon statute	13	Yes
Mississippi	1		10	No
Missouri	1,2,3		nr	Yes
Montana	1		17	Yes
Nebraska	1,5	Depends upon statute	17	Yes
Nevada	1,3,5	Cleared/not cleared record determinations	6	No
New Hampshire	3		nr	Yes
New Jersey	1,2,3,4		9	No
New Mexico	1,2,3,4		14	No
New York	1		12	No
North Carolina	1		11	No
North Dakota	1		15	Yes
No. Mariana Islands	nr		nr	nr
Ohio	2		10	Yes
Oklahoma	1		9	No
Oregon	1		20	No
Pennsylvania	1		na	nr
Puerto Rico	nr		nr	nr
Rhode Island	1,4		na	Yes
South Carolina	1		na	No
South Dakota	1		na	Yes
Tennessee	1		15	No
Texas	1,3,5	Depends upon statute	17	No
Utah	1,2,3,4		6	Yes
Vermont	1,2		8	Yes
Virgin Islands	nr		nr	nr
Virginia	1		13	Yes
Washington	2,3,5	Sex/Kidnapping Offender Registry info/pending arrests under 1 year old	nr	Yes
West Virginia	1		na	No
Wisconsin	4		12	No
Wyoming	1		9	No

Table 15 explanatory notes:

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

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

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

Table 16. Legal authority for conducting noncriminal justice background checks, 2016

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

Table 16 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

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

1. N/A (State does not conduct these checks)
2. State statute
3. Public Law 92-544, which allows sharing of criminal history records in certain licensing and employment decisions, subject to the approval of the Attorney General.
4. National Child Protection Act (NCPA) / Volunteers for Children Act (VCA)

Table 17. Lights-out fingerprint processing, 2016

State	Repository conducts lights-out processing	Percentage of fingerprints handled with lights-out processing		
		Total	Criminal	Noncriminal
Alabama	No			
Alaska	Yes	10	10	10
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	Yes	64	70	45
Arkansas	No			
California	Yes	80	82	70
Colorado	Yes	17	nr	nr
Connecticut	Yes	89	93	86
Delaware	No			
District of Columbia	nr			
Florida	No			
Georgia	Yes	95	95	95
Guam	Yes	100	100	100
Hawaii	Yes	84	88	80
Idaho	Yes	96	na	na
Illinois	Yes	73	86	59
Indiana	Yes	62	69	56
Iowa	No			
Kansas	Yes	80	80	70
Kentucky	Yes	63	100	20
Louisiana	Yes	87	95	85
Maine	No			
Maryland	Yes	98	52	46
Massachusetts	Yes	40	40	40
Michigan	Yes	65	5	13
Minnesota	Yes	100	100	100
Mississippi	Yes	95	95	95
Missouri	Yes	86	na	na
Montana	Yes	nr	nr	nr
Nebraska	Yes	nr	nr	nr
Nevada	Yes	32	na	na
New Hampshire	Yes	100	100	100
New Jersey	Yes	91	96	90
New Mexico	Yes	98	52	46
New York	Yes	76	77	74
North Carolina	Yes	90	81	99
North Dakota	Yes	30	7	23
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	Yes	97	82	26
Oklahoma	Yes	100	100	100
Oregon	Yes	na	na	na
Pennsylvania	No			
Puerto Rico	No			
Rhode Island	No			
South Carolina	Yes	na	na	na
South Dakota	No			
Tennessee	Yes	95	95	95
Texas	Yes	94	94	0
Utah	Yes	nr	nr	nr
Vermont	Yes	85	86	88
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	No			
Washington	Yes	nr	nr	nr
West Virginia	Yes	36	41	31
Wisconsin	Yes	84	77	91
Wyoming	No	12	10	2

Table 17 explanatory notes:

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

Table 18. Assessment and allocation of fees, 2016

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

Table 18 explanatory notes:

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

Data Footnotes:

- a. Fees are split between State Police and State Crime Information Center.
- b. Fees go to DPS fingerprint fund.
- c. Fees go to a trust fund supporting criminal justice systems.
- d. 57 percent of fees are allocated to support the repository.
- e. Fees go to general fund with \$1 of each fee charged to fund repository technology improvement.
- f. Fees are split between trust and retained revenue accounts.
- g. All fees are designated for specific purposes.
- h. Fees go to fund to support DPS.
- i. 25 percent of fees are allocated to support the repository.
- j. Fees go to general fund after \$4.2 million to fund repository operations.
- k. Remaining fee balance goes to general fund after repository program costs are funded.

Table 19. Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2016

State	Repository provides web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public	Are public access fees collected?	Fee
Alabama	Yes	Yes	nr
Alaska	No		
American Samoa	nr	nr	
Arizona	No		
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	\$20
California	No		
Colorado	Yes	Yes	\$7
Connecticut	No		
Delaware	No		
District of Columbia	nr	nr	
Florida	Yes	Yes	\$24
Georgia	Yes	Yes	\$15
Guam	No		
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	nr
Idaho	No		
Illinois	Yes	Yes	\$10
Indiana	Yes	Yes	\$16
Iowa	Yes	Yes	\$15
Kansas	Yes	Yes	\$20
Kentucky	No		
Louisiana	No		
Maine	Yes	No	
Maryland	No		
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	\$25
Michigan	Yes	Yes	\$10
Minnesota	Yes	No	
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	Yes	Yes	\$13
Montana	Yes	Yes	\$15
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	\$16
Nevada	No		
New Hampshire	No		
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	\$10
New Mexico	No		
New York	No		
North Carolina	No		
North Dakota	No		
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	
Ohio	No		
Oklahoma	Yes	No	
Oregon	Yes	Yes	\$10
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	\$8
Puerto Rico	No		
Rhode Island	No		
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	\$26
South Dakota	No		
Tennessee	No		
Texas	Yes	Yes	\$4
Utah	No		
Vermont	Yes	Yes	\$30
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	
Virginia	No		
Washington	Yes	Yes	\$12
West Virginia	No		
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	\$7
Wyoming	No		

Table 19 explanatory notes:

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

Table 20. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2016

(The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI - Statistics as of December 31, 2016)

State	Total III records in state and FBI files	State-supported records	FBI-supported records	Percent supported by state repositories	Percent supported by the FBI
Total	91,491,803	64,738,621	26,753,182	71%	29%
Alabama	1,356,412	795,461	560,951	59	41
Alaska †	239,339	158,049	81,290	66	34
American Samoa	697	0	697	0	100
Arizona †	1,856,489	1,138,048	718,441	61	39
Arkansas †	767,455	593,217	174,238	77	23
California	9,990,058	8,745,983	1,244,075	88	12
Colorado * †	1,541,400	1,316,451	224,949	85	15
Connecticut †	571,784	393,271	178,513	69	31
District of Columbia	320,763	62,737	258,026	20	80
Delaware	315,137	277,225	37,912	88	12
Florida * †	6,037,492	5,633,447	404,045	93	7
Georgia * †	3,789,427	3,599,440	189,987	95	5
Guam	36,048	0	36,048	0	100
Hawaii * †	334,425	271,957	62,468	81	19
Idaho * †	420,062	374,578	45,484	89	11
Illinois	3,624,897	1,980,906	1,643,991	55	45
Indiana	1,526,723	1,037,100	489,623	68	32
Iowa * †	734,440	469,037	265,403	64	36
Kansas * †	904,865	557,158	347,707	62	38
Kentucky	1,050,357	680,486	369,871	65	35
Louisiana	1,559,853	1,125,166	434,687	72	28
Maine †	196,223	59,032	137,191	30	70
Maryland * †	1,392,416	1,006,964	385,452	72	28
Massachusetts	1,023,829	661,430	362,399	65	35
Michigan †	2,298,087	2,041,786	256,301	89	11
Minnesota * †	982,222	935,366	46,856	95	5
Mississippi	561,898	356,294	205,604	63	37
Missouri * †	1,550,743	1,241,369	309,374	80	20
Montana * †	221,707	208,952	12,755	94	6
Nebraska	418,253	306,410	111,843	73	27
Nevada †	971,551	727,820	243,731	75	25
New Hampshire †	291,810	185,654	106,156	64	36
New Jersey * †	2,128,185	1,978,706	149,479	93	7
New Mexico	639,698	350,723	288,975	55	45
New York * †	4,202,059	3,874,482	327,577	92	8
North Carolina * †	1,822,852	1,683,082	139,770	92	8
North Dakota	158,942	123,821	35,121	78	32
No. Mariana Islands	4,562	0	4,562	0	100
Ohio * †	2,181,453	1,842,485	338,968	84	16
Oklahoma * †	950,773	649,862	300,911	68	32
Oregon * †	1,082,531	967,472	115,059	89	11
Pennsylvania	2,470,575	1,964,728	505,847	80	20
Puerto Rico	194,747	0	194,747	0	100
Rhode Island	227,733	204,506	23,227	90	10
South Carolina †	1,582,359	1,509,632	72,727	95	5
South Dakota	289,775	202,785	86,990	70	30
Tennessee * †	1,856,848	1,050,421	806,427	57	43
Texas	7,092,821	6,556,529	536,292	92	8
Utah	635,362	561,950	73,412	88	12
Vermont †	117,081	73,873	43,208	63	37
Virgin Islands	20,715	0	20,715	0	100
Virginia †	2,138,164	1,792,651	345,513	84	16
Washington	1,588,219	1,300,059	288,160	82	18
West Virginia * †	403,239	250,001	153,238	62	38
Wisconsin	1,197,679	680,566	517,113	57	43
Wyoming * †	205,596	179,493	26,103	87	13
Federal	11,286,794	0	11,286,794	0	100
Foreign	126,179	0	126,179	0	100

Table 20 explanatory notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 21 explanatory notes:

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

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

1. Criminal justice employment
2. Arrests
3. Crime scene elimination prints
4. Warrants
5. CCW revocation advisement
6. On record searches, updates, and arrests

Data footnotes:

- a. Idaho used NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) funds to build the necessary infrastructure and pathways for Sheriffs to receive CCW rap back services. Idaho is currently awaiting legislative authority to implement their rap back program.
- b. While Utah does not participate in NGI rap back, all criminal justice employment, CJIS user, and Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) applicants are counted/enrolled in the noncriminal justice rap back.

Table 22 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Legend: Other

- a. Alcohol beverage and marijuana handlers.
- b. Licensing, certification, and permits.
- c. CCW permits; vulnerable persons; any statute approved by FBI, typically governed by state agency.
- d. Loan originators, professional solicitors, pari-mutuel wagering, school contract vendors.
- e. Licensing, government employment, gaming licensing and employment.
- f. Real estate professionals, legislative auditors.
- g. Firearms license holders.
- h. Pistol license, mortgage loan officer, gaming control.
- i. School employees.
- j. Concealed weapons permits, department of education, school district employees and volunteers.
- k. Taxi, hazmat licensees.
- l. Any approved noncriminal justice group.
- m. All entities authorized to receive fingerprint-based criminal history record checks.
- n. Criminal justice users, CJIS access.
- o. Volunteers.

Table 22a. Noncriminal justice rap back services, continued, 2016

State	Total number of in-state noncriminal justice rap back notifications	In-state noncriminal justice rap back fingerprint enrollment fee	In-state noncriminal justice rap back notification fee	In-state noncriminal justice subscriptions require validation similar to NGI	Participant in NGI rap back services for noncriminal justice purposes
Total	906,963				
Alabama	5,704			No	No
Alaska				Yes, for some	No
American Samoa	nr			nr	nr
Arizona					No
Arkansas					No
California	502,126			Yes, for some	No
Colorado	nr		\$1	No	No
Connecticut	nr			No	No
Delaware	9,351			No	No
District of Columbia	nr			nr	nr
Florida	34,140	\$24		Yes, for some	No
Georgia					No
Guam					No
Hawaii					No
Idaho					No
Illinois	75,808			No	No
Indiana					No
Iowa					No
Kansas	924			Yes, for all	No
Kentucky					No
Louisiana	na			No	No
Maine	6,689			No	No
Maryland	35,978			Yes, for all	No
Massachusetts	nr			Yes, for some	No
Michigan	82,019			Yes, for some	No
Minnesota					No
Mississippi					No
Missouri	177			Yes, for all	No
Montana					No
Nebraska				No	No
Nevada	310			No	No
New Hampshire					No
New Jersey	na	\$10		Yes, for all	No
New Mexico	12,445			Yes, for all	No
New York	na			Yes, for some	No
North Carolina					No
North Dakota					No
No. Mariana Islands	nr			nr	nr
Ohio	7,936		\$5	No	No
Oklahoma	14,752			No	No
Oregon					No
Pennsylvania					No
Puerto Rico	nr			nr	nr
Rhode Island				Yes, for all	No
South Carolina	na			No	No
South Dakota					No
Tennessee				No	No
Texas	111,044		\$1	Yes, for all	No
Utah	7,115	\$5		Yes, for all	Yes
Vermont	nr			No	No
Virgin Islands	nr			nr	nr
Virginia					No
Washington					No
West Virginia	445			No	No
Wisconsin					No
Wyoming					No

Table 22a explanatory notes:

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



Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2016

Since 1989, the *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* has been used to collect the nation's most complete, comprehensive and relevant data on the number and status of state-maintained criminal history records and on the increasing number of operations and services involving noncriminal justice background checks provided by the state repositories. This data collection is supported by Cooperative Agreement No. 2015-RU-BX-K001 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. **Please note:** Completion of the survey is voluntary; however, doing so is a special condition placed on all National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) awards.

Respondents using the online survey tool, accessible at <http://www.search.org/surveys/repository/>, to enter 2016 data can view previously submitted 2014 data for comparison purposes. Where applicable, your state's 2014 responses are displayed in color within each section of the online survey. It is hoped that this information will help respondents complete the survey more accurately and efficiently. **The cover letter provides the password to gain access to your state's online survey.** Direct your questions or comments to SEARCH staff Dennis DeBacco at 775-412-1950 or dennis@search.org.

If more convenient, you may print the survey sections, complete them manually, and fax (916-392-8440) or mail them to the attention of Dennis DeBacco at SEARCH, 1900 Point West Way, Suite 275, Sacramento, CA 95815. **The deadline for survey submission is March 17, 2017.**

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

1. All reported data should be for calendar year 2016, or as of December 31, 2016.
2. The term "felony" includes any crime classified as a felony under your state's laws. These offenses are generally punishable by a term of incarceration in excess of one year. If your state's laws do not use the term "felony," please substitute functional equivalents, such as class 1, 2, 3 and 4 offenses in New Jersey and class A, B and C offenses in Maine.
3. Questions that seek responses based on a "legal requirement" refer *only* to a *state statute* or a *state administrative regulation having the force of law*.
4. If additional space is needed, please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.
5. Please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section to provide explanatory notes for responses that require explanation or when "no data is available," and to describe significant changes between the current response and data reported in the 2014 survey.
6. If a question is not applicable to your repository, please indicate "NA" in the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.

Burden Statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The survey will be sent to criminal history repositories in 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The average time required for each agency to complete the survey is estimated at 6.2 hours. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington DC 20531. Do not send your completed form to this address.

SECTION I: REPOSITORY

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

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

1. How many subjects (individual criminal offenders) were in your criminal history file as of December 31, 2016? **Tables 1 and 2**

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

(b) Manual records _____

(c) Total records _____ (a+b)

2. Fingerprints processed in 2016: **Tables 1a and 9**

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of 2016 volume</u>	<u>Totals</u>
(a) Criminal (retained)	_____	_____ %	
(b) Criminal (not retained)	_____	_____ %	(a+b) _____
(c) Noncriminal (retained)	_____	_____ %	
(d) Noncriminal (not retained)	_____	_____ %	(c+d) _____
(e) What was the <u>total number</u> of fingerprint-based background checks conducted during 2016?			(a+b+c+d) _____

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

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

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

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

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

4. (a) As of December 31, 2016, did your repository conduct “lights out” processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention)? **Table 17**

- Yes No

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

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

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

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

- Yes No

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

- Law enforcement
- Courts
- Other (describe) _____

(c) If yes, how many active records were in the state protection order record database as of December 31, 2016?

_____ records

(d) In 2016, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a protection order and entry of the information into the state protection order file?

- 1 day or less
- 2–7 days
- 8–30 days
- More than 30 days
- N/A – State does not maintain a protection order file

(e) Are protection orders entered onto the FBI-NCIC Protection Order File? **Table 4a**

- Yes No

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

- Law enforcement
- Courts
- Other (describe) _____

(g) In 2016, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a protection order and entry of the information into the FBI-NCIC Protection Order File?

- 1 day or less
- 2–7 days
- 8–30 days
- More than 30 days
- N/A – State does not maintain a protection order file

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

- Yes No

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

- Law enforcement
- Courts
- Other (describe) _____

(c) In 2016, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a warrant and entry of the information into the state warrant file? **Table 5b**

- 1 day or less
- 2–7 days
- 8–30 days
- More than 30 days
- N/A – State does not maintain a warrant file

(d) If yes, how many records were in the state warrant database as of December 31, 2016? **Table 5a**

_____ records

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

Felony warrants _____

Misdemeanor warrants _____

Other (explain) _____

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

Law enforcement

Courts

Other (describe) _____

(g) In 2016, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a warrant and entry of the information into the FBI-NCIC Wanted Person File? **Table 5b**

1 day or less

2–7 days

8–30 days

More than 30 days

N/A – State does not maintain a warrant file

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

Sex offender registry

Orders of protection

Wanted persons/warrants

Retained applicant prints

Firearm registration

Domestic violence incident reports

Other (specify) _____

8. Does your state have plans to replace any of the following due to systems that are at or nearing the end of their lifecycle? (Check all that apply.) **Table 10**

Computerized Criminal History (CCH)

If yes, when _____

If yes, what is the estimated replacement cost? _____

If yes, what percentage of the cost will be requested from your state?
_____%

If yes, what percentage of the cost will be requested from federal sources? _____%

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) **Table 10a**

If yes, when _____

If yes, what is the estimated replacement cost? _____

If yes, what percentage of the cost will be requested from your state? _____%

If yes, what percentage of the cost will be requested from federal sources? _____%

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION II: ARREST/FINGERPRINT REPORTING AND ENTRY

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

1. How many felony arrests were reported to your repository during calendar year 2016?
_____ arrests **Table 13**

2. How many arrest fingerprints were submitted to your repository during 2016? (a+b+c = d)
 - (a) _____ via livescan
 - (b) _____ via cardscan
 - (c) _____ hard copy fingerprints
 - (d) _____ = total arrest fingerprints **Table 9**

3. (a) As of December 31, 2016, was there a backlog of arrest fingerprint cards to be entered into the AFIS database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)? **Table 11b**
 Yes No

(b) If yes, how many? _____
 Size of arrest fingerprint card backlog as of December 31, 2016, is not available

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

4. (a) As of December 31, 2016, was there a backlog of palm prints to be entered into the AFIS database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)?
 Yes No

(b) If yes, how many? _____

Size of palm print backlog as of December 31, 2016, is not available

5. For the year ending on December 31, 2016, what percentage of arrest fingerprint records received by the repository were rejected for poor quality? _____% **Table 11a**

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

- Latent fingerprints **Table 3** _____ 2016 volume
- Flat prints _____ 2016 volume
- 2-finger prints for identification purposes _____ 2016 volume
- 2-finger prints for updating incarceration or release information to criminal history _____ 2016 volume
- 10-finger prints for updating incarceration or release information to criminal history _____ 2016 volume
- Palm prints _____ 2016 volume
- Facial images/mug shots _____ 2016 volume
- Scars, marks, and tattoo images _____ 2016 volume
- 1- or 2-finger prints for updating disposition information _____ 2016 volume
- Iris capture _____ 2016 volume
- Other (specify) _____ 2016 volume

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

Yes No **Table 11e**

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

(d) Is your state employing Rapid ID?

Yes No

If yes, number of searches conducted in 2016 _____

If yes, number of hits in 2016 _____

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

(b) Number of law enforcement agencies that submit arrest prints via livescan (including agencies without livescan devices that

receive livescan services from agencies that do have that equipment, such as a sheriff that provides booking services for multiple local police departments) _____

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

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

(e) Percentage of arrest prints submitted via livescan during 2016 _____ %

9. Does your state have a purchasing contract for livescan equipment? **Table 10**

- Yes, we have a statewide contract that local agencies can purchase from
- Yes, my agency purchases all livescan equipment on behalf of local agencies
- Yes, my state is part of a multi-state contract for livescan equipment
- Yes, certain agencies within my state have negotiated a multi-jurisdiction contract
- No, each local agency negotiates directly with livescan vendors to purchase equipment
- Other, please explain:

10. If no, does your state plan to negotiate a statewide or multi-state purchasing contract for livescan equipment in the future?

- Yes, my state anticipates negotiating a statewide contract for livescan equipment
- Yes, my state anticipates negotiating a multi-state contract for livescan equipment
- No

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

- Yes, only for violations
- Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors
- Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies
- No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION III: DISPOSITIONS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

The following questions seek to determine to what extent the records in your criminal history record database contain final case disposition information. (“Final case disposition” is defined as the formal or informal conclusion of an arrest or charge at whatever stage it occurs in the criminal justice process. (E.g., release by police after arrest without charging; decline to proceed by prosecutor; or final trial court disposition.))

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

Yes No

2. (a) How many final case dispositions did your repository receive during 2016? **Table 7** _____ dispositions

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

Of the dispositions forwarded to the FBI:

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Arrests entered within past 5 years _____ %

(b) Arrests in the entire database _____ %

(c) Felony charges _____ %

4. (a) Of the dispositions received at the repository during 2016, what percentage could not be linked to a specific arrest record, either because of failed matching criteria or the arrest had not been reported to the repository? **Table 8a** _____ %

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

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

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

- Yes No

5. (a) As of December 31, 2016, was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means? (Note: "automated" refers to a method by which data is transmitted by the court to the repository where it is matched against criminal history records and entered on the criminal history record, usually without manual intervention. This does not include dispositions received via fax or email, which require manual activity for criminal history record matching and data entry.)

- Yes No **Table 8**

(b) If yes, how many automated records were:

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

(c) If yes, what percentage of dispositions was reported in 2016 by automated means?
_____ %

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

- Process Control Number (PCN) or Transaction Control Number (TCN) assigned when fingerprints were taken at time of arrest/booking
- PCN or TCN assigned subsequent to arrest/booking
- State Identification Number
- Arrest Number
- Name
- Date of birth
- Charges
- N/A – My state does not receive automated disposition information from courts
- Other (please explain) _____

6. In 2016, what was the average time elapsed between the occurrence of final felony court case dispositions and receipt of information concerning such dispositions by the repository? **Table 8b**

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

7. In 2016, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of final felony court disposition information by the repository and entry of that information into the criminal history record database?

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

8. (a) As of December 31, 2016, was your state using any livescan devices in courtrooms/courthouses to link positive identifications with dispositions?

- Yes No **Table 13**

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

_____ devices

9. (a) As of December 31, 2016, was there a backlog of court disposition data to be entered into the criminal history record database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository, including dispositions that could not be matched to a criminal history record within 48 hours of receipt at the repository)?

Yes No

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

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

Yes No

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

Received via automated means through a centralized (statewide) prosecutors' case management system

Received via the local prosecutors' case management system

Paper-based

A mix of automated and paper-based

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

N/A – My state does not receive automated disposition information from prosecutors

Process Control Number (PCN) or Transaction Control Number (TCN) assigned when fingerprints were taken at time of arrest/booking

PCN or TCN assigned subsequent to arrest/booking

State Identification Number

Arrest Number

Name

Date of birth

Charges

Other (please explain)_____

11. Does your state post indictment information to the criminal history record? **Table 7b**

Yes No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION IV: NONCRIMINAL JUSTICE BACKGROUND CHECKS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

BACKGROUND CHECKS

1. (a) Does your state charge a fee to conduct a search of the criminal history record database for noncriminal justice purposes? **Table 18**

- Yes No

(b) If yes, how are fees allocated?

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

2. Please indicate the legal authority your state uses for each of the following background checks. (Check all that apply.) **Table 16**

	N/A (state does not do these checks)	State check only	PL 92-544 statute	NCPA/VCA
Daycare providers				
Caregivers—residential facilities				
School teachers				
Non-teaching school personnel (including volunteers)				
Volunteers working with children				
Prospective foster care parents				
Prospective adoptive parents				
Relative caregivers				
Nurses/Elder caregivers				
Legal guardians				
Hazardous materials licensees				N/A
Medical marijuana (dispensers, caregivers)				N/A

FINGERPRINT-BASED SEARCHES

3. (a) Has your state privatized the taking of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes?
 Yes No **Table 12**

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

- (b) Is this service provided by?

A single vendor Multiple vendors

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

Yes, Fee \$ _____ No

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

4. (a) Total number of noncriminal justice fingerprints **Table 11d** submitted to the repository via livescan during 2016 _____
- (b) Total number of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted to the repository via cardscan during 2016 _____
- (c) Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted via livescan during 2016 _____%
- (d) Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted via cardscan during 2016 _____%
- (e) Total number of livescan devices available for noncriminal justice purposes only **Table 11c** _____
- (f) Total number of cardscan devices available for noncriminal justice purposes only _____
- (g) Total number of livescan devices used for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes _____
- (h) Total number of cardscan devices used for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes _____

5. What information is contained in the results for fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background checks? (Check all that apply.) **Table 15**

Full record
 Convictions only

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

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

_____ %

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

- Yes No

NAME-BASED SEARCHES

8. How many name-based noncriminal justice background checks were performed in 2016? (a+b+c+d = e) **Table 14**

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

INTERNET ACCESS

9. Does your repository provide web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public? **Table 19**

- Yes No

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

- Yes, Fee \$ _____ No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION V: CRIMINAL JUSTICE RAP BACK SERVICES

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

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

Yes No **Table 21**

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

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

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

3. In 2016, how many in-state criminal justice rap back notifications were made to agencies for criminal justice purposes?

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

Yes No

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

5. As a participant in NGI's rap back service, do you allow criminal justice agencies in your state to subscribe to the following supervision populations in NGI, as described in the *NGI Rap Back Criminal Justice Policy and Implementation Guide*? (Check all that apply.)
- Sex offenders
 - Parolees
 - Probationers
 - Other supervised persons (describe) _____
 - Uncertain
6. As a participant in NGI's rap back service, do you allow law enforcement agencies in your state to create law enforcement investigative subscriptions in NGI, as described in the *NGI Rap Back Criminal Justice Policy and Implementation Guide*?
- Yes No Uncertain
7. As a participant in NGI's rap back service, do you plan to: (Select one.)
- Keep your in-state criminal justice rap back service
 - Keep your in-state criminal justice rap back service *and* allow enrollment in NGI
 - Retire your in-state criminal justice rap back service and use NGI for both in-state and national rap back services
 - Uncertain
 - My state does not provide an in-state criminal justice rap back service

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION VI: NONCRIMINAL JUSTICE RAP BACK SERVICES

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

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

1. Does your state currently provide an in-state noncriminal justice rap back service?
 Yes No **Table 22**

If you answered “No,” skip to question 8.

2. (a) Is your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service authorized by state law or administrative regulation?
 Yes No
- (b) If yes, does the state law or administrative regulation specify the purposes in which noncriminal justice agencies can be notified of a subsequent inquiry and/or record posting?
 Yes No
3. Does your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service have a subscription validation process similar to that required for NGI rap back participation, as described in the *NGI Rap Back Noncriminal Justice Policy and Implementation Guide*? **Table 22a**
- Yes, for all subscription populations
 Yes, for some subscription populations
 No

4. What are the occupational groups in which noncriminal justice agencies can be notified of a subsequent record posting? (Check all that apply.) **Table 22**
- Individuals working with children
 Individuals working with the elderly

- Individuals providing healthcare
- Security guards
- Police, fire, public safety
- Other (describe) _____

5. In 2016, how many in-state noncriminal justice rap back notifications were made to agencies for noncriminal justice purposes? **Table 22a**

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

- Yes \$ _____
- No

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

- Yes \$ _____
- No

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

- Yes No

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

9. As a participant in NGI's rap back service—

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

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

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

- Yes, we limit the Privacy Risk Mitigation Strategy choices to the following: (Check all that apply.)
 - Pre-notification with mandatory validation/expiration within 3 years
 - Authority for duration of a license
 - Statutory authority for a set period of time

- One-year validation/expiration
- Subscription synchronization through automated or formalized procedures
- No, we will allow the subscribers to choose any of the Privacy Risk Mitigation Strategies
- Uncertain

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

- Yes, we currently restrict, or plan to restrict, the Triggering Event choices to the following: (Check all that apply.)
 - Criminal Retain Submission
 - Dispositions
 - Expunge/Partial Expungement
 - Warrant Entry with FBI Number included
 - Warrant Deletion
 - Warrant Modification
 - Sex Offender Registry Entry
 - Sex Offender Registry Deletion
 - Sex Offender Registry Modification
 - Death Notices
- No, we will allow our subscribers to choose any of the Triggering Events to receive as future Rap Back Activity Notifications
- Uncertain

(d) Do you use Event-Based Subscription Management (i.e., multiple enrollment of the same subject into NGI) or Category-Based Subscription Management (i.e., single enrollment into NGI with additional enrollments held at the state level), as described in the *NGI Rap Back Noncriminal Justice Policy and Implementation Guide*?

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: