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Abstract:

This is the 16th survey of criminal history information systems conducted for BJS by SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, since 1989. This report is based on the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the state criminal history record repositories. It presents data on the functions and status of state criminal history files as of December 31, 2020.

Disclaimer

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Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2020

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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 of 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 Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) Wide Area Network (WAN). Searches are made on the basis of name and other identifiers. The process is entirely automated. If a hit is made against the Index, record requests are made using the SID or UCN, and data are automatically retrieved from each repository holding records on the individual and

forwarded to the requesting agency via the International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets), which is administered by the states and is located in Phoenix, AZ. 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 when the subject charged is being treated and processed as an adult through the criminal justice process. 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 to determine 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 from individuals 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.

Cardscan: The term “cardscan” refers to both the technique and technology used to electronically capture and digitize fingerprints that have been recorded using traditional ink-and-paper methods. Scanning these images and digitizing these fingerprint impressions enables them to be searched and maintained electronically using AFIS.

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

National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact:

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

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

The Compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Clinton in October 1998. The Compact became effective in April 1999, following ratification by two state legislatures: Montana on April 8, 1999, and Georgia on April 28, 1999. As of July 2019, 32 additional states and the Federal Government have ratified the Compact:

- Nevada (May 1999);
- Florida (June 1999);
- Colorado (March 2000);
- Iowa (April 2000);
- Connecticut (June 2000);
- South Carolina (June 2000);
- Arkansas (February 2001);
- Kansas (April 2001);
- Alaska (May 2001);
- Oklahoma (May 2001);
- Maine (June 2001);
- New Jersey (January 2002);
- Minnesota (March 2002);
- Arizona (April 2002);
- Tennessee (May 2003);
- North Carolina (June 2003);
- New Hampshire (June 2003);
- Missouri (July 2003);
- Ohio (January 2004);
- Wyoming (February 2005);
- Idaho (March 2005);
- Maryland (May 2005);
- Oregon (July 2005);
- West Virginia (March 2006);
- Hawaii (May 2006);
- Michigan (January 2009);
- Vermont (July 2010);
- New York (March 2016);
- Virginia (July 2017);
- Utah (May 2018);
- Louisiana (August 2018); and
- Delaware (July 2019).

Eleven other states and territories have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Compact Council indicating the state's

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

National Fingerprint File (NFF): A database of fingerprints, or other uniquely personal identifying information, relating to an arrested or charged individual maintained by the FBI to provide positive identification of record subjects indexed in the III system. The NFF contains fingerprints of Federal offenders and at least one set of fingerprints on state offenders from each state in which an offender has been arrested for a felony or reportable misdemeanor offense. Disposition data on the individual is also retained at the state repository and not forwarded to the FBI. Upon receipt of the first-arrest fingerprint card (or electronic images), the FBI enters the individual's fingerprint information, name, and identifiers in the III, together with a UCN and a SID for each state maintaining a record on the individual. Disposition information on state offenders is 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 April 2022, the NFF has been implemented in 24 states: Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana,

New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, 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. Fingerprints obtained after the arrest are matched against a database that contains the fingerprints that were initially submitted. The employer or designated entity is then notified of the individual's arrest. There is a fee for the service in some states; other states

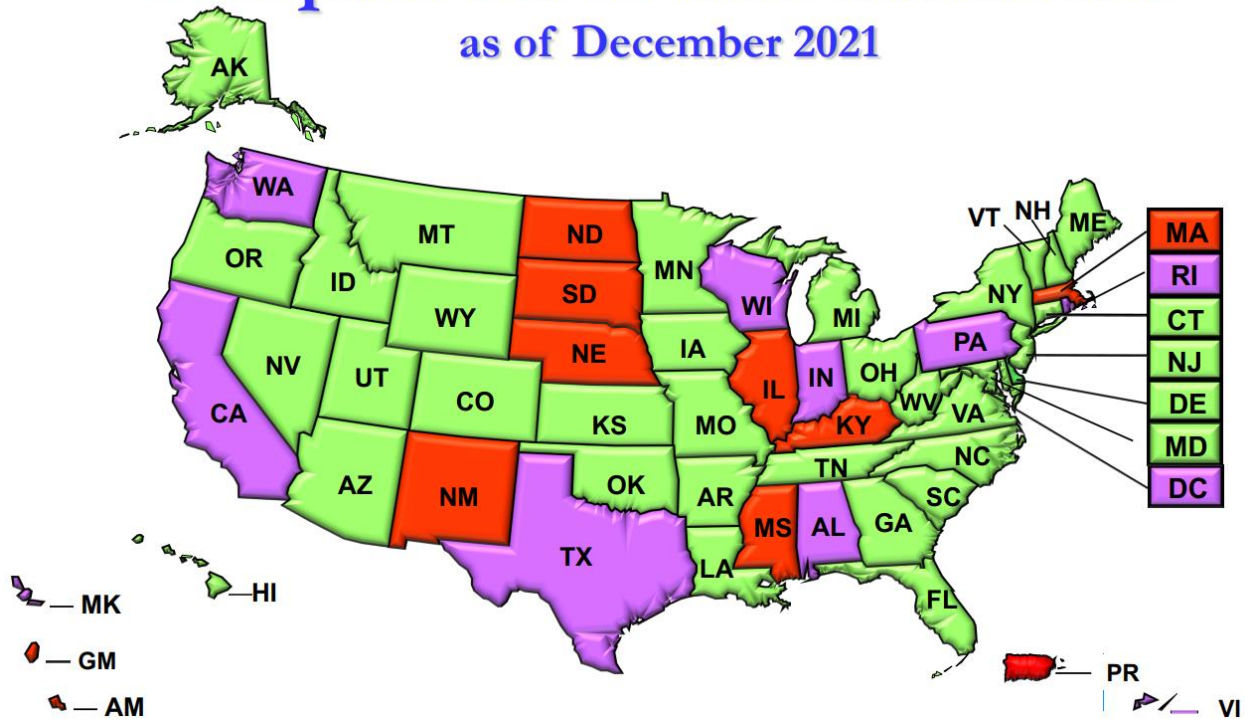
provide the service free. Some states also provide “rap back” services for notifications within the criminal justice system. For example, this might involve a notification to a parole or probation officer of the arrest of a person under supervision.

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

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

Maps

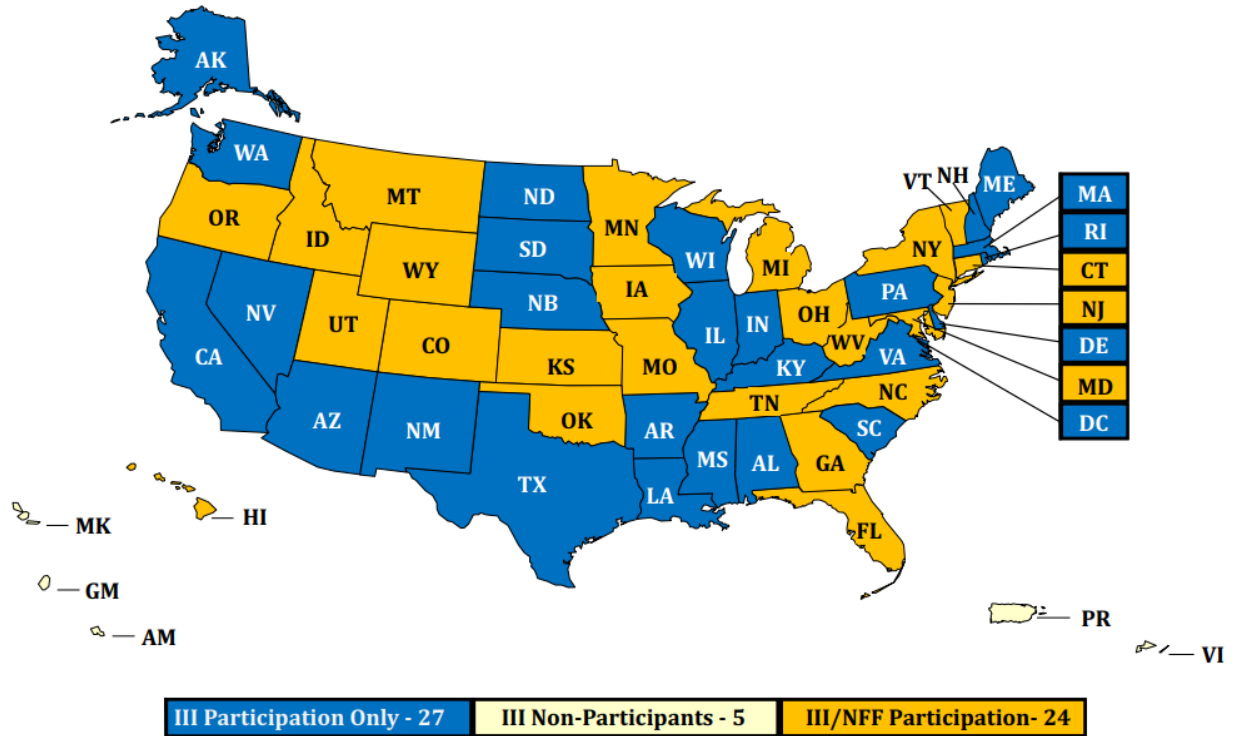
Compact States and Territories as of December 2021



Compact States (34)	MOU Signatory States/Territories (11)
No Known Current Action (11)	States Pending Legislation (0)

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

as of April 13, 2022



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Note to readers

This is the 16th 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 2020.

SEARCH updated formats for easier response and collection of data and added new questions to collect information on new and emerging information sharing practices while deleting questions where sufficient information was obtained in previous surveys. 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.
- File and database management of removing records upon receiving a “death notification” from an authorized source, or upon a subject reaching a predetermined age without having any new/current derogatory information posted to their criminal history record.
- Availability and use of computerized criminal history (CCH) record performance reporting tools (dashboards, reports, etc.) that enable states to regularly monitor submissions of information by contributing agencies (law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, and correctional facilities).
- Record sealing and expungement practices, statutory requirements, frequency, number of requests received, approved, or denied, and availability for subsequent limited use.

SEARCH continues to use an online database system to collect more complete and comprehensive survey data. Features include 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, 2020* consists of 40 data tables of information and reflects the evolving criminal record management environment.

Introduction

This report is based on the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the state criminal history record repositories in May–July 2021. SEARCH surveyed 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.¹ All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam submitted survey responses. This report presents a snapshot as of December 31, 2020.

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 records, including state participation in the Interstate

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

Major findings

Criminal history files

Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2020 (table 1):

- Fifty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report the total number of persons in their criminal history files as 114,376,500, of which over 95% are automated records. (Readers should note that an individual offender may have records in more than one state and that records of deceased persons may be included in the counts provided by states. This means the number of living persons in the United States with criminal history records is unknown but is less than the total number of

subjects in state criminal history files.)

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

Level of disposition reporting

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

In 2020, SEARCH asked states if they match dispositions based on arrest cycles or individual charges. Twenty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and Guam responded that they use cycle matching when calculating disposition percentages, and 22 states responded that they use charge matching.

¹ Hereafter, the report refers to the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands as

Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

- In 49 states and the District of Columbia, an average of 69% of all arrests in state databases have final case dispositions reported.
- In 49 states and the District of Columbia, an average of 64% of arrests in state databases within the past 5 years have final case dispositions reported.
- In 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, an average of 72% of felony arrests in state databases have final case dispositions reported.
- Twenty-two states report that 80% or more of all arrests within the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Thirteen states and the District of Columbia report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Twenty-three states and Guam report that 80% or more of all felony arrests within the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2020 (table 1a):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and Guam processed 20,302,100 fingerprint records in 2020; of these, 7,518,600 were used for criminal justice purposes and 12,783,300 were used and submitted for noncriminal justice licensing, employment, and regulatory purposes (numbers do not sum to total due to rounding).
- In 10 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, fingerprints processed for *criminal justice purposes* account for more than 50% of the state's total number of fingerprints processed.
- In 39 states, fingerprints processed for *noncriminal justice purposes* account for more than 50% of the state's total number of fingerprints processed.
- Thirty-six states, the District of Columbia, and Guam retain all fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes.
- Nine states and Guam do not retain any fingerprints processed as part of conducting

noncriminal justice background checks.

Detailed findings

Status of state criminal history files

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2018 and 2020 (table 2):

- Ninety-five percent of the approximately 114.4 million criminal history records maintained by the state criminal history repositories as of December 2020 are automated.
- Eight states (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Tennessee, Washington) and Guam report an overall decrease in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2018 and 2020.
- Five states (California, Louisiana, New Mexico, South Carolina, and South Dakota) report an overall increase of at least 10% in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2018 and 2020.

- Forty-one states and the District of Columbia report an overall increase in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2018 and 2020.

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2020 (table 19):

- Nationwide, just over 100 million criminal history records are accessible through the III. The states maintain 73% of all III records and the FBI maintains 27%.

Protection order information

State protection order information, entry of protection orders into FBI-NCIC, and record counts, 2020 (table 3):

- Forty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam maintain a statewide protection order file; collectively, these files contain a total of over 3.8 million records.
- Elapsed time between the issuance of a

protection order and entry of its information into the state protection order file:

- 1 day or less (27 states)
 - 2–7 days (10 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (2 states: Louisiana and Ohio)
 - More than 30 days (1 state: Alabama)
- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands enter protection order records into NCIC, totaling over 2 million records
 - Elapsed time between the issuance of a protection order and entry of its information into the NCIC Protection Order File:
 - 1 day or less (24 states)
 - 2–7 days (17 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (2 states: Louisiana and Ohio)
 - More than 30 days (1 state: Alabama)

Warrants and wanted persons

State warrant file information, timeliness of entry, and state severity breakdowns, 2020 (table 4),

State warrants in NCIC and the timeliness of entry into NCIC's Wanted Persons File, 2020 (table 4a):

- Forty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, maintain warrant files, which total over 6.6 million records. Of these, over 1.4 million represent felony-level warrants and nearly 3.4 million represent misdemeanor-level warrants.
- Elapsed time between the issuance of a warrant and entry of its information into the state file:
 - 1 day or less (14 states)
 - 2–7 days (22 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (1 state: Ohio)
 - More than 30 days (1 state: Alabama)
 - Does not maintain a state warrant file (10 states)

- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands enter warrant records into NCIC, totaling over 2.8 million records as of December 2020.

- Elapsed time between the issuance of a warrant and entry of its information into NCIC:
 - 1 day or less (12 states)
 - 2–7 days (24 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (2 states: Hawaii and Ohio)
 - 30 days or more (3 states: Alabama, Massachusetts, and North Dakota)
 - Not reported (10 states)

Flagging of records

Flagging of records, 2020 (table 5):

- Forty-two states have felony flagging capabilities to quickly determine whether a given subject has a felony conviction.
- Thirty-one states have felony flagging capabilities for all

subjects with felony convictions.

- Eleven states have felony flagging capabilities for some subjects with felony convictions.
- Eight states, the District of Columbia, and Guam do not have felony flagging capabilities for criminal history record subjects.
- States employ flagging to indicate:
 - A sex offender registrant (40 states and Guam)
 - A violent offender (12 states and Guam)
 - A misdemeanor crime of domestic violence conviction (18 states and Guam)
 - An active state/NCIC protection order on file (6 states and Guam)
 - An active state/NCIC warrant on file (9 states and Guam)
 - A mental health adjudication (7 states)
 - DNA availability (30 states)
 - A person ineligible for firearms purchases under

Federal law (17 states)

- A person ineligible for firearms purchases under state law (11 states)

Accessibility of records and services through state repositories

Access to records, 2020 (table 5a):

- State repositories offer access to:
 - A sex offender registry (45 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - Orders of protection (36 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - Wanted persons and warrant information (34 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - Retained applicant prints (23 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Firearm registration information (7 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Domestic violence incident reports (7 states and the District of Columbia)

Data quality audits and performance monitoring

Repository conducts routine internal and external data quality audits, frequency of audits, 2020 (table 5b):

- Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia conduct internal data quality audits.
- Frequency in which internal audits are conducted:
 - More than once per year (9 states)
 - Annually (5 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Every 2 years (1 state: Alaska)
 - Every 3 years (3 states: Arizona, Idaho, and Missouri)
 - Other (13 states)
- Twenty-six states, the District of Columbia, and Guam conduct external data quality audits of contributing agencies.
- Frequency in which external audits are conducted:
 - More than once per year (6 states)
 - Annually (3 states: Delaware, Florida,

and Rhode Island, and Guam)

- Every 2 years (4 states: Alaska, Maine, Oklahoma, and Texas)
- Every 3 years (7 states)
- Other (6 states and the District of Columbia)

CCH performance reporting tools to monitor contributor submissions and lights-out processing, 2020 (tables 5c and 5d):

- Thirty states and the District of Columbia report having CCH reporting tools to monitor contributing agency submissions.
- Metrics that these states monitor include:
 - Number of arrests reported by agency (19 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Arrests that are missing dispositions (24 states)
 - Time from arrest to disposition (4 states: Arizona, Indiana, Nebraska, and South Carolina)
 - Number of dispositions reported by law enforcement (6 states)

- Number of dispositions reported by prosecutors (7 states)
- Number of dispositions reported by courts (13 states)
- Dispositions that cannot be linked to a corresponding arrest (17 states)
- Date of disposition to when it is reported to the state repository (8 states)
- Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia send reports of missing arrests and/or dispositions to contributing agencies.
- Agencies that are sent reports of missing dispositions:
 - Law enforcement agencies (19 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Prosecutors (11 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Courts (16 states and the District of Columbia)
- Sixteen states and the District of Columbia make data quality metrics available to contributing agencies that show missing arrests

and dispositions, number of records rejected, etc.

- Agencies that are sent these metrics reports:
 - Law enforcement agencies (13 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Prosecutors (5 states: Arizona, Indiana, Texas, Virginia, and Washington, and the District of Columbia)
 - Courts (9 states and the District of Columbia)

Dispositions

Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2018 and 2020 (table 6):

- Fifty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories.
- Respondents indicated that nearly 13 million final dispositions were reported in 2020 — a 15% decrease from that reported in 2018.

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

- In accordance with acceptable National Fingerprint File (NFF) practices, 16 of the 23 NFF-participating states have elected not to send disposition information to the FBI on second and subsequent arrests.
- Thirty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Guam sent over 5.8 million final case dispositions to the FBI.
- Four states (Alaska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Vermont) sent 95% or more final case dispositions to the FBI via machine-readable data (MRD).
- Two states (Virginia and West Virginia) sent 100% of their final case dispositions to the FBI via hard copy or paper.
- Eighteen states and the District of Columbia sent 100% of their final case dispositions to the FBI via III message key.
- Eight states and Guam forwarded 95% or more of their dispositions to

the FBI via a secure web portal that was first made available to states in 2016.

Interim disposition reporting and posting of indictment information, 2020 (table 6b):

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

Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2020 (table 6c):

- Thirty-five states receive final court dispositions from local prosecutors.
- Eleven states receive dispositions from local prosecutors via automated means through a centralized (statewide) prosecutors' case management system (CMS).
- Three states (Kansas, Michigan, and Oklahoma) receive dispositions from local prosecutors via a local prosecutors' CMS.

- Fifteen states receive dispositions from local prosecutors in paper form.
- Fourteen states receive dispositions from local prosecutors via a mix of automated and paper-based processes.
- Repositories in 15 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam do not receive dispositions from local prosecutors.

Matching of dispositions between prosecutors and the repository, 2020 (table 6d):

- Twenty-three 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, Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Utah) match dispositions received from prosecutors through a PCN or a TCN that was assigned subsequent to arrest/booking.
- Sixteen states match dispositions received from prosecutors

through a comparison of the State Identification Number (SID) and 13 states match dispositions by the Arrest Number.

- Twenty-four states match dispositions received from prosecutors by the subject's name and date of birth, and 18 states match dispositions by charge.

Receipt of court disposition information by automated means and record matching, 2020 (table 7):

- Forty state repositories and the District of Columbia receive court disposition data by automated means.
- Repositories in 10 states and Guam do not receive automated dispositions from the courts.
- Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia 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/booking.

- Seven states match dispositions received from courts through the assignment of a PCN or a TCN that was assigned subsequent to arrest/booking.
- Twenty-five states and Guam match dispositions received from courts through a SID, and 21 states and the District of Columbia match dispositions received from a court with an Arrest Number.
- Thirty-six states and Guam match dispositions received from courts by the subject's name, while 34 states and Guam use date of birth, and 20 states match dispositions by including charge information.

Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2020 (table 7a):

- 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, 27 states place the dispositions into a suspense file for further investigation, and 8 states place the dispositions into a suspense file with no further action.

- Repository staff in 36 states conduct follow-up actions when dispositions cannot be matched to a specific arrest. In 28 states, repository staff follow-up and contacts the court to obtain additional information.
- Five states report that when a disposition cannot be matched to an arrest, the court-provided charges from the disposition are posted to the beginning/end of the subject's criminal history record.
- Twenty states and the District of Columbia reject dispositions that cannot be matched to an arrest and 11 states and the District of Columbia report having other additional means and methods to match dispositions to arrests.

Timeliness of receipt and entry of final felony court case disposition information, 2020 (table 7b):

- Elapsed time between the occurrence of a final felony court disposition and its receipt by the repository:
 - 1 day or less (14 states and Guam)
 - 2–7 days (5 states: Colorado, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia)
 - 8–30 days (14 states)
 - 31–90 days (10 states)
 - 91–180 days (North Dakota)
 - 181–365 days (Kansas)
 - More than 1 year (Indiana)
- Elapsed time between the receipt of a final court case disposition and its entry into the state's criminal history record database:
 - 1 day or less (22 states and the District of Columbia)
 - 2–7 days (9 states and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (8 states)

- 31–90 days (5 states: Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Nevada, and Wyoming)
- 91–180 days (New Mexico)
- 181–365 days (Arizona)
- More than 1 year (Kansas)

State criminal history repository practices

Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2016, 2018, and 2020 (table 8):

- During 2020, over 7.5 million arrest fingerprint cards were submitted to state criminal history repositories, a 28% decrease from that which was reported in 2018.
- One state (Mississippi) and Guam reported an overall increase in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.

Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2020 (table 8a):

- Forty-seven states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report having a total of 14,503 law enforcement agencies that submit arrest prints via livescan.

- Thirty-six states and the District of Columbia report that 90% or more of all arrest prints are submitted to the repository via livescan.
- Cardscan technology is used by 292 law enforcement agencies to submit arrest fingerprint images to state repositories.
- Nearly 5,300 law enforcement agencies submit hard copy arrest fingerprint cards to state repositories.

Citation file record counts; cite and release practices, 2020 (table 9):

- Five states (Alabama, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Utah) maintain statewide citation files containing over 1 million citation records; 22,708 new citations were added to these files in 2020.
- Do statewide law enforcement agencies routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting:
 - No (3 states: Illinois, South Dakota, and Texas, and the District of Columbia and Guam)

- Yes, only for violations (6 states: Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Wyoming)
- Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors (22 states)
- Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies (18 states)

Fingerprinting of individuals who have been issued citations in lieu of arrest, 2020 (table 9a):

- A total of 30 states report having a law or administrative rule in place that requires courts to order persons who have not been fingerprinted to do so prior to or after an initial court hearing. Of these, 26 states have a law and 4 states (Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, and North Dakota) have an administrative rule.
 - For both violations and misdemeanors (4 states: Georgia, Kansas, Montana, and Virginia)
 - For all criminal offenses, including felonies (22 states)

Removal of records upon death and purging of records when a subject reaches a certain age, 2020 (table 9b):

- Ten states and the District of Columbia report that upon receiving a death notice from an authorized source, the decedent's criminal history record is removed from state criminal history files.
- Twelve states and the District of Columbia require that fingerprints of the decedent be submitted before a record can be removed; 2,013 such decedent records were removed from criminal history record files in 2020.
- Fifteen states and the District of Columbia purge a subject's record from criminal history files when the subject of the record reaches a certain age; 2,323 such records were purged in 2020.
- Thirteen of the reporting states purge records from criminal history files when the subject of the record reaches 99 to 120 years old. Three of these states (Michigan, Ohio, and Oregon) and the District of Columbia review the subject's

record to determine if (a) new information has been posted and (b) the record should remain active.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission and rejection of arrest fingerprints, 2020 (table 10):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report receiving over 6.7 million arrest fingerprint records by livescan.
- Over 35,000 fingerprint records were scanned and submitted to repositories using cardscan, and nearly 255,000 hard copy arrest fingerprint cards were submitted and received from law enforcement.
- Twenty-five states and the District of Columbia report rejecting 1% to 19% of arrest fingerprint records received for poor quality.
- Twenty-two states and Guam report they did not reject any fingerprint records for poor quality.

Arrest fingerprint card backlog, 2020 (table 10a):

- Ten states report having a backlog of arrest fingerprint cards. Five of these states (Alaska, Hawaii, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Wisconsin) indicate there are over 6,600 records in the backlog. This represents a 99% reduction of backlogged fingerprint cards from 2018.
- Age of backlogged arrest fingerprint card information:
 - 1 month or less (6 states)
 - 2–6 months (3 states: Maine, New Hampshire, and Tennessee)
 - 7–12 months (Wisconsin)
 - More than 1 year (Alabama and Hawaii)

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2020 (table 10b):

- Forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report submitting over 11 million noncriminal justice fingerprints to state repositories by

livescan, while 36 states and the District of Columbia submitted nearly 893,000 cardscan fingerprints to state repositories in 2020.

- Thirty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report sending 90% or more of their noncriminal justice fingerprints to their state repository via livescan, while 7 states utilize cardscan for sending 60% or more of their noncriminal justice fingerprints to their state repository.

Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2020 (table 10c):

- Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia use mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for identification purposes.
- Two states (Arizona and Rhode Island) use mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for booking purposes.
- Eight states and Guam plan to implement mobile technology to capture non-fingerprint biometric information.
- Thirty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Guam employ Rapid

ID and have conducted nearly 1.2 million searches that produced over 708,000 “hits” or positive responses.

Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2020 (table 11):

- Thirty-five states have privatized the capture of noncriminal justice fingerprints. In 21 of these states, a single vendor provides this service and in 14 instances, additional vendor services are provided (such as billing and collection services, verification of identification documents, and photo capture).
- In 33 states the vendor assesses a fee above what the state charges for the background check. These fees range from \$6.50–\$30.

Livescan devices in courtrooms and disposition backlogs, 2020 (table 12):

- Seventeen states and Guam use livescan devices in courtrooms to link positive identifications with dispositions. In those states, 220 livescan devices are in use within courtrooms.

- Twenty-five states and the District of Columbia report having a backlog of over 7 million court dispositions that need to be processed and entered into state criminal history databases.

Noncriminal justice background checks

Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2020 (table 13):

- Forty-two states, the District of Columbia, and Guam performed over 14.6 million name-based noncriminal justice background check inquiries.
- Twenty-eight states and Guam performed nearly 13.3 million name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via the internet.
- Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia performed over 362,000 name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via mail.
- Two states (Nevada and Oregon) received over 192,000 name-based noncriminal justice background checks via telephone.

- Twelve states and the District of Columbia performed over 541,000 additional name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via other means, such as modem or public walk-in access.

Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2020 (table 14):

- Information contained in the results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check:
 - Full record (43 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - Convictions only (17 states)
 - Juvenile records (11 states)
 - Arrests without dispositions—over 1 year old (22 states)
 - Other (7 states)
- Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia report that 10% or more fingerprint-based noncriminal justice transactions are identified against arrest fingerprints.

Noncriminal justice background checks performed against national and state databases, 2020 (table 15):

- Thirty-six states and Guam conduct national checks for daycare providers; 12 states and Guam conduct both national and state checks, while the District of Columbia and Mississippi conduct state-only checks for these providers.
- Thirty-one states and Guam conduct national checks for caregivers at residential facilities; 12 states and the District of Columbia conduct national and state checks, while 6 states conduct state-only checks for these caregivers.
- Thirty-eight states conduct national checks for schoolteachers, while 12 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks for teachers.
- Thirty states conduct national checks for non-teaching school personnel; 16 states conduct both national and state checks, while 3 states (Mississippi, North Carolina, and

West Virginia) and the District of Columbia conduct state-only checks for these personnel.

- Thirty-one states and Guam conduct national checks for volunteers who work with children; 14 states conduct both national and state checks, while 4 states (Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, and Washington) and the District of Columbia conduct state-only checks for these volunteers.
- Thirty-six states and Guam conduct national checks for prospective foster care parents; 11 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks, while 3 states (Mississippi, New York, and South Dakota) conduct state-only checks for these individuals.
- Thirty-three states and Guam conduct national checks for prospective adoptive parents; 13 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks, while 3 states (Mississippi, New York, and South Dakota) conduct state-only

checks for these individuals.

- Thirty states conduct national checks for caregivers of relatives; 11 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks, while 5 states (Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Virginia) conduct state-only checks for these caregivers.
- Thirty-two states conduct national checks for nurses and elder caregivers; 12 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks, while 5 states (Alabama, Iowa, New York, Virginia, and Wyoming) conduct state-only checks for nurses and elder caregivers.
- Twenty-three states conduct national checks for legal guardians; 7 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks, while 5 states (California, Colorado, Maine, Maryland, and Nebraska) conduct state-only checks for legal guardians.

- Seventeen states conduct national checks for hazardous materials licensees; 6 states conduct both national and state checks, while New York and Rhode Island conduct state-only checks for hazardous materials licensees.
- Twenty-five states conduct national checks for medical marijuana dispensers and caregivers; 8 states conduct both national and state checks, while 3 states — Connecticut, New Mexico, and Oklahoma — conduct state-only checks for medical marijuana dispensers and caregivers.

Bulk sale of criminal history record data to private background check companies, 2020 (tables 16 and 16a):

- Repositories in 5 states (Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas) provide bulk copies of criminal history records to private background check companies. Data is generally provided back to the requestor in accordance with subscription service terms or through weekly, biweekly, or monthly

data extractions in 4 states (Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas).

Noncriminal justice background check fees and fee allocation, 2020 (table 17):

- All states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report charging a fee to conduct a search of the state’s criminal history database for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Twelve states, the District of Columbia, and Guam allocate all fees collected for such purposes to their state general fund, with repositories funded by general fund allotments.
- Twenty-seven states allocate all fees collected for noncriminal justice background checks to fund their state repository.
- Three states (Georgia, New York, and Wisconsin) allocate a portion of fees collected to support repository operations.

Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2020 (table 18):

- Twenty-four states provide web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public.
- Twenty states collect a public access fee to conduct a background check of internet requests. Fees charged per inquiry range from \$2.25 in Texas to \$30 in Vermont.

Record sealing and expungements

Record sealing and expungements, 2020 (tables 20 and 20a):

- Forty-six states, the District of Columbia, and Guam have statutes and/or policies that define criminal history record sealing and expungement procedures.
- Twenty-one states report making sealed records accessible for research purposes.
- How requests to seal/expunge records are received by repositories:
 - In-person (22 states and the District of Columbia)

- Mail (35 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Fax (19 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Online portal/website (7 states)
 - System-to-system (11 states)
 - Email (9 states and the District of Columbia)
- Thirty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Guam track the number of sealing and expungement requests they receive. In 2020, repositories received over 2.8 million sealing requests and over 298,000 expungement requests.

Some states have adopted laws and/or policies to seal/expunge records without the need to file a petition with the courts. In 2020, repository systems sealed over 1.5 million records and nearly 504,000 records were expunged through a state-initiated records clearance process.

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Data tables

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Table 1. Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2020

State	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file			Percent of arrests in database that have final case dispositions recorded			State performs either cycle matching or charge matching to calculate the percentage of arrests in database that have final case dispositions recorded		
	Total	Automated	Manual	Arrests in the entire database with final dispositions	Arrests entered within past 5 years	Felony charges with final dispositions	Cycle or Charge Matching		
Total	114,376,500	109,149,100	5,227,400	69	64	72			
Alabama	1,878,300	1,675,100	203,200	37	20	45	Cycle matching		
Alaska	281,400	271,300	10,100	90	92	90	Charge matching		
American Samoa	nr								
Arizona	2,063,400	1,924,500	138,900	52	a	65	61	Charge matching	
Arkansas	843,500	843,500	0	56		40	39	Cycle matching	
California	11,905,200	10,933,900	971,300	42	b	55	64	Cycle matching	
Colorado	1,907,600	1,907,600	0	26		49	46	Cycle matching	
Connecticut	633,500	439,700	193,800	na	c	na	na	Charge matching	
Delaware	339,500	339,500	0	93		91	81	Cycle matching	
District of Columbia	698,800	698,800	0	60		88	71	d	Cycle matching
Florida	7,267,100	7,267,100	0	56		56	68	e	Charge matching
Georgia	4,516,000	4,516,000	0	84	f	62	f	76	Charge matching
Guam	1,200	1,200	0	na		na	100		Cycle matching
Hawaii	620,400	620,400	0	96		86	97		Charge matching
Idaho	456,400	456,400	0	52		19	42		Cycle matching
Illinois	7,814,200	7,251,800	562,400	72		52	65		Cycle matching
Indiana	1,946,200	1,946,200	0	57		59	63		Cycle matching
Iowa	817,700	812,700	5,000	98		84	99		Cycle matching
Kansas	1,681,500	1,266,800	414,700	55		38	59		Cycle matching
Kentucky	1,626,000	1,626,000	0	43		16	51		Cycle matching
Louisiana	2,545,400	1,936,700	608,700	27		23	36		Charge matching
Maine	628,300	603,300	25,000	84		71	72		Charge matching
Maryland	1,683,000	1,683,000	0	95		94	33		Cycle matching
Massachusetts	1,449,200	1,379,200	70,000	22		22	na	h	Cycle matching
Michigan	2,751,100	2,751,100	0	81		79	86		Cycle matching
Minnesota	1,118,100	1,118,100	0	81		76	83		Cycle matching
Mississippi	736,000	736,000	0	16		6	6	i	Cycle matching
Missouri	1,712,000	1,573,900	138,200	78		67	82		Cycle matching
Montana	278,700	278,700	0	60		49	57		Charge matching
Nebraska	478,000	478,000	0	82		73	89		Cycle matching
Nevada	984,500	984,500	0	61		63	63		Cycle matching
New Hampshire	566,400	566,400	0	89		87	86		Cycle matching
New Jersey	2,621,000	2,473,200	147,800	94		96	96		Cycle matching
New Mexico	1,332,300	634,100	698,300	58	j	21	72	j	Charge matching
New York	7,768,000	7,768,000	b	94		87	98		Cycle matching
North Carolina	1,936,100	1,936,100	0	82		67	88		Cycle matching
North Dakota	220,600	210,600	10,000	91		91	95		Charge matching
No. Mariana Islands	nr								
Ohio	2,770,900	2,431,400	339,500	61		65	55		Charge matching
Oklahoma	1,135,200	1,066,400	68,800	72		67	77		Cycle matching
Oregon	1,345,900	1,345,900	0	59		40	84		Charge matching
Pennsylvania	3,497,500	3,260,600	236,800	77		69	93		Charge matching
Puerto Rico	nr								
Rhode Island	308,000	308,000	0	87		85	83		Charge matching
South Carolina	2,126,600	2,088,500	38,000	71		na	13		Charge matching
South Dakota	307,900	307,900	0	67		72	nr		Cycle matching
Tennessee	2,184,100	2,184,100	0	50		75	nr		Charge matching
Texas	16,607,300	16,607,300	0	82		95	84		Charge matching
Utah	855,300	855,300	0	79		72	82		Cycle matching
Vermont	259,900	259,900	0	93		81	90		Cycle matching
Virgin Islands	nr								
Virginia	2,467,200	2,332,300	134,900	89		84	90		Charge matching
Washington	1,782,800	1,782,800	0	88		69	86		Cycle matching
West Virginia	726,900	514,900	212,000	64		70	53		Charge matching
Wisconsin	1,664,800	1,664,800	0	82		77	98		Charge matching
Wyoming	229,600	229,600	0	87		75	87		Charge matching

Table 1 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Arizona reports a 21% increase in dispositions in their CCH database over 2018 due to a backlog reduction effort.
- b. California reports a decrease from 2018 in the percentage of arrests in its CCH database that have final case dispositions. This decrease from 63% to 42% is attributable to a number of factors, but foremost are new counting methodologies associated with updated/revised court reporting protocols following migration to a new court case management system.
- c. Percentage of 2020 arrests that have final case dispositions recorded in this cycle are not available due to changes in the system used to capture this data, as reporting mechanisms were not built into the new system to arrive at these numbers.
- d. Percentage of 2020 arrests that have final case dispositions recorded is not available; therefore, arrest percentages from 2018 are used.
- e. Overall note regarding disposition rates in Florida: There are arrest records maintained within the repository for which the state reports it will never receive corresponding dispositions due to the age of the records in question, loss of hard copy data due to natural disaster prior to electronic reporting, or the fact that they are criminal traffic offenses, which are not included in the transmission of data from the Clerks of Court consistently in all counties.
- f. Percentages reported in 2018 for arrests entered within the past 5 years (85%) and arrests in the entire database (72%) were reported in error. These were corrected by reversing them to 72% for records entered within the past 5 years and 85% for arrests in the entire database.
- g. Maine utilizes an Arrest Tracking Number (ATN) that follows the individual through the criminal justice process. "Charge Matching" was selected, as the state matches ATN to ATN for each agency that submits information.
- h. Based on current system limitations, the state is unable to provide a response.
- i. 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, and updated records at local level that are not being forwarded to repository systems, etc.
- j. Percentage increases in 2020 over 2018 are a result of including dispositions on a storage disk that were not counted in prior years.

Table 1a. Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2020 (continued)

State	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes						Fingerprints processed for noncriminal justice purposes				
	Total number of fingerprints processed	Total criminal justice purposes	Retained	Percent of 2020 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2020 volume	Total noncriminal justice purposes	Retained	Percent of 2020 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2020 volume
Total	20,302,100	7,518,600	7,143,500	35%	375,300	2%	12,783,300	8,895,000	44%	3,888,300	19%
Alabama	na	b									
Alaska	51,700	16,700	16,700	32			35,000	35,000	68		
American Samoa	nr										
Arizona	530,400	234,900	234,900	44			295,500	234,200	44	61,300	12
Arkansas	216,600	98,200	98,200	45			118,400	118,400	55		
California	2,562,100	840,200	803,500	31	36,700	1	1,721,900	1,533,300	60	188,600	7
Colorado	360,000	177,000	177,000	49			183,100	183,100	51		
Connecticut	132,300	51,900	51,900	39			80,400	80,400	61		
Delaware	62,700	15,200	15,200	24			47,500	47,500	76		
District of Columbia	63,000	47,700	47,700	76			15,300	200	0	15,100	24
Florida	2,061,100	560,800	560,800	27			1,500,300	759,900	37	740,400	36
Georgia	890,100	412,500	412,500	46			477,500			477,500	54
Guam	4,100	3,100	3,100	76			1,000			1,000	24
Hawaii	81,400	34,700	34,700	43			46,700	44,500	55	2,200	3
Idaho	120,900	38,900	38,900	32			82,000	7,100	6	74,900	62
Illinois	627,700	247,200	227,500	36	19,600	3	380,500	362,400	58	18,100	3
Indiana	467,800	160,900	160,900	34			306,900	306,900	66		
Iowa	104,700	64,400	64,400	62			40,300			40,300	38
Kansas	141,000	85,400	85,400	61			55,600	55,600	39		
Kentucky	205,200	159,800	159,800	78			45,400	6,100	3	39,300	19
Louisiana	356,600	208,900	208,900	59			147,700	147,700	41		
Maine	46,800	20,600	20,600	44			26,300	8,200	18	18,000	38
Maryland	387,900	108,700	108,700	28			279,300	279,300	72		
Massachusetts	270,500	70,300	69,800	26	600	0	200,200	200,200	74		
Michigan	483,400	204,900	163,500	34	41,400	9	278,500	273,300	57	5,200	1
Minnesota	227,200	105,600	105,200	46	500	0	121,600			121,600	54
Mississippi	209,000	70,000	70,000	33			139,000			139,000	67
Missouri	322,600	158,200	153,800	48	4,400	1	164,400	164,400	51		
Montana	62,600	31,200	31,200	50			31,400			31,400	50
Nebraska	85,800	37,600	35,100	41	2,600	3	48,100	48,100	56		
Nevada	313,300	92,200	92,200	29			221,000	59,200	19	161,800	52
New Hampshire	44,000	19,100	19,100	43			24,800			24,800	56
New Jersey	570,500	131,700	131,700	23			438,800	296,300	52	142,500	25
New Mexico	150,200	51,800	51,800	34			98,400	98,400	66		
New York	853,900	323,100	278,900	33	44,200	5	530,800	509,000	60	21,800	3
North Carolina	446,000	202,600	192,000	43	10,600	2	243,400	114,100	26	129,300	29
North Dakota	43,800	16,500	16,500	38			27,300	5,900	13	21,400	49
No. Mariana Islands	nr										
Ohio	1,373,800	125,400	125,400	9			1,248,400	1,248,400	91		
Oklahoma	186,500	101,300	100,900	54	400	0	85,200	82,100	44	3,100	2
Oregon	222,500	94,600	94,600	43			127,900	41,100	18	86,800	39
Pennsylvania	931,000	222,200	187,500	20	34,700	4	708,800	21,300	2	687,500	74
Puerto Rico	nr										
Rhode Island	42,900	17,300	17,300	40			25,600			25,600	60
South Carolina	297,400	154,200	154,200	52			143,200	126,800	43	16,400	6
South Dakota	54,100	28,700	28,700	53			25,300	1,200	2	24,200	45
Tennessee	552,700	281,700	281,700	51			271,100	271,100	49		
Texas	1,718,200	777,000	598,500	35	178,500	10	941,100	941,100	55		
Utah	246,600	58,100	57,000	23	1,100	0	188,500	88,500	36	100,000	41
Vermont	22,100	7,300	7,300	33			14,800			14,800	67
Virgin Islands	nr										
Virginia	430,300	224,100	224,100	52			206,200			206,200	48
Washington	360,400	148,700	148,700	41			211,700	11,800	3	199,900	55
West Virginia	95,800	42,000	42,000	44			53,900	53,900	56		
Wisconsin	171,200	119,200	119,200	70			52,000	3,700	2	48,300	28
Wyoming	39,700	14,300	14,300	36			25,300	25,300	64		

Table 1a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. The total number of fingerprints processed does not equal the sum of fingerprints processed for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes due to rounding.
- b. Alabama is in the process of upgrading its legacy Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to a new Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS). Record counts are not available until the new system is operational.
- c. These fingerprints are submitted for inquiry purposes only. They generally are received from probation and parole and/or corrections as part of a presentencing investigation or an inmate classification process to receive a copy of a record matching a subject's fingerprints.

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2018 and 2020

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 2018, and 2020				Percent of automated files		Percent change in total file	
	2018 total	2020 total	Manual file	Automated file	2018	2020	2018–2020	
Total	111,850,300	114,376,500	5,227,400	109,149,100	97%	95%	3%	
Alabama	2,446,300	1,878,300	203,200	1,675,100	nr	89	-23	a
Alaska	276,700	281,400	10,100	271,300	96	96	2	
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	1,988,400	2,063,400	138,900	1,924,500	93	93	4	
Arkansas	805,400	843,500	0	843,500	100	100	5	
California	10,546,600	11,905,200	971,300	10,933,900	100	92	13	
Colorado	1,902,700	1,907,600	0	1,907,600	100	100	<1	
Connecticut	683,600	633,500	193,800	439,700	64	69	-7	
Delaware	2,686,900	339,500	0	339,500	100	82	-87	
District of Columbia	691,900	698,800	0	698,800	100	100	1	
Florida	6,756,300	7,267,100	0	7,267,100	100	100	8	
Georgia	4,358,300	4,516,000	0	4,516,000	100	100	4	
Guam	1,600	1,200	0	1,200	100	100	-23	c
Hawaii	602,600	620,400	0	620,400	100	100	3	
Idaho	444,400	456,400	0	456,400	100	100	3	
Illinois	7,473,400	7,814,200	562,400	7,251,800	92	93	5	
Indiana	1,871,800	1,946,200	0	1,946,200	100	100	4	
Iowa	793,100	817,700	5,000	812,700	99	99	3	
Kansas	1,617,900	1,681,500	414,700	1,266,800	74	75	4	
Kentucky	1,561,600	1,626,000	0	1,626,000	100	100	4	
Louisiana	1,743,500	2,545,400	608,700	1,936,700	92	76	46	d
Maine	592,600	628,300	25,000	603,300	95	96	6	
Maryland	1,672,100	1,683,000	0	1,683,000	100	100	1	
Massachusetts	1,462,000	1,449,200	70,000	1,379,200	94	95	-1	
Michigan	2,688,600	2,751,100	0	2,751,100	100	100	2	
Minnesota	1,075,500	1,118,100	0	1,118,100	100	100	4	
Mississippi	1,057,000	736,000	0	736,000	100	100	-30	f
Missouri	1,706,400	1,712,000	138,200	1,573,900	92	92	<1	
Montana	262,200	278,700	0	278,700	100	100	6	
Nebraska	464,600	478,000	0	478,000	100	100	3	
Nevada	941,900	984,500	0	984,500	100	100	5	
New Hampshire	547,000	566,400	0	566,400	96	100	4	
New Jersey	2,569,700	2,621,000	147,800	2,473,200	94	94	2	
New Mexico	634,000	1,332,300	698,300	634,100	85	48	110	g
New York	8,227,600	7,768,000	0	7,768,000	100	100	-6	h
North Carolina	1,867,100	1,936,100	0	1,936,100	100	100	4	
North Dakota	209,400	220,600	10,000	210,600	95	95	5	
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	2,545,400	2,770,900	339,500	2,431,400	90	92	9	
Oklahoma	1,110,500	1,135,200	68,800	1,066,400	94	94	2	
Oregon	1,311,400	1,345,900	0	1,345,900	100	100	3	
Pennsylvania	3,404,200	3,497,500	236,800	3,260,600	93	93	3	
Puerto Rico	nr				nr			
Rhode Island	301,800	308,000	0	308,000	100	100	2	
South Carolina	1,788,100	2,126,600	38,000	2,088,500	98	98	19	
South Dakota	278,300	307,900	0	307,900	100	100	11	
Tennessee	2,536,000	2,184,100	0	2,184,100	100	100	-14	j
Texas	15,437,500	16,607,300	0	16,607,300	100	100	8	
Utah	819,800	855,300	0	855,300	100	100	4	
Vermont	256,900	259,900	0	259,900	100	100	1	
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia	2,397,200	2,467,200	134,900	2,332,300	94	95	3	
Washington	1,882,000	1,782,800	0	1,782,800	100	100	-5	
West Virginia	714,500	726,900	212,000	514,900	70	71	2	
Wisconsin	1,617,400	1,664,800	0	1,664,800	100	100	3	
Wyoming	218,600	229,600	0	229,600	100	100	5	

Table 2 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- nr (not reported).
- The totals for the percent of automated files and the percent change in total files represent percentages of column totals, not averages.
- The total number of subjects in manual and automated state criminal history files for 2020 does not include American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
- The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the state criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and does not include the master name index.

Data footnotes:

- a. Resources necessary to gather statistics for 2018 were unavailable. SEARCH estimated the number of subjects in Alabama's criminal history repository based on responses provided in the three prior survey cycles. Alabama reports that the 2020 decrease of 23% in the number of subjects in the state's criminal history file is the result of including civil applicant records in prior year totals. The total for 2020 excludes applicant records.
- b. In 2018 and in prior cycles of this report, Delaware included temporary records and civil citations that are not supported by a full set of fingerprints and are not a true representation of the state's criminal history records database. Consequently, the number of subjects (individual offenders) in Delaware's criminal history file is significantly less in 2020 than what was reported in 2018 and in previous cycles, as temporary records and civil citations are now excluded.
- c. Rather than tracking the number of subjects in the criminal history repository, Guam tracks the number of criminal cases filed each year. The count that appears in the table refers to the number of criminal cases filed during 2020.
- d. The number of manual records reported in 2018 (142,986) was reported in error and was significantly understated, causing the percentage change increase between 2018 and 2020. Corrected numbers for 2018 are not available.
- e. Michigan initiated an open case clean-up, as well as conducting more thorough training to law enforcement and prosecutors on the proper reporting of unauthorized charges. This has resulted in the deletion/expungement of numerous criminal SIDs/subject records that are in the state's database.
- f. The 2020 decrease resulted from scheduled file maintenance and purging of records that met established purge criteria.
- g. The 2020 increase over 2018 is a result of including dispositions located on a storage disk that were not counted in prior years.
- h. The 2020 reporting reflects a decrease from 2018 totals. This decrease is a result of 2019 state-enacted legislation that required the expungement of fingerprints associated with certain conviction outcomes. This resulted in a net reduction in the number of identifiable subjects in the state's repository.
- i. North Carolina was testing and implementing a new AFIS. Resources necessary to gather statistics for 2018 were not available to respond. Since numbers have not significantly changed from what was provided in previous cycles, the state provided estimates where it was reasonable to do so.
- j. The reason for the decrease in 2020 from 2018 is not known.

Table 3. State protection order information, entry of protection orders into FBI-NCIC, and record counts, 2020

State	State maintains a protection order (PO) file	Elapsed time between issuance of a PO and entry of its information into the state PO file	Number of active records in the state PO database as of 12/31/2020	Are PO's entered into NCIC?	Elapsed time between issuance of a PO and entry of its information into the NCIC PO file	Number of active records in NCIC's PO file as of 12/31/2020
Total			3,875,345			2,012,451
Yes	42			54		
No	10			0		
Alabama	Yes	More than 30 days	15,587	Yes	More than 30 days	6,695
Alaska	Yes	1 day or less	1,547	Yes	2-7 days	1,143
American Samoa	nr					0
Arizona	Yes	2-7 days	16,114	Yes	2-7 days	16,920
Arkansas	No			Yes	2-7 days	18,916
California	Yes	1 day or less	282,330	Yes	1 day or less	323,897
Colorado	Yes	1 day or less	273,766	Yes	1 day or less	161,766
Connecticut	Yes	1 day or less	39,838	Yes	1 day or less	48,544
Delaware	Yes	1 day or less	2,240	Yes	1 day or less	2,227
District of Columbia	Yes	2-7 days	2,137	Yes	2-7 days	2,301
Florida	Yes	1 day or less	212,436	Yes	1 day or less	212,483
Georgia	Yes	1 day or less	121,173	Yes	1 day or less	13,037
Guam	Yes	2-7 days	158	Yes	2-7 days	549
Hawaii	Yes	1 day or less	9,506	Yes	na	6,920
Idaho	No			Yes	1 day or less	8,640
Illinois	Yes	1 day or less	76,866	Yes	1 day or less	33,798
Indiana	Yes	2-7 days	129,888	Yes	2-7 days	128,077
Iowa	Yes	1 day or less	32,938	Yes	1 day or less	a 33,473
Kansas	No			Yes	na	b 4,793
Kentucky	Yes	1 day or less	21,813	Yes	1 day or less	18,061
Louisiana	Yes	8-30 days	na	Yes	8-30 days	19,879
Maine	Yes	1 day or less	na	Yes	1 day or less	4,784
Maryland	Yes	1 day or less	31,698	Yes	1 day or less	9,565
Massachusetts	Yes	1 day or less	40,409	Yes	1 day or less	17,623
Michigan	Yes	2-7 days	40,731	Yes	2-7 days	12,586
Minnesota	Yes	1 day or less	26,373	Yes	1 day or less	31,104
Mississippi	No			Yes	2-7 days	1,067
Missouri	Yes	1 day or less	14,949	Yes	1 day or less	16,133
Montana	No			Yes	2-7 days	6,139
Nebraska	Yes	1 day or less	5,058	Yes	2-7 days	3,797
Nevada	Yes	2-7 days	3,024	Yes	na	c 72
New Hampshire	Yes	1 day or less	na	Yes	1 day or less	4,854
New Jersey	Yes	1 day or less	182,409	Yes	2-7 days	182,409
New Mexico	No			Yes	na	c 7,226
New York	Yes	2-7 days	1,908,353	Yes	2-7 days	289,090
North Carolina	No			Yes	na	b 13,218
North Dakota	Yes	1 day or less	1,278	Yes	1 day or less	1,817
No. Mariana Islands	nr					0
Ohio	Yes	8-30 days	36,000	Yes	8-30 days	37,328
Oklahoma	No			Yes	na	b 10,580
Oregon	Yes	2-7 days	19,899	Yes	2-7 days	19,779
Pennsylvania	Yes	1 day or less	68,304	Yes	1 day or less	30,969
Puerto Rico	nr			Yes	nr	1
Rhode Island	Yes	1 day or less	17,340	Yes	1 day or less	14,587
South Carolina	No			Yes	2-7 days	4,215
South Dakota	Yes	2-7 days	3,508	Yes	2-7 days	2,979
Tennessee	No			Yes	2-7 days	19,696
Texas	Yes	2-7 days	23,893	Yes	2-7 days	23,620
Utah	Yes	1 day or less	42,445	Yes	1 day or less	17,027
Vermont	Yes	1 day or less	2,050	Yes	1 day or less	2,053
Virgin Islands	nr			Yes	nr	144
Virginia	Yes	1 day or less	38,598	Yes	1 day or less	37,703
Washington	Yes	2-7 days	110,580	Yes	2-7 days	108,122
West Virginia	Yes	1 day or less	2,565	Yes	1 day or less	2,479
Wisconsin	Yes	2-7 days	16,547	Yes	2-7 days	16,500
Wyoming	Yes	1 day or less	997	Yes	1 day or less	1,066

Table 3 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. In Iowa, law enforcement entry of protection orders into the state file is after hours only.
- b. Local police and sheriff's offices are responsible for making entry to NCIC. Information regarding this is not available.
- c. Local courts are responsible for making entry to NCIC. Information regarding this is not available.

Table 4. State warrant file information, timeliness of entry, and state severity breakdowns, 2020

State	State maintains a warrant file	Number of active records in state warrant database as of 12/31/2020	Elapsed time between the <u>issuance</u> of a warrant and <u>entry</u> of its information into the state file	Breakdown of warrants in state warrant database		
				Felony warrants	Misdemeanor warrants	Other
Total		6,621,324	a	1,442,454	3,369,376	1,443,092
Yes	42					
No	10					
Alabama	Yes	219,769	More than 30 days	23,084	58,361	191,245
Alaska	Yes	11,753	1 day or less	2,669	9,078	6
American Samoa	nr					
Arizona	Yes	328,291	2–7 days	51,260	227,983	55,309
Arkansas	No		b			b
California	Yes	553,177	2–7 days	122,199	429,914	1,064
Colorado	Yes	318,368	1 day or less	48,915	199,975	69,478
Connecticut	Yes	12,462	2–7 days	5,962	6,500	
Delaware	Yes	149,274		9,105	118,960	21,209
District of Columbia	Yes	7,748	2–7 days	2,101	5,647	
Florida	Yes	252,837	2–7 days	103,045	149,502	290
Georgia	No		b			b
Guam	Yes	973	2–7 days	312	252	
Hawaii	Yes	96,715	1 day or less	2,852	81,338	12,525
Idaho	Yes	138	1 day or less			138
Illinois	Yes	328,409	2–7 days	18,279	310,130	
Indiana	Yes	88,198	2–7 days	36,570	50,245	1,383
Iowa	Yes	60,494	2–7 days	9,081	51,413	
Kansas	No		b			b
Kentucky	Yes	116,672	1 day or less	47,020	69,652	
Louisiana	No		b			b
Maine	Yes	na	1 day or less	na	na	na
Maryland	Yes	62,801	2–7 days	15,573	44,618	2,610
Massachusetts	Yes	407,060	1 day or less	290,726	114,403	1,931
Michigan	Yes	1,012,379	2–7 days	33,528	173,456	739,290
Minnesota	Yes	62,410	2–7 days	16,817	31,870	13,723
Mississippi	No		b			b
Missouri	Yes	122,598	2–7 days	21,635	30,707	70,256
Montana	Yes	23,030	2–7 days	nr	nr	nr
Nebraska	Yes	3,244	na	na	na	na
Nevada	Yes	141,223	na	na	na	na
New Hampshire	Yes	na	2–7 days	na	na	na
New Jersey	No		b			b
New Mexico	No		b			b
New York	Yes	288,092	2–7 days	65,864	200,918	21,310
North Carolina	Yes	190,738	1 day or less	59,814	126,086	4,838
North Dakota	Yes	45,256	2–7 days	na	na	na
No. Mariana Islands	nr					
Ohio	Yes	350,000	8–30 days	50,265	48,255	110,000
Oklahoma	No		b			b
Oregon	Yes	104,769	2–7 days	37,650	49,964	17,242
Pennsylvania	Yes	113,657	1 day or less	65,657	27,863	20,137
Puerto Rico	nr					
Rhode Island	Yes	47,671	1 day or less	2,786	44,885	
South Carolina	No		b			b
South Dakota	Yes	na	2–7 days	na	na	na
Tennessee	No		b			b
Texas	Yes	283,876	2–7 days	131,030	152,020	826
Utah	Yes	166,588	1 day or less	20,722	108,125	37,741
Vermont	Yes	4,924	1 day or less	na	na	na
Virgin Islands	nr					
Virginia	Yes	63,893	1 day or less	26,619	37,274	
Washington	Yes	203,324	2–7 days	46,186	156,793	345
West Virginia	Yes	232,412	1 day or less	57,227	160,462	14,723
Wisconsin	Yes	126,515	2–7 days	17,901	73,141	35,473
Wyoming	Yes	19,586	2–7 days		19,586	

Table 4 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

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

Table 4a. State warrants in NCIC and the timeliness of entry into NCIC's Wanted Persons File, 2020

State	Number of active records in NCIC wanted person file as of 12/31/2020	Elapsed time between the <u>issuance</u> of a warrant and <u>entry</u> of its information into NCIC
Total	2,817,250	
Alabama	18,590	More than 30 days
Alaska	6,259	1 day or less
American Samoa	nr	
Arizona	76,628	2–7 days
Arkansas	154,194	nr
California	234,654	2–7 days
Colorado	55,156	1 day or less
Connecticut	3,734	2–7 days
Delaware	3,245	nr
District of Columbia	498	2–7 days
Florida	255,376	2–7 days
Georgia	247,712	1 day or less
Guam	768	2–7 days
Hawaii	436	8–30 days
Idaho	37,852	1 day or less
Illinois	46,565	2–7 days
Indiana	89,139	2–7 days
Iowa	20,431	2–7 days
Kansas	49,349	nr
Kentucky	10,669	1 day or less
Louisiana	26,618	nr
Maine	1,457	1 day or less
Maryland	24,567	2–7 days
Massachusetts	15,616	More than 30 days
Michigan	103,417	2–7 days
Minnesota	42,828	2–7 days
Mississippi	15,775	nr
Missouri	36,169	2–7 days
Montana	5,707	2–7 days
Nebraska	19,324	2–7 days
Nevada	15,900	nr
New Hampshire	3,594	2–7 days
New Jersey	45,469	2–7 days
New Mexico	114,533	nr
New York	34,591	2–7 days
North Carolina	26,808	2–7 days
North Dakota	2,124	More than 30 days
No. Mariana Islands	nr	
Ohio	222,607	8–30 days
Oklahoma	26,360	
Oregon	19,684	2–7 days
Pennsylvania	123,494	1 day or less
Puerto Rico	1,934	nr
Rhode Island	2,716	1 day or less
South Carolina	48,273	2–7 days
South Dakota	3,270	nr
Tennessee	46,248	2–7 days
Texas	285,633	2–7 days
Utah	3,336	1 day or less
Vermont	299	1 day or less
Virgin Islands	71	nr
Virginia	65,407	1 day or less
Washington	52,509	2–7 days
West Virginia	2,579	2–7 days
Wisconsin	66,005	2–7 days
Wyoming	1,073	1 day or less

Table 4a explanatory notes:

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

1 day or less	12
2–7 days	26
8–30 days	2
More than 30 days	3

Table 5. Flagging of records, 2020

Flagging also employed to indicate

State	Felony flagging capability	Sex offender registrant	Violent offender	MCDV conviction – firearms prohibitor	Active state/ NCIC PO on file	Active state/ NCIC warrant on file	Mental health adjudication	DNA available	Ineligible for firearms purchases – Federal law	Ineligible for firearms purchases – State law	Other	State employs an Interstate Identification Index (III) multi-state record indicator flag	Percent of subjects in state CCH databases that have records in other states	
		41	13	22	7	10	7	30	17	12		45		
Yes		15	43	34	49	46	49	26	39	44		7		
No														
Alabama	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X										Yes	22	
Alaska	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		Yes	nr	
American Samoa	nr													
Arizona	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X			X	X	X	X			AZ Dept. of Corrections inmate information	Yes	70	
Arkansas	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X		X			X	X			Caution Indicator	Yes	37	
California	No	X					X	X				Yes	23	
Colorado	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X						X	X	X	Deceased, Identity theft	Yes	33	
Connecticut	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X										Yes	nr	
Delaware	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X		X	X	X		X				Yes	41	
District of Columbia	No											No		
Florida	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X						X			All registrations	Yes	32	
Georgia	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X			X	X	X	X	X			Yes	33	
Guam	No	X	X	X	X	X						No		
Hawaii	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X					X	X				Yes	17	
Idaho	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions							X			May be ineligible to purchase firearms	Yes	43	
Illinois	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions			X			X	X	X	X		Yes	14	
Indiana	No											No		
Iowa	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X		X				X				Yes	25	
Kansas	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X	X				X				Yes	16	
Kentucky	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X		X					X			Yes	21	
Louisiana	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X	X					X				Yes	0	
Maine	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X										No		
Maryland	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X	X									Yes	26	
Massachusetts	No	X										Yes	15	
Michigan	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X						X	X	X		Yes	12	
Minnesota	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions								X	X	Questioned identity	Yes	17	
Mississippi	No	X		X				X				Yes	24	
Missouri	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X					X	X			Yes	27	
Montana	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X	X				X				Yes	nr	
Nebraska	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X		X								Yes	38	
Nevada	No	X		X				X				Yes	6	
New Hampshire	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X	X			X	X				Yes	12	
New Jersey	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X	X	X	X		X			Mental health records available from county courts	Yes	32	
New Mexico	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X									No		
New York	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X					X				Yes	15	
North Carolina	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions			X					X	X		Yes	37	
North Dakota	No	X		X								Yes	73	
No. Mariana Islands	nr													
Ohio	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X	X	X		X		X		X	Arson offender	Yes	35	
Oklahoma	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions								X			Yes	29	
Oregon	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X						X	X			b	Yes	35
Pennsylvania	No	X		X		X		X	X	X		Yes	20	
Puerto Rico	nr													
Rhode Island	No	X			X	X						Yes	28	
South Carolina	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X		X					X			Yes	nr	
South Dakota	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions											Yes	nr	
Tennessee	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions							X				Yes	nr	
Texas	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X				X				X		Yes	13	
Utah	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions										Domestic violence	Yes	31	
Vermont	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X	X				X	X	X		Yes	13	
Virgin Islands	nr			X										
Virginia	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X							X	X		Yes	32	
Washington	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X		X						X		No		
West Virginia	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X					X			Felony conviction	Yes	18	
Wisconsin	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X						X	X			No		
Wyoming	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions								X			Yes	52	

Table 5 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. The percentage of subjects that have records in other states is from an analysis done on 4/13/2021, as opposed to 12/31/2020.
A snapshot of what the data looked like on 12/31/2020 is not available.
- b. Oregon CJIS only flags sex offender registrants on the criminal history record when the fingerprints are received upon initial registration of the offender.

Table 5a. Access to records, 2020

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

State	Sex offender registry	Orders of protection	Wanted persons/ warrants	Retained applicant prints	Firearm registration	Domestic violence incident reports	Other
Total	47	38	36	24	8	8	18
Alabama	X	X	X	X			
Alaska	X	X	X	X			
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	X	X	X				Dept. of Corrections inmate status
Arkansas	X	X	X				Prior use of the First Offender law
California	X	X	X	X			Rapback for CJ purposes
Colorado	X	X	X	X			
Connecticut	X	X	X		X		
Delaware	X	X	X			X	
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Florida	X	X	X				Missing persons, child support writs
Georgia	X	X					
Guam	X	X	X				
Hawaii	X	X		X	X		
Idaho	X	X	X				Concealed weapons licenses
Illinois				X			
Indiana	X	X	X				
Iowa	X	X	X				
Kansas	X			X			
Kentucky	X					X	
Louisiana	X			X			AFIS-criminal prints
Maine	X			X			
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X		Repository is bifurcated; MD State Police performs some functions
Massachusetts				X			
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X		
Minnesota	X	X	X				Domestic abuse no contact orders, arrest photos, permits to carry concealed firearms
Mississippi	X	X	X		X		
Missouri	X	X	X				
Montana	X						Violent offender
Nebraska	X	X	X	X		X	
Nevada	X	X	X				Carry concealed weapons permits, dangerous offender notifications
New Hampshire	X	X	X				
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X		
New Mexico	X			X		X	
New York	X	X	X	X		X	
North Carolina							Within NC, additional queries are sent but are not maintained as part of the state's rap sheet.
North Dakota	X						Parole and probation/supervision
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	X					X	Arson and violent offenders
Oklahoma				X			
Oregon	X	X	X	X			
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X			
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	X	X	X				
South Carolina	X	X	X	X		X	Depends on purpose code used
South Dakota	X	X	X				
Tennessee	X						
Texas	X			X			Rap back services for criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies
Utah	X	X	X	X			
Vermont	X	X	X				Medical marijuana registry
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	X	X	X		X		Civil commitment
Washington	X	X	X				
West Virginia	X	X	X	X			Child abuse registry, concealed weapon permits, bail bond enforcer
Wisconsin		X	X				
Wyoming	X	X	X				

Table 5a explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 5b. Repository conducts routine internal and external data quality audits, frequency of audits, 2020

State	Are <u>internal</u> DQ audits conducted?	Frequency	Are <u>external</u> DQ audits of contributing agencies conducted?	Frequency	Other frequency
Yes	30		28		
No	22		24		
Alabama	No	Other	No		
Alaska	Yes	Every 2 years	Yes	Every 2 years	
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	Yes	Every 3 years	Yes	Every 3 years	
Arkansas	No		Yes	Every 3 years	
California	No		No		
Colorado	No		No		
Connecticut	No		No		
Delaware	Yes	Annually	Yes	Annually	
District of Columbia	Yes	Annually	Yes	Other	Twice in 3-year period
Florida	Yes	Annually	Yes	Annually	
Georgia	No		No		
Guam	No		Yes	Annually	
Hawaii	No	Other	No	Other	In the process of creating a position to conduct external auditing; legislature recently approved creation of the position.
Idaho	Yes	Every 3 years	Yes	Every 3 years	
Illinois	Yes	Other	Yes	Other	Upon livescan device implementation
Indiana	Yes	Annually	Yes	Every 3 years	
Iowa	Yes	Other	Yes	Other	Criminal History Auditors routinely conduct compliance checks on contributing agencies per Iowa statutory code.
Kansas	Yes	More than once per year	No		
Kentucky	No		No		
Louisiana	No		No		
Maine	Yes	Other	Yes	Every 2 years	
Maryland	Yes	More than once per year	Yes	Other	CJ audits every 12–18 months and non-CJ audits every 2–5 years.
Massachusetts	Yes	Other	No		
Michigan	Yes	More than once per year	Yes	Every 3 years	
Minnesota	Yes	Other	No		
Mississippi	No		No		
Missouri	Yes	Every 3 years	Yes	Every 3 years	
Montana	No	Other	Yes	Every 3 years	
Nebraska	Yes	More than once per year	Yes	More than once per year	
Nevada	Yes	Other	Yes	Other	Annual quality control was conducted during outreach. Due to COVID-19, outreach has not been conducted.
New Hampshire	Yes	More than once per year	Yes	More than once per year	
New Jersey	Yes	More than once per year	No		
New Mexico	Yes	Annually	No		
New York	Yes	Annually	No		
North Carolina	No		No		
North Dakota	No		No		
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	No		Yes	More than once per year	
Oklahoma	Yes	Other	Yes	Every 2 years	
Oregon	No		No		
Pennsylvania	No		Yes		
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	No		Yes	Annually	
South Carolina	Yes		No		
South Dakota	No		No		
Tennessee	No		No		
Texas	No		Yes	Every 2 years	
Utah	No		No		
Vermont	Yes	Other	No		
Virgin Islands	nr				

Virginia	Yes	Other	Yes	More than once per year	
Washington	Yes	Other	Yes	Other	The state conducts an annual disposition reporting compliance report. The report identifies records that do not have a disposition, as well as records contained in the court system that do not have a corresponding arrest event in WASIS.
West Virginia	Yes	More than once per year	Yes	More than once per year	
Wisconsin	Yes	More than once per year	Yes	More than once per year	
Wyoming	Yes	More than once per year	No		

Table 5b explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Rhode Island	Yes		X							No				
South Carolina	Yes				X					No				
South Dakota	No									Yes		X		
Tennessee	No									No				
Texas	No									Yes		X	X	X
Utah	No									Yes		X		X
Vermont	No									No				
Virgin Islands	nr													
Virginia	Yes						X	X		Yes		X	X	X
Washington	Yes		X	X				X		Yes		X	X	X
														Applicable legislative committees, associations of sheriffs and police chiefs, prosecutors, county clerks, judges, and the Administrative Office of the Courts.
West Virginia	Yes		X	X				X		Yes				X
Wisconsin	Yes		X	X		X		X		No				
Wyoming	No									Yes			X	X

Table 5c explanatory notes:

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

Table 5d. CCH performance reporting tools to monitor contributor submissions (continued) and lights-out processing, 2020

State	Are data quality metrics available to contributing agencies that show missing arrests and dispositions, number of record rejected, etc.?	If yes, agencies that are sent reports				Percent of fingerprints handled with lights-out processing			
		Law enforcement	Prosecutors	Courts	Other	Repository conducts lights-out processing	Total	Criminal	Noncriminal
Yes	17	14	6	10		Average	71	65	68
No	35					6			
Alabama	No					No			
Alaska	No					Yes	8	10	4
American Samoa	nr								
Arizona	Yes	X	X	X		Yes	79	82	75
Arkansas	No					No			
California	No					Yes	85	80	70
Colorado	No					Yes	55	48	63
Connecticut	No					Yes	97		
Delaware	Yes	X		X		Yes	75	75	75
District of Columbia	Yes	X	X	X		Yes	24	0	100
Florida	Yes			X		Yes	91	98	89
Georgia	Yes				Disposition recovery reports provided quarterly to each county	Yes	95	95	95
Guam	No					Yes	100	100	100
Hawaii	No					Yes	83	86	79
Idaho	Yes	X			Reject print data	Yes	76	94	68
Illinois	No					Yes	83	85	81
Indiana	Yes	X	X	X		Yes	65	63	66
Iowa	No					No			
Kansas	No					Yes	80	80	70
Kentucky	No					Yes	90	70	20
Louisiana	No					Yes	95	94	97
Maine	No					Yes			
Maryland	No					Yes	100	18	82
Massachusetts	No					Yes	40	40	40
Michigan	No						70	73	68
Minnesota	Yes	X				Yes	100	100	100
Mississippi	Yes	X				Yes	95	95	95
Missouri	No					Yes	72		
Montana	No					Yes			
Nebraska	No					Yes	na	na	na
Nevada	Yes	X		X		Yes	29	14	15
New Hampshire	No					No			
New Jersey	No					Yes	90	92	90
New Mexico	No					Yes			
New York	No					Yes	82	82	82
North Carolina	No					Yes	92	85	99
North Dakota	No					Yes	27	0	27
No. Mariana Islands	nr								
Ohio	Yes	X		X		Yes	93	94	93
Oklahoma	Yes	X				Yes	99	99	99
Oregon	No					Yes	9	15	14
Pennsylvania	No					No			
Puerto Rico	nr								
Rhode Island	No					Yes	100	100	100
South Carolina	Yes				Law enforcement agencies – # of fingerprints submitted	Yes	100	100	100
South Dakota	Yes	X				No			
Tennessee	No					Yes	61	36	25
Texas	Yes	X	X	X		Yes	64	50	75
Utah	No					Yes	56	10	46
Vermont	No					Yes	82	80	83

Virgin Islands	nr								
Virginia	Yes	X	X	X		Yes	70	70	70
Washington	Yes	X	X	X	Applicable legislative committees, associations of sheriffs/police chiefs, prosecutors, county clerks, judges, and the Administrative Office of the Courts.	Yes	20	23	18
West Virginia	No					Yes	59	65	47
Wisconsin	No					Yes	98	98	99
Wyoming	No					Yes	8	3	5

Table 5d explanatory notes:

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

Table 6. Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2018 and 2020

State	Number of final case dispositions data		Percent Change	
	2018	2020	2018-2020	
Total	15,043,400	12,812,700	-100%	a
Alabama	nr	82,500	na	
Alaska	38,400	29,500	-23	
American Samoa				
Arizona	174,100	376,900	117	b
Arkansas	79,000	75,000	-5	
California	1,603,200	1,060,900	-34	
Colorado	1,370,700	583,400	-57	c
Connecticut	87,400	17,100	-80	
Delaware	378,700	233,000	-38	
District of Columbia	58,400	7,100	-88	
Florida	1,157,800	2,391,300	107	d
Georgia	870,600	780,600	-10	
Guam	2,300	2,200	-6	
Hawaii	71,600	46,800	-35	
Idaho	171,800	64,000	-63	
Illinois	262,700	196,400	-25	
Indiana	529,200	266,000	-50	e
Iowa	334,000	288,800	-14	
Kansas	168,200	152,600	-9	
Kentucky	120,500	114,000	-5	
Louisiana	152,700	189,500	24	f
Maine	31,400	25,600	-19	
Maryland	257,800	153,400	-41	
Massachusetts	52,700	69,700	32	g
Michigan	271,700	288,700	6	
Minnesota	206,500	108,800	-47	h
Mississippi	36,000	31,000	-14	
Missouri	265,300	210,000	-21	
Montana	27,600	6,800	-75	i
Nebraska	41,700	33,700	-19	
Nevada	106,800	59,700	-44	
New Hampshire	110,800	54,900	-50	
New Jersey	171,800	183,500	7	
New Mexico	4,600	81,800	na	j
New York	480,500	222,200	-54	
North Carolina	260,900	229,000	-12	
North Dakota	18,100	24,400	35	
No. Mariana Islands				
Ohio	1,373,400	1,426,000	4	
Oklahoma	198,800	131,800	-34	
Oregon	104,700	156,200	49	
Pennsylvania	153,500	3,800	-98	k
Puerto Rico	nr	nr		
Rhode Island	36,900	19,600	-47	l
South Carolina	192,100	186,900	-3	
South Dakota	315,800	224,500	-29	
Tennessee	210,200	87,100	-59	
Texas	929,000	699,900	-25	
Utah	145,300	132,700	-9	
Vermont	14,900	8,700	-42	m
Virgin Islands				
Virginia	449,300	349,400	-22	
Washington	439,600	249,200	-43	
West Virginia	58,000	31,400	-46	
Wisconsin	433,100	355,700	-18	
Wyoming	13,300	9,000	-32	

Table 6 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- Final Case Disposition: Defined as the formal or informal conclusion of an arrest charge at whatever stage of an arrest charge at whatever stage it occurs in the criminal justice process (e.g., release by police after arrest without charging; decline to process (e.g., release by police after arrest without charging; decline to proceed by prosecutor; or final trial court disposition).

Data footnotes:

- a. Due to COVID-19 impacts causing court closures, increased use of non-fingerprint-supported citations by law enforcement, employees working from home, etc., disposition receipts in 2020 decreased by 15% from 2018.
- b. The 2020 increase is attributable to a disposition reporting project between the state's repository and Arizona courts.
- c. Counting of dispositions for 2020 is understated, as only temporary and suspense records were counted from 1/1/2020–12/31/2020. The remaining records are not available at this time.
- d. During 2020, Florida counties submitted large batches of disposition data. This accounts for the increase in dispositions over 2018.
- e. Increases in 2016 and 2018 disposition receipts are due to efforts to capture missing dispositions on previously submitted arrests that are without dispositions. Working with vendors and statewide courts, an online disposition reporting portal has been developed to improve disposition reporting going forward.
- f. Increases in reported dispositions is a result of efforts made to receive electronic dispositions from the state supreme court.
- g. A project is underway to link court disposition data to the repository, where increases in disposition reporting totals have been realized and are anticipated in the future.
- h. The 2018 increase is attributable to implementing a new CCH system and counting court cases instead of cycles.
- i. In addition to COVID-19 impacts, the 2020 decrease reflects the number of dispositions that were processed in 2020 but not received. Counts of dispositions received are not available because of manual processes. The decrease from 2018 is a direct result of entering fewer dispositions into the state's CHR database because of staff reductions. Management is working to shift disposition processing duties to other program staff until staffing levels can be restored.
- j. The 2020 increase over previous cycles is a result of including dispositions on a storage disk that were not counted in prior years.
- k. In addition to COVID-19 impacts, a reporting discrepancy is suspected from 2018 tables to that which is reported for 2020. 2018 totals are believed to be overstated, but reporting entities are no longer available to consult.
- l. Using a different counting methodology from that used by the criminal history records repository in previous cycles, the number of final case dispositions were reported by the state's Judiciary.
- m. The 2020 total is based on estimates from the state's court case management system.

Table 6a. Disposition totals and disposition reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2020

Of dispositions sent to the FBI, percent sent by:

State	Total number of final dispositions received	Of the total number of state dispositions received, number sent to the FBI	Of dispositions sent to the FBI, percent sent by:			
			Machine-readable data (MRD)	Hard copy or paper	Interstate Identification Index (III) Message Key	Secure web portal
Total	12,812,700	5,805,200				
Alabama	82,500	nr a				
Alaska	29,500	20,900	100	0	0	0
American Samoa	nr					
Arizona	376,900	376,900	0	0	100	0
Arkansas	75,000	75,000	0	0	100	0
California	1,060,900	653,200	0	0	0	100
Colorado	583,400	0 b				
Connecticut	17,100	0 b				
Delaware	233,000	31,000	0	0	100	0
District of Columbia	7,100	6,200	0	0	100	0
Florida	2,391,300	0 b				
Georgia	780,600	0 b				
Guam	2,200	2,000	0	0	0	100
Hawaii	46,800	0 b				
Idaho	64,000	0 b				
Illinois	196,400	nr	0	0	100	0
Indiana	266,000	252,700	0	0	100	0
Iowa	288,800	288,800 b	0	0	100	0
Kansas	152,600	0 b				
Kentucky	114,000	114,000	0	0	100	0
Louisiana	189,500	8,400	0	0	0	100
Maine	25,600	14,300	0	0	100	0
Maryland	153,400	6,700 b	0	0	0	100
Massachusetts	69,700	69,700	0	0	0	95
Michigan	288,700	250,100 b	0	0	100	0
Minnesota	108,800	0 b				
Mississippi	31,000	31,000	0	0	100	0
Missouri	210,000	0 b				
Montana	6,800	0 b				
Nebraska	33,700	32,400	0	0	100	0
Nevada	59,700	49,100	0	0	100	0
New Hampshire	54,900	15,800	0	0	100	0
New Jersey	183,500	183,500 b	0	0	100	0
New Mexico	81,800	nr				
New York	222,200	0 b				
North Carolina	229,000	0 b				
North Dakota	24,400	24,400	100			
No. Mariana Islands	nr					
Ohio	1,426,000	1,420,200 b	0	0	100	0
Oklahoma	131,800	0 b				
Oregon	156,200	0 b				
Pennsylvania	3,800	3,600	100	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	nr					
Rhode Island	19,600	19,600	0	0	0	100
South Carolina	186,900	186,900	0	0	0	100
South Dakota	224,500	224,500				100
Tennessee	87,100	0 b				
Texas	699,900	691,900	0	0	100	0
Utah	132,700	126,700	0	0	100	0
Vermont	8,700	6,800 b	95	5	0	0
Virgin Islands	nr					
Virginia	349,400	18,400	0	100	0	0
Washington	249,200	249,200	0	0	0	100
West Virginia	31,400	1,100 b	0	100	0	0
Wisconsin	355,700	350,300	0	0	100	0
Wyoming	9,000	0 b				

Table 6a explanatory notes:

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

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Dispositions sent to the FBI are not tracked.
- b. NFF-participating state.

Table 6b. Interim disposition reporting and posting of indictment information, 2020

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	
	Yes	30	17	
No	22	35		
Alabama	No		Yes	
Alaska	No		No	
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	Yes		Yes	
Arkansas	No		No	
California	Yes		No	
Colorado	Yes		Yes	
Connecticut	Yes		No	
Delaware	Yes		Yes	
District of Columbia	No		No	
Florida	Yes		No	
Georgia	Yes		Yes	
Guam	No		Yes	
Hawaii	Yes		Yes	
Idaho	No		No	
Illinois	Yes		No	
Indiana	No		No	
Iowa	No		No	
Kansas	Yes		No	
Kentucky	No		No	
Louisiana	No		No	
Maine	Yes		No	
Maryland	Yes		Yes	
Massachusetts	No		No	
Michigan	Yes		Yes	
Minnesota	Yes		Yes	
Mississippi	Yes		Yes	
Missouri	Yes		Yes	
Montana	Yes		No	
Nebraska	No		No	
Nevada	Yes		Yes	
New Hampshire	Yes		No	
New Jersey	Yes		Yes	
New Mexico	No		No	
New York	Yes		No	
North Carolina	No		No	
North Dakota	Yes		No	
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	Yes		Yes	
Oklahoma	Yes		Yes	
Oregon	No		No	
Pennsylvania	No		No	
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	Yes		No	
South Carolina	No		Yes	
South Dakota	Yes		No	
Tennessee	No		No	
Texas	Yes		No	
Utah	Yes		No	
Vermont	Yes		No	
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	No		No	
Washington	No		No	
West Virginia	No		No	
Wisconsin	Yes		No	
Wyoming	No		No	

Table 6b explanatory notes:

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

Table 6c. Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2020

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
Yes	35	11	3	15	14
No	17				
Alabama	No				
Alaska	Yes			X	
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	Yes				X
Arkansas	Yes			X	
California	Yes				X
Colorado	Yes	X			
Connecticut	No				
Delaware	No				
District of Columbia	No				
Florida	No				
Georgia	Yes	X			X
Guam	No				
Hawaii	Yes	X			X
Idaho	Yes			X	a
Illinois	Yes			X	
Indiana	Yes	X			
Iowa	No				
Kansas	Yes	X	X		X
Kentucky	No				
Louisiana	Yes				X
Maine	Yes	X			
Maryland	Yes				X
Massachusetts	No				
Michigan	Yes	X	X		
Minnesota	Yes			X	
Mississippi	Yes			X	
Missouri	Yes				X
Montana	Yes			X	
Nebraska	Yes			X	
Nevada	Yes			X	
New Hampshire	No				
New Jersey	Yes	X			
New Mexico	Yes			X	
New York	Yes	X			X
North Carolina	No				
North Dakota	Yes				X
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	Yes			X	
Oklahoma	Yes	X	X		X
Oregon	Yes				X
Pennsylvania	No				
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	Yes				X
South Carolina	No				
South Dakota	No				
Tennessee	No				
Texas	Yes				X
Utah	Yes			X	
Vermont	No				
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	No				
Washington	Yes			X	
West Virginia	Yes			X	
Wisconsin	Yes	X			
Wyoming	Yes			X	

Table 6c explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Some prosecutors send final case disposition information via email.

Table 6d. Matching of dispositions between prosecutors and the repository, 2020

State	PCN or TCN assigned at time of arrest/ booking†	PCN or TCN assigned <u>subsequent</u> to arrest/ booking†	State ID #	Arrest #	Name	Date of Birth	Charges	Other
Total	23	5	16	13	24	24	18	12
Alabama		a						
Alaska			X	X	X	X	X	
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Arkansas			X	X	X	X	X	
California			X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado								X
Connecticut	X	a						
Delaware		a						
District of Columbia		a						
Florida		a						
Georgia	X		X	X				
Guam		a						
Hawaii			X	X	X	X	X	
Idaho	X	X			X	X		
Illinois	X							
Indiana	X				X	X		X
Iowa		a						
Kansas	X							
Kentucky		a						
Louisiana			X		X	X	X	X
Maine				X	X	X		
Maryland	X							
Massachusetts		a						
Michigan	X	X						
Minnesota					X	X		X
Mississippi				X	X	X		
Missouri	X				X	X	X	
Montana				X			X	
Nebraska	X				X	X	X	X
Nevada	X				X	X	X	X
New Hampshire		a						
New Jersey	X		X		X	X	X	
New Mexico					X	X		X
New York			X	X				
North Carolina		a						
North Dakota	X				X	X	X	
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	X		X		X	X	X	X
Oklahoma								
Oregon	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Pennsylvania		a						
Puerto Rico	nr							
Rhode Island			X		X	X	X	
South Carolina		a						
South Dakota	X	a						
Tennessee	X	a						
Texas	X		X	X				
Utah	X	X	X		X	X		
Vermont		a						
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia		a						
Washington	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia	X		X		X	X	X	X
Wisconsin				X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X							

Table 6d explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

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

Table 7 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Nevada has two courts that submit dispositions electronically. Information submitted is limited to case number, disposition date, and final disposition code. Sentencing information is manually entered.
- b. All dispositions received are from the state's court central information system. Some updates however, may be provided via follow-up with staff. Similarly, all expungements and sealings are provided via alternative methods at this time.

Table 7a. Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2020

State	Percent of all dispositions received that could <u>not</u> 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 is posted to the beginning/end of record	Other
Total		8	27	21	36	28	5	
Alabama	nr				X			
Alaska	3				X	X	X	
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	na		X	X	X	X	X	
Arkansas	5	X	X	X	X	X		
California	6	X	X	X	X	X		a
Colorado	71	b	X					c
Connecticut	nr				X			
Delaware	0			X	X	X		d
District of Columbia	6			X				e
Florida	57	f	X		X	X		
Georgia	0			X	X	X		
Guam	0							g
Hawaii	10		X		X			
Idaho	74		X					
Illinois	3		X			X		h
Indiana	0	X	X					
Iowa	2		X		X	X		
Kansas	60		X		X	X	X	
Kentucky	16	b		X				
Louisiana	20			X	X			
Maine	0			X		X		
Maryland	30		X	X	X	X	X	
Massachusetts	8	X						
Michigan	7		X		X	X		
Minnesota	10		X	X	X	X		i
Mississippi	16				X			
Missouri	0		X		X			
Montana	na				X			
Nebraska	na			X				
Nevada	9	X		X	X	X		
New Hampshire	48		X		X	X	X	
New Jersey	4				X			
New Mexico	nr	X						
New York	1	X	X	X		X		
North Carolina	na			X		X		
North Dakota	10		X	X	X	X		
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	45		X	X	X	X		j
Oklahoma	nr		X		X			
Oregon	2			X	X	X		
Pennsylvania	28		X					k
Puerto Rico	nr							
Rhode Island	5			X	X	X		
South Carolina	na			X	X	X		
South Dakota	32		X		X			
Tennessee	5			X	X	X		
Texas	0		X		X			l
Utah	58		X		X	X		
Vermont	5				X	X		
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia	14		X		X			
Washington	1		X		X			g
West Virginia	11					X		g
Wisconsin	10		X		X	X		
Wyoming	2		X					

Table 7a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. When possible, data is corrected.
- b. Estimated.
- c. Added to repository as an "orphan disposition."
- d. During the matching process, all erroneous information is corrected when it is discovered.
- e. Added to error resolution table.
- f. Due to 2018 efforts to solicit historical disposition data from the Clerks of Court, several batch submissions of disposition data occurred beyond normal volume processing. The repository was able to add many previously missing dispositions and updated numerous existing dispositions. However, many of these records also were not able to be linked to arrests within the repository because they appeared to be duplicates, etc., thus increasing the state's overall "unmatched" disposition rate compared to other survey cycles.
- g. Arresting agency is notified for follow-up action.
- h. Missing arrest letter system generated.
- i. Only non-targeted misdemeanors or lesser offenses are rejected if the disposition cannot be matched to an arrest.
- j. Exception reports are generated and sent to applicable court for review and resubmission.
- k. Held in a holding file until the arrest is received, then it is automatically posted.
- l. Placed in a suspense file and checked daily for arrest information.

Table 7b. Timeliness of receipt and entry of final felony court case disposition information, 2020

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> of that information into the repository
Alabama	nr		nr
Alaska	8–30 days		8–30 days
American Samoa	nr		nr
Arizona	31–90 days		181–365 days
Arkansas	31–90 days		31–90 days
California	8–30 days		31–90 days
Colorado	2–7 days		1 day or less
Connecticut	nr	a	nr
Delaware	1 day or less		1 day or less
District of Columbia	2–7 days		1 day or less
Florida	31–90 days		1 day or less
Georgia	8–30 days		8–30 days
Guam	1 day or less		2–7 days
Hawaii	8–30 days		1 day or less
Idaho	1 day or less		1 day or less
Illinois	8–30 days		8–30 days
Indiana	More than 1 year		1 day or less
Iowa	1 day or less		1 day or less
Kansas	181–365 days	b	More than 1 year
Kentucky	2–7 days		2–7 days
Louisiana	8–30 days		31–90 days
Maine	1 day or less		1 day or less
Maryland	1 day or less		1 day or less
Massachusetts	8–30 days		2–7 days
Michigan	1 day or less		1 day or less
Minnesota	1 day or less		1 day or less
Mississippi	1 day or less		2–7 days
Missouri	8–30 days		2–7 days
Montana	8–30 days		2–7 days
Nebraska	1 day or less		1 day or less
Nevada	31–90 days		31–90 days
New Hampshire	2–7 days		2–7 days
New Jersey	2–7 days		1 day or less
New Mexico	31–90 days		91–180 days
New York	1 day or less		1 day or less
North Carolina	8–30 days		1 day or less
North Dakota	91–180 days		8–30 days
No. Mariana Islands	nr		nr
Ohio	31–90 days		1 day or less
Oklahoma	31–90 days		8–30 days
Oregon	1 day or less		1 day or less
Pennsylvania	na		1 day or less
Puerto Rico	nr		nr
Rhode Island	2–7 days		1 day or less
South Carolina	31–90 days		2–7 days
South Dakota	8–30 days		8–30 days
Tennessee	nr		nr
Texas	8–30 days		1 day or less
Utah	1 day or less		1 day or less
Vermont	8–30 days		8–30 days
Virgin Islands	nr		nr
Virginia	8–30 days		2–7 days
Washington	1 day or less		1 day or less
West Virginia	31–90 days		8–30 days
Wisconsin	1 day or less		2–7 days
Wyoming	31–90 days		31–90 days

Table 7b explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

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

Table 8. Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2016, 2018, and 2020

State	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes			Percent change	
	2016	2018	2020	2016–2018	2018–2020
Total	11,313,500	10,500,600	7,518,600	-7%	-28%
Alabama	223,000	nr	na ^b	na	na
Alaska	18,200	23,300	16,700	28	-28
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	303,400	326,800	234,900	8	-28
Arkansas	136,900	133,200	98,200	-3	-26
California	1,330,500	1,297,500	840,200	-2	-35
Colorado	224,300	251,800	177,000	12	-30
Connecticut	85,800	91,500	51,900	7	-43
Delaware	27,400	22,000	15,200	-20	-31
District of Columbia	nr	48,500	47,700	na	-2
Florida	876,400	762,700	560,800	-13	-26
Georgia	464,300	493,500	412,500	6	-16
Guam	2,700	3,000	3,100	11	4
Hawaii	43,000	36,300	34,700	-16	-4
Idaho	58,700	57,800	38,900	-2	-33
Illinois	450,200	333,100	247,200	-26	-26
Indiana	214,600	207,800	160,900	-3	-23
Iowa	79,300	85,100	64,400	7	-24
Kansas	120,400	119,500	85,400	<1	-29
Kentucky	215,500	212,100	159,800	-2	-25
Louisiana	271,300	285,000	208,900	5	-27
Maine	31,500	27,900	20,600	-11	-26
Maryland	208,000 ^c	183,900 ^c	108,700	-12	-41 ^c
Massachusetts	148,200	133,600	70,300	-10	-47
Michigan	366,400	348,700	204,900	-5	-41
Minnesota	154,400	158,700	105,600	3	-33
Mississippi	79,800	69,200	70,000	-13	1
Missouri	218,800	214,700	158,200	-2	-26
Montana	25,700	44,400 ^d	31,200	73	-30 ^d
Nebraska	43,600	45,100	37,600	3	-17
Nevada	80,500	104,500	92,200	30	-12
New Hampshire	38,400	30,200	19,100	-21	-37
New Jersey	212,000	201,600	131,700	-5	-35
New Mexico	74,000	92,900	51,800	-5	-44
New York	626,800	508,900	323,100	-19	-37
North Carolina	303,300	318,500	202,600	5	-36
North Dakota	22,700	23,500	16,500	4	-30
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	264,300	177,200	125,400	-33	-29
Oklahoma	143,700	145,700	101,300	1	-31
Oregon	133,900	136,800	94,600	2	-100
Pennsylvania	296,800	314,300	222,200	6	-29
Puerto Rico	339,600	nr	nr	na	nr
Rhode Island	25,000	23,000	17,300	-8	-25
South Carolina	257,900	193,300	154,200	-25	-20
South Dakota	31,900	31,700	28,700	-1	-9
Tennessee	415,300	397,200	281,700	-4	-29
Texas	769,900	927,500	777,000	20	-16
Utah	82,500	88,500	58,100	7	-34
Vermont	12,600	14,300	7,300	13	-49
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	273,000	267,800	224,100	-2	-16
Washington	215,400	241,300	148,700	12	-38
West Virginia	92,400	50,700	42,000	-45	-17
Wisconsin	161,700	175,700	119,200	9	-32
Wyoming	17,600	18,800	14,300	7	-24

Table 8 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Due to COVID-19 impacts causing fewer in-custody arrests, bookings at local and county jails, increased use of non-fingerprint-supported citations by law enforcement, employees working from home, etc., fingerprint receipts for arrests and other criminal justice purposes in 2020 decreased by 28% from 2018.
- b. Alabama is in the process of upgrading its legacy Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to a new Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS). Record counts are not available for this reporting cycle.
- c. The 2016 and 2018 decreases in the number of fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes are 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 2018 numbers of fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes increased because of efforts made to capture the fingerprints of older arrest and disposition transactions, increased use of livescan, and more effective statewide training.

Table 8a. Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2020

State	Number of law enforcement agencies that submit arrest prints via livescan	Percent 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	14,503		292	5,273
Alabama	135	nr	nr	nr
Alaska	25	95		14
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	64	91	15	68
Arkansas	140	96		105
California	nr	99		
Colorado	nr	99		
Connecticut	110	86		110
Delaware	57	100		
District of Columbia	4	100		
Florida	480	99		a
Georgia	644	99		1
Guam	1		1	
Hawaii	5		5	5
Idaho	na			
Illinois	823	72		499
Indiana	2,107	99		3
Iowa	167 b	87 b	34 b	159 b
Kansas	181	91		50
Kentucky	389	100		
Louisiana	201	0	1	15
Maine	122	na		22
Maryland	154	100		3
Massachusetts	320	99		63
Michigan	640	100		
Minnesota	458	0		
Mississippi	197	94		84
Missouri	320	90		560
Montana	122	96		4
Nebraska	71	91		99
Nevada	90	100	1	
New Hampshire	175	17	202	
New Jersey	653	99		2
New Mexico	157	90		28
New York	540	98	32	24
North Carolina	479	99		66
North Dakota	88	85		30
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	745			
Oklahoma	501	94		25
Oregon	133	100		19
Pennsylvania	303	98		1,097 c
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	41	95		1
South Carolina	304	97		132
South Dakota	41	97		7
Tennessee	332	92		17
Texas	373	93	1	1,559
Utah	148	95		8
Vermont	59	88		0
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	265	99		20
Washington	255	97		20
West Virginia	258	69		353
Wisconsin	569	99		0 d
Wyoming	57	99		1

Table 8a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. All Florida Sheriff's Offices submit arrests electronically; hard copy fingerprint cards are mailed to FDLE for processing as exceptions.
- b. Estimated.
- c. There are 303 livescans in Pennsylvania. The PA State Police does not have records on how many agencies actually use them, as there are many shared sites. Hard copy cards are accepted from all law enforcement agencies and the number provided is just an estimate.
- d. Some agencies submit hard copy for book and release. No records are kept on the number of agencies that submit hard copies.

Table 9. Citation file record counts; cite and release practices, 2020

State	State maintains a statewide criminal citation file	Number of criminal citations on file	Number of criminal citations added to file in 2020	Do local law enforcement agencies routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting?			
				No	Yes, only for violations	Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors	Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies
Total		1,037,007	22,708	5	6	22	18
Yes	5						
No	47						
Alabama	Yes	nr	nr			X	
Alaska	No	a					X
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	No						X
Arkansas	No						X
California	No					X	
Colorado	No					X	
Connecticut	No					X	
Delaware	No					X	
District of Columbia	No			X			
Florida	No					X	
Georgia	No					X	
Guam	No			X			
Hawaii	No						X
Idaho	No					X	
Illinois	No			X			
Indiana	No					X	
Iowa	No						X
Kansas	Yes	13,148	1,632			X	
Kentucky	No						X
Louisiana	No						X
Maine	No						X
Maryland	No					X	
Massachusetts	No						X
Michigan	No				X		
Minnesota	Yes	d na	na				X
Mississippi	No				X		
Missouri	No					X	
Montana	No						X
Nebraska	No						X
Nevada	No					X	
New Hampshire	Yes	500,978				X	
New Jersey	No				X		
New Mexico	No					X	
New York	No				X		
North Carolina	No					X	
North Dakota	No						X
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	No						X
Oklahoma	No					X	
Oregon	No						X
Pennsylvania	No					X	
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	No				X		
South Carolina	No			nr			
South Dakota	No			X			
Tennessee	No					X	
Texas	No			X			
Utah	Yes	522,881	21,076			X	
Vermont	No					X	
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	No					X	
Washington	No						X
West Virginia	No						X
Wisconsin	No						X
Wyoming	No				X		

Table 9 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. All criminal citations (misdemeanor/felony) are maintained in the repository.
- b. One or two counties use cite and release for non-violent felony arrests when the jail is full.
- c. There is no law or policy that requires the courts to order fingerprints of subjects. However, state law does require "If the person is convicted of any violation, the law enforcement agency shall collect the person's biometric data before sentencing if it was not previously collected."
- d. The state's criminal citation file is administered by the State Court Administrator's Office.

Table 9a. Fingerprinting of individuals who have been issued citations in lieu of arrest, 2020

State	Is there a state law or administrative rule in place requiring courts to order persons who have not been fingerprinted to do so prior to or after an initial court hearing?	For violations only	For both violations and misdemeanors	For all criminal offenses, including felonies
Total		0	4	22
	Yes, by law			
	26			
	Yes, by policy or administrative rule			
	4			
	No			
	21			
Alabama	No			
Alaska	Yes, by law			X
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	Yes, by law			
Arkansas	Yes, by law			X
California	Yes, by law	nr		
Colorado	Yes, by law			X
Connecticut	No			
Delaware	No			
District of Columbia	No			
Florida	No			
Georgia	Yes, by policy or administrative rule		X	
Guam	No			
Hawaii	Yes, by policy or administrative rule			X
Idaho	Yes, by law			X
Illinois	No			
Indiana	Yes, by law			X
Iowa	Yes, by law			X
Kansas	Yes, by law		X	
Kentucky	No			
Louisiana	No			
Maine	Yes, by policy or administrative rule			X
Maryland	Yes, by law			X
Massachusetts	No			
Michigan		a		a
Minnesota	Yes, by law			X
Mississippi	No			
Missouri	Yes, by law	nr		
Montana	Yes, by law		X	X
Nebraska	No			
Nevada	No			
New Hampshire	No			
New Jersey	Yes, by law	nr		
New Mexico	No			
New York	Yes, by law			X
North Carolina	Yes, by law			X
North Dakota	Yes, by policy or administrative rule			X
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	Yes, by law			X
Oklahoma	Yes, by law			X
Oregon	No			
Pennsylvania	No			
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	Yes, by law			X
South Carolina	No			
South Dakota	No			
Tennessee	Yes, by law			X
Texas	No			
Utah	Yes, by law			X
Vermont	Yes, by law			X
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	Yes, by law		X	
Washington	No			
West Virginia	Yes, by law			X
Wisconsin	Yes, by law	nr		
Wyoming	Yes, by law			X

Table 9a explanatory notes:

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

a. There is no law or policy that requires the courts to order fingerprints of subjects. However, state law does require "if the person is convicted of any violation, the law enforcement agency shall collect the person's biometric data before sentencing if it was not previously collected."

Table 9b. Removal of records upon death and purging of records when a subject reaches a certain age, 2020

State	Upon receiving a death certificate from an authorized source, decedent's criminal history record is removed from state criminal history files	Number of decedent records removed from state files in 2020	Are fingerprints of the decedent required before a record can be removed?	Are criminal history records purged from state criminal history files when the subject of record reaches a certain age?	If records are purged upon the subject reaching a certain age, at what age are they purged?	Is there a requirement to determine if an age-qualified subject has new information recently posted to his/her criminal history record to remain on file regardless of the record subject's age?	Number of age-qualified records purged from state files in 2020
Total		2,013					2,323
Yes	11		13	16		4	
No	41		10	36		28	
Alabama	Yes	nr	No	No			
Alaska	No			No			
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	Yes	nr	Yes	Yes	99	No	na
Arkansas	No			Yes	nr	No	nr
California	No		No	No		No	
Colorado	No			No			
Connecticut	No		No	No		No	
Delaware	Yes	na	Yes	No		No	
District of Columbia	Yes	228	Yes	Yes	80	Yes	64
Florida	No			No			
Georgia	No			Yes	110	No	672
Guam	No			No		No	
Hawaii	No			No		No	
Idaho	Yes	256	No	No			
Illinois	No			No			
Indiana	Yes	98	No	Yes	100	No	nr
Iowa	No			No			
Kansas	No			No			
Kentucky	No			No		No	
Louisiana	No		Yes	No		No	
Maine	No			Yes	120	No	nr
Maryland	No		Yes	No		No	
Massachusetts	No			No			
Michigan	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	110	Yes	0
Minnesota	No		Yes	Yes	100	No	1,038
Mississippi	No		No	No		No	
Missouri	No			No		No	
Montana	No			No			
Nebraska	No		No	No		No	
Nevada	No		Yes	Yes	100	No	nr
New Hampshire	No			No		No	
New Jersey	No			No		No	
New Mexico	No			No			
New York	No			No		No	
North Carolina	No			No			
North Dakota	No			Yes	99	No	nr
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	Yes	630	No	Yes	110	Yes	462
Oklahoma	No			No			
Oregon	No		No	Yes	99	Yes	20
Pennsylvania	No		Yes	No		No	
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	No			No			
South Carolina	No			No		No	
South Dakota	Yes	nr	No	No			
Tennessee	Yes	170	Yes	Yes	100	No	67
Texas	No			Yes	nr	No	nr
Utah	No			No			
Vermont	No			No			
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	120	No	nr
Washington	No		Yes	Yes	120	No	nr
West Virginia	No	a 631	Yes	No			
Wisconsin	No			No			
Wyoming	No			No			

Table 9b explanatory notes:

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

a. A deceased notation is added to the record but the record remains on file.

Table 10. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission and rejection of arrest fingerprints, 2020

State	Number of arrest fingerprints submitted to the repository by livescan, cardscan, and hard copy			Total	Percent of arrest fingerprint records rejected for poor quality
	Via livescan	Via cardscan	Hard copy		
Total	6,720,045	35,003	254,777	7,009,825	
Alabama	na				a na
Alaska	14,081	0	486	14,567	0
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	128,474	12,022	0	140,496	0
Arkansas	94,495	0	3,753	98,248	1
California	774,608	0	759	775,367	0
Colorado	134,349	0	1,635	135,984	na
Connecticut	44,805	0	7,090	51,895	nr
Delaware	15,219	0	0	15,219	2
District of Columbia	17,213	526	0	17,739	2
Florida	501,188	0	3,415	504,603	0
Georgia	389,491	0	757	390,248	3
Guam	3,096	9	0	3,105	0
Hawaii	35,025	0	0	35,025	0
Idaho	38,894	0	8,432	47,326	0
Illinois	152,200	0	59,726	211,926	0
Indiana	150,499	62	802	151,363	1
Iowa	44,451	5,077	15,088	64,616	0
Kansas	77,729	0	7,645	85,374	1
Kentucky	157,727	0	2,038	159,765	0
Louisiana	161,926	0	2,480	164,406	0
Maine	17,342	0	3,251	20,593	1
Maryland	108,454	0	1,487	109,941	0
Massachusetts	68,759	0	525	69,284	1
Michigan	204,905	0	0	204,905	0
Minnesota	104,879	0	290	105,169	0
Mississippi	62,000	4,000	0	66,000	2
Missouri	137,671	0	16,120	153,791	2
Montana	26,018	0	0	26,018	0
Nebraska	34,018	0	3,332	37,350	1
Nevada	85,533	0	7,496	93,029	b 0
New Hampshire	16,419	2,715	0	19,134	8
New Jersey	115,480	0	47	115,527	1 c
New Mexico	48,288	3,485	0	51,773	1
New York	330,380	0	1,174	331,554	8
North Carolina	198,035	0	1,915	199,950	1
North Dakota	16,465	0	500	16,965	0
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	193,055	0	12,705	205,760	10
Oklahoma	101,843	0	6,734	108,577	0
Oregon	82,462	0	6,587	89,049	2
Pennsylvania	215,594	0	12,257	227,851	1
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	16,729	149	0	16,878	1
South Carolina	149,986	4,259	0	154,245	1
South Dakota	27,986	0	757	28,743	5
Tennessee	281,661	0	2,309	283,970	19
Texas	554,853	595	42,834	598,282	0
Utah	64,712	0	1,627	66,339	0
Vermont	5,193	715	0	5,908	1
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	220,150	0	3,900	224,050	0
Washington	135,065	1,389	388	136,842	1
West Virginia	28,607	0	12,887	41,494	1
Wisconsin	117,932	0	1,307	119,239	0
Wyoming	14,101	0	242	14,343	0

Table 10 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
 - Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
 - Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
 - na (not available).
 - nr (not reported).
-
- a. Alabama is in the process of upgrading its legacy Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to a new Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS). Record counts are not available until the new system is operational.
 - b. Hard copy cards are received when they are obtained following receipt of a disposition that does not match an arrest record.
 - c. Estimated.

Table 10a. Arrest fingerprint card backlog, 2020

State	Is there an arrest fingerprint card backlog?	Total	Age of backlogged arrest fingerprint card information
Yes	10	6,641	
No	42		
Alabama	Yes	na	More than 1 year
Alaska	Yes	1,492	1 month or less
American Samoa	nr		
Arizona	No		
Arkansas	No		
California	No		
Colorado	No		
Connecticut	No		
Delaware	No		
District of Columbia	No		
Florida	No		
Georgia	Yes	nr	1 month or less
Guam	No		
Hawaii	Yes	22	More than 1 year
Idaho	No		
Illinois	No		
Indiana	No		
Iowa	No		
Kansas	No		1 month or less
Kentucky	No		
Louisiana	No		
Maine	Yes	nr	2–6 months
Maryland	No		
Massachusetts	No		
Michigan	No		
Minnesota	No		
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	No		
Montana	No		
Nebraska	Yes	1,038	1 month or less
Nevada	No		
New Hampshire	Yes	nr	2–6 months
New Jersey	No		
New Mexico	No		
New York	No		1 month or less
North Carolina	No		
North Dakota	No		
No. Mariana Islands	nr		
Ohio	No		
Oklahoma	No		
Oregon	No		
Pennsylvania	No		
Puerto Rico	nr		
Rhode Island	No		
South Carolina	No		
South Dakota	No		
Tennessee	Yes	330	2–6 months
Texas	No		
Utah	No		
Vermont	No		
Virgin Islands	nr		
Virginia	Yes	nr	1 month or less
Washington	No		
West Virginia	No		
Wisconsin	Yes	3,759	7–12 months
Wyoming	No		

Table 10a explanatory notes:

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

1 month or less: 6

2–6 months: 3

7–12 months: 1

More than 1 year: 2

Table 10b. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2020

State	Number of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted to the repository by livescan and cardscan		Percent of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via livescan	Percent of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via cardscan
	Via livescan	Via cardscan		
Total	11,230,739	892,528	%	%
Alabama	na	a		
Alaska	1,941	17,145	10	90
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	78,341	155,861	33	67
Arkansas	46,576	66,543	41	59
California	1,487,943	44,938	97	3
Colorado	169,320	5,298	97	3
Connecticut	30,556	50,066	38	62
Delaware	43,086	4,376	91	9
District of Columbia	15,009	81	99	1
Florida	1,497,955	2,382	100	0
Georgia	477,548	0	100	0
Guam	993	0	100	0
Hawaii	47,225	926	98	2
Idaho	67,692	11,318	86	14
Illinois	380,803	8,091	98	2
Indiana	297,038	6,861	98	2
Iowa	2,300	0	100	0
Kansas	9,692	46,717	17	83
Kentucky	16,504	32,654	34	66
Louisiana	104,189	26,995	79	21
Maine	24,311	0	100	0
Maryland	276,636	0	100	0
Massachusetts	200,194	0	100	0
Michigan	270,645	7,819	97	3
Minnesota	96,763	na	na	c
Mississippi	123,300	12,000	91	9
Missouri	159,201	6,310	96	4
Montana	9,684	20,980	32	68
Nebraska	38,523	0	100	0
Nevada	190,388	0	100	0
New Hampshire	24,845	nr	nr	nr
New Jersey	404,695	6,674	98	2
New Mexico	94,375	4,055	96	4
New York	499,111	14,558	97	3
North Carolina	182,303	54,431	77	23
North Dakota	6,372	14,991	30	70
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	1,140,500	3,700	100	0
Oklahoma	64,735	0	100	0
Oregon	112,339	0	100	0
Pennsylvania	708,410	13,388	98	2
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	31,603	3,558	90	10
South Carolina	91,223	51,927	64	36
South Dakota	2,534	0	100	0
Tennessee	251,327	9,967	96	4
Texas	874,756	66,392	93	7
Utah	88,970	95,849	48	52
Vermont	12,267	2,527	83	17
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	188,805	13,691	93	7
Washington	184,084	0	100	0
West Virginia	51,134	240	100	0
Wisconsin	51,995	8,617	86	14
Wyoming	na	602	na	na

Table 10b explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Alabama is in the process of upgrading its legacy Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to a new Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS). Record counts are not available until the new system is operational.
- b. Cardscan totals and percentages are from hard copy cards that were received and electronically converted using cardscan.
- c. Livescan totals and percentages account for fingerprints that were received electronically. Breakdowns between livescan and cardscan receipts are not available.

Table 10c. Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2020

State	Using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints		Plans to implement mobile technology to capture non-fingerprint biometric information †	Currently employing Rapid ID ‡	Rapid ID	
	For identification purposes	For booking purposes			Number of searches conducted	Number of hits
Total					1,197,184	708,467
Yes	33	2	9	33		
No	19	50	43	19		
Alabama	No	No	Yes	No		
Alaska	No	No	No	No		
American Samoa	nr					
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	120,095	95,414
Arkansas	Yes	No	No	No		
California	No	No	No	No		
Colorado	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	69,172	
Connecticut	No	No	No	No		
Delaware	Yes	No	No	No		
District of Columbia	Yes	No	No	Yes	1,877	866
Florida	No	No	No	Yes	562,358	378,446
Georgia	Yes	No	No	Yes	67,559	47,701
Guam	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Hawaii	No	No	No	No		
Idaho	Yes	No	No	Yes		
Illinois	Yes	No	No	Yes		
Indiana	No	No	No	No		
Iowa	No	No	Yes	No		
Kansas	Yes	No	No	Yes	6,786	6,521
Kentucky	Yes	No	No	Yes	240	123
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	Yes	298	8
Maine	Yes	No	No	Yes	95	24
Maryland	Yes	No	No	Yes	34,209	26,249
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	45	20
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	16,754	1,483
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	Yes	151,303	62,263
Mississippi	No	No	No	No		
Missouri	Yes	No	No	Yes	31,643	25,071
Montana	No	No	No	No		
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	Yes	1,538	147
Nevada	No	No	No	No		
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No		
New Jersey	No	No	No	No		
New Mexico	Yes	No	No	Yes	789	701
New York	No	No	No	No		
North Carolina	Yes	No	No	Yes	9,709	4,591
North Dakota	Yes	No	No	Yes		
No. Mariana Islands	nr					
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	892	136
Oklahoma	Yes	No	No	Yes	615	326
Oregon	Yes	No	No	Yes	964	460
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	No	Yes	7,943	4,334
Puerto Rico	nr					
Rhode Island	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	23,481	9,229
South Carolina	Yes	No	No	Yes	8,790	5,226
South Dakota	No	No	No	No		
Tennessee	Yes	No	No	No		
Texas	Yes	No	No	Yes	21,318	
Utah	Yes	No	No	Yes	895	129
Vermont	No	No	No	No		
Virgin Islands	nr					
Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	838	505
Washington	Yes	No	No	Yes	5,574	870
West Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	1,219	749
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	Yes	50,185	36,875
Wyoming	No	No	No	No		

Table 10c explanatory notes:

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

† Nonfingerprint biometric information: Includes the capture of scars, marks and tattoo images, facial recognition, and iris data.

† Rapid ID technology: Enables authorized users to instantly search local, state, and federal databases to confirm the identity of a person via fingerprints captured using mobile or tethered fingerprint devices, and to query various criminal justice databases for additional information about the individual. Searches can include criminal history record information, outstanding warrants, sex offender status, probation and parole supervision status, caution indicators, and mugshots.

Table 11. Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2020

State	Has the state privatized the taking of noncriminal justice fingerprints?	Fingerprinting service provided by single vendor or multiple vendors	Does the vendor assess a fee above what the state charges for the background check?	Fee	Additional vendor-provided services
Yes	35		33		
No	17		2		
Single Vendor		21			
Multiple Vendors		14			
Alabama	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$9	
Alaska	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	\$30	a
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$8	b
Arkansas	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes		
California	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	nr	c
Colorado	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	\$10	
Connecticut	No				
Delaware	No				
District of Columbia	No				
Florida	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	nr	
Georgia	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	nr	d
Guam	No				
Hawaii	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$9	
Idaho	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	nr	e
Illinois	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes		
Indiana	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$13	f
Iowa	No				
Kansas	No				
Kentucky	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$18	
Louisiana	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	nr	g
Maine	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$25	h
Maryland	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	nr	
Massachusetts	Yes	A single vendor	No	nr	i
Michigan	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	nr	j
Minnesota	No				
Mississippi	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	\$25	
Missouri	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	nr	
Montana	No				
Nebraska	No				
Nevada	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	nr	
New Hampshire	No				
New Jersey	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$12	
New Mexico	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$8	
New York	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$14	k
North Carolina	No				
North Dakota	No				
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	Yes	Multiple vendors	Yes	nr	
Oklahoma	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$10	
Oregon	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$13	
Pennsylvania	Yes		Yes	\$7	
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	No				
South Carolina	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	na	
South Dakota	No				
Tennessee	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$9	l
Texas	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$10	
Utah	Yes	Multiple vendors	No	nr	
Vermont	No				
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	Yes	A single vendor		\$9	
Washington	No	Multiple vendors	Yes		m
West Virginia	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$13	n
Wisconsin	Yes	A single vendor	Yes	\$8	
Wyoming	No				

Table 11 explanatory notes:

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

Additional vendor-provided services:

- a. In some instances, the vendor delivers the fingerprint cards to the repository for processing.
- b. Electronic application, fee collection, and photo capture for security guard licenses.
- c. Vendors collect and remit license/certification/permit fees.
- d. Vendor provides customized website registration, electronically captures and submits applicant fingerprints to the repository, and routes criminal history responses to the program's secure web server for retrieval by the authorized requester. Agencies log into the secure website to access search results.
- e. Some vendors do fingerprint capture only. Others transmit prints electronically to the repository on behalf of the authorized agency.
- f. The vendor sends responses to the requestor.
- g. Louisiana has begun implementation of a civil applicant processing solution that is currently being built.
- h. The vendor maintains the registration website and results portal for staff and applicant entities to view and print results.
- i. The vendor manages the results portal.
- j. Fee collection.
- k. Verification of ID documents, photo capture and transmission.
- l. The vendor provides fingerprint enrollment and billing services.
- m. Fee collection and tracking; provides reports for state agencies using their services.
- n. Sends response back to the requestor.

Table 12. Livescan devices in courtrooms and disposition backlogs, 2020

State	Livescan devices used in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions	Number of livescan devices in courtrooms/ courthouses	Backlog of entering court disposition data into criminal history database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court case dispositions
Total		220		7,037,865
Yes	18		26	
No	32		24	
Alabama	No		Yes	
Alaska	Yes	1	Yes	16,000
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	Yes	59	Yes	4,701
Arkansas	Yes	5	Yes	
California	No		Yes	na
Colorado	Yes	10	Yes	3,020,309
Connecticut	No			
Delaware	No		No	
District of Columbia	nr		Yes	1,162
Florida	No		No	
Georgia	No		No	
Guam	Yes	2	No	-
Hawaii	No		Yes	60,090
Idaho	No		Yes	1,008,404
Illinois	No		No	
Indiana	Yes	7	No	
Iowa	Yes	1	No	
Kansas	Yes	7	Yes	451,612
Kentucky	No		No	
Louisiana	nr		Yes	3,359
Maine	Yes	5	No	
Maryland	Yes	5	Yes	24,034
Massachusetts	No		No	
Michigan	Yes	22	No	
Minnesota	No		No	
Mississippi	No		No	
Missouri	No		Yes	1,834
Montana	No		Yes	
Nebraska	No		No	
Nevada	No		Yes	545,899
New Hampshire	No		No	
New Jersey	Yes	8	Yes	
New Mexico	No		Yes	82,092
New York	No		No	
North Carolina	No		No	
North Dakota	No		Yes	2,500
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	Yes	40	No	
Oklahoma	No		No	
Oregon	Yes	13 a	Yes	117,700
Pennsylvania	No		Yes	131,607
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	Yes	4	No	
South Carolina	No		No	
South Dakota	No		Yes	328,195
Tennessee	No		No	
Texas	Yes	13	No	
Utah	No		Yes	294,461
Vermont	No		No	
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	No			933,802
Washington	Yes	6	Yes	
West Virginia	Yes	12	Yes	2,441
Wisconsin	No		Yes	5,663
Wyoming	No		Yes	2,000

Table 12 explanatory notes:

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

Data Footnotes:

- a. Of the 13 devices reported, the only transactions received were fingerprints not tied to a disposition.

Table 13. Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2020

Number of name-based noncriminal justice background checks performed

State	Total	Via internet	Via mail	Via telephone	Other
Total	14,647,224 a	13,318,685	362,371	192,149	541,747
Alabama	nr				
Alaska	11,278	0	1,315	0	9,963
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	2,122	0	0	0	2,122
Arkansas	248,763	237,969	10,794	0	0
California	3,662	0	0	0	3,662
Colorado	377,005	344,730	32,275	0	0
Connecticut	24,298	0	0	0	24,298
Delaware	209	0	209	0	0
District of Columbia	36,423	0	2,889	0	33,534
Florida	1,120,986	993,534	4,248	0	123,204
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	376	376	0	0	0
Hawaii	93,788	91,371	1,933	0	484
Idaho	29,532	0	29,532	0	0
Illinois	471,838	466,488	1,267	0	4,083
Indiana	463,205	458,084	5,121	0	0
Iowa	244,477	229,977	13,719	0	781
Kansas	174,518	173,688	830	0	0
Kentucky	21,518	0	21,518	0	0
Louisiana	102,960	5,922	252	0	96,786
Maine	365,692	363,844	1,848	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	936,900	931,553	5,347	0	0
Michigan	1,596,336	1,596,336	0	0	0
Minnesota	176,651	0	0	0	176,651
Mississippi	2,400	0	2,400	0	0
Missouri	448,976	379,833	5,177	0	63,966
Montana	127,339	127,339	0	0	0
Nebraska	69,441	41,412	28,029	0	0
Nevada	230,369	44,990	-	185,379	0
New Hampshire	232,272	na	na	na	na
New Jersey	129,133	120,356	8,777	0	0
New Mexico	11,645	0	9,432	0	2,213
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	16,769	0	16,769	0	0
North Dakota	28,020	0	28,020	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	207,178	179,014	28,164	0	0
Oregon	432,233	424,580	883	6,770	0
Pennsylvania	1,639,242	1,620,751	18,491	0	0
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	510,528	478,144	32,384	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	216,640	214,921	1,719	0	0
Texas	1,862,820	1,860,059	2,761	0	0
Utah	16,370	16,370	0	0	0
Vermont	136,897	136,648	249	0	0
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	220,241	175,345	44,896	0	0
Washington	895,223	894,217	1,006	0	0
West Virginia	117	0	117	0	0
Wisconsin	710,834	710,834	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

Table 13 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. The total does not equal the sum total of checks made through the internet, mail, and telephone because New Hampshire was not able to provide a count beyond its total number of receipts.

Table 14. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2020

		Information contained in the results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background checks						
State	Total	45 Full record	17 Convictions only	11 Juvenile records	22 Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old	7 Other	Percent 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		X			X		100 a	No
Alaska		X	X		X		17	No
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona		X			X	Registered sex offenders	22	Yes
Arkansas		X					100 a	No
California		X	X		X	Registration status, sentencing information	13	Yes
Colorado		X					19	No b
Connecticut			X		X		20	Yes c
Delaware		X	X	X	X			No
District of Columbia		X					18	No
Florida		X		X	X	FCIC/NCIC hot file search results	15	No
Georgia		X					22	No
Guam		X					1	No
Hawaii		X			X		13	No
Idaho		X					40	Yes
Illinois		X	X	X	X		19	Yes d
Indiana		X			X		18	Yes
Iowa		X		X	X		100 a	No
Kansas		X	X	X	X		f	No d
Kentucky		X					na	Yes
Louisiana		X	X		X		100 a	No
Maine			X				100 a	Yes
Maryland		X					15	Yes e
Massachusetts		X		X	X		9	No
Michigan			X	X	X		17	No
Minnesota		X	X	X	X		16	Yes d
Mississippi		X					12	No
Missouri		X					12	Yes
Montana		X						Yes
Nebraska		X	X				100 a	Yes
Nevada		X			X	Cleared/not cleared determinations	14	No
New Hampshire		X	X				f	Yes
New Jersey		X	X		X		5	No
New Mexico		X					100 a	No
New York			X			Pending dispositions	10	No
North Carolina		X					12	No
North Dakota		X			X		100 a	Yes
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio			X	X			100 a	Yes
Oklahoma		X					10	No
Oregon		X					36	No
Pennsylvania		X					f	Yes
Puerto Rico	nr						f	
Rhode Island		X			X		f	Yes
South Carolina		X			X			No
South Dakota		X			X		f	Yes
Tennessee		X					17	No
Texas		X		X				No d
Utah		X					12	Yes
Vermont		X	X				8	Yes
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia		X					100 a	Yes
Washington			X	X		Arrests under 1-year old without disposition and Sex/Kidnapping Offender Registry information	f	Yes

West Virginia		X					100	a	No	
Wisconsin						All adult events regardless of its disposition	7		No	
Wyoming		X					100	a	No	

Table 14 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. 100% of non-CJ prints are run against arrest files, but all do not produce "hits/identifications."
- b. Full record does not include juvenile or sealed arrests
- c. Final dispositions are searched if they are old and attempts are made to resolve/complete the record.
- d. Dependent upon statutory authority.
- e. Dispositions are added whenever they are located.
- f. Statistics are not kept.

Table 15. Noncriminal justice background checks performed against national and state databases, 2020

State	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)
National Checks Only	37	32	38	30	32	37	34	30	32	23	17	25
State Checks Only	2	6	0	4	5	3	3	5	5	5	2	3
State & National Checks	13	13	13	16	14	12	14	12	13	8	6	8
Alabama	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Alaska	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2			
American Samoa	nr											
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Arkansas	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2			1, 2
California	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2
Colorado	1	2	1	1	1	1	1, 2	1	1	2		1
Connecticut	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	2
Delaware	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2
District of Columbia	2	1, 2	1, 2	2	2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2		
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Guam	1	1			1	1	1					
Hawaii	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1			1
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1
Kansas	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Louisiana	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2
Maine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1		1	1				1	1
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Minnesota	1	1, 2	1	1, 2	1, 2	1	1	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2		1, 2
Mississippi	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1			
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Nebraska	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	2		
Nevada	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2		1, 2
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2
New York	1, 2	2	1, 2	1, 2	2	2	2		2		2	
North Carolina	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		1			
North Dakota	1	1	1	1, 2	1, 2	1	1	1	1	1	1, 2	1
No. Mariana Islands	nr											
Ohio	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2
Oregon	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2			1, 2
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
Puerto Rico	nr											
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1, 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
South Carolina	1	1	1		1	1	1		1			
South Dakota	1, 2	1	1	1	1, 2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virgin Islands	nr											
Virginia	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1, 2	2	1	1, 2	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1, 2	1	
Wyoming	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			

Table 15 explanatory notes:

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

Legend:

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

Table 16. Bulk sale of criminal history record data to private background check companies, 2020

State	Repository provides bulk copies of criminal history records to private background check companies	How the data is provided	If a subscription service is offered, how frequently are subscriptions updated/validated
Yes	5		
No	47		
Alabama	No		
Alaska	No		
American Samoa	nr		
Arizona	No		
Arkansas	No		
California	No		
Colorado	No		
Connecticut	Yes	In accordance with Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) provisions.	nr
Delaware	No		
District of Columbia	No		
Florida	No		
Georgia	No		
Guam	No		
Hawaii	No		
Idaho	No		
Illinois	No		
Indiana	No		
Iowa	No		
Kansas	No		
Kentucky	No		
Louisiana	No		
Maine	Yes	Subscriptions	All automated contacted by 3rd party
Maryland	No		
Massachusetts	No		
Michigan	No		
Minnesota	Yes	As requested. New data extractions are done monthly.	nr
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	No		
Montana	No		
Nebraska	Yes	Subscriptions	Annual updates
Nevada	No		
New Hampshire	No		
New Jersey	No		
New Mexico	No		
New York	No		
North Carolina	No		
North Dakota	No		
No. Mariana Islands	nr		
Ohio	No		
Oklahoma	No		
Oregon	No		
Pennsylvania	No		
Puerto Rico	nr		
Rhode Island	No		
South Carolina	No		
South Dakota	No		
Tennessee	No		
Texas	Yes	One-time data extractions; agencies can request weekly, biweekly, or monthly extractions	As requested; either weekly, biweekly, or monthly
Utah	No		
Vermont	No		
Virgin Islands	nr		
Virginia	No		
Washington	No		
West Virginia	No		
Wisconsin	No		
Wyoming	No		

Table 16 explanatory notes:

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

Table 16a. Bulk sale of criminal history record data to private background check companies, 2020 (continued)

State	How private background check companies are notified when records have been sealed/expunged or are no longer considered public records	Private background check companies' legal obligation to update records received from the state criminal history records repository
Alabama	a	
Alaska	a	
American Samoa	nr	
Arizona	a	
Arkansas	a	
California	a	
Colorado	a	
Connecticut	FOIA Updates	
Delaware	a	
District of Columbia	a	
Florida	a	
Georgia	a	
Guam	a	
Hawaii	a	
Idaho	a	
Illinois	a	
Indiana	a	
Iowa	a	
Kansas	a	
Kentucky	a	
Louisiana	a	
Maine	State Bureau of Identification does not seal or expunge.	Maine State Police does not have any legal binding contract/processes with 3rd-party (private) companies and does not monitor private companies that try to mine data.
Maryland	a	
Massachusetts	a	
Michigan	a	
Minnesota	They get new data set, available monthly.	Unknown
Mississippi	a	
Missouri	a	
Montana	a	
Nebraska	CID updates repository records	None
Nevada	a	
New Hampshire	a	
New Jersey	a	
New Mexico	a	
New York	a	
North Carolina	a	
North Dakota	a	
No. Mariana Islands	nr	
Ohio	a	
Oklahoma	a	
Oregon	a	
Pennsylvania	a	
Puerto Rico	nr	
Rhode Island	a	
South Carolina	a	
South Dakota	a	
Tennessee	a	
Texas	Website	Updates must be made within 30 days
Utah	a	
Vermont	a	
Virgin Islands	nr	
Virginia	a	
Washington	a	
West Virginia	a	
Wisconsin	a	
Wyoming	a	

Table 16a explanatory notes:

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

Data Footnotes:

- a. Repository does not provide bulk copies of criminal history records to private background check companies.

Table 17. Noncriminal justice background check fees and fee allocation, 2020

State	Fee charged to conduct a search of the criminal history database for noncriminal justice purposes	How fees are allocated	Other
Yes	52		
No	0		
Alabama	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Alaska	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
American Samoa	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 repository funded by general fund allotment	
Delaware	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
District of Columbia	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Florida	Yes	Other	c
Georgia	Yes	A percentage of fees go to support repository operations	
Guam	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Hawaii	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Idaho	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Illinois	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Indiana	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Iowa	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Kansas	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Kentucky	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Louisiana	Yes	Other	d
Maine	Yes	Other	e
Maryland	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Massachusetts	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Michigan	Yes	Other	f
Minnesota	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Mississippi	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
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 the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
New Jersey	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
New Mexico	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
New York	Yes	A percentage of fees go to support repository operations	g
North Carolina	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
North Dakota	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
No. Mariana Islands	nr		
Ohio	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Oklahoma	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Oregon	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Pennsylvania	Yes	Other	h
Puerto Rico	nr		
Rhode Island	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
South Carolina	Yes	Other	i
South Dakota	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Tennessee	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Texas	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Utah	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Vermont	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Virgin Islands	nr		
Virginia	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Washington	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
West Virginia	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Wisconsin	Yes	A percentage of fees go to support repository operations	
Wyoming	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	

Table 17 explanatory notes:

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

Data Footnotes:

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

Table 18. Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2020

State	Repository provides web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public	Are public access fees collected?	Fee	
Average			\$15.99	
Yes	24	20		
No	28	32		
Alabama	Yes	Yes	nr	
Alaska	No	No		
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	No	No		
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	nr	
California	No	No		
Colorado	Yes	Yes	\$5.00	
Connecticut	No	No		
Delaware	No	No		
District of Columbia	No	No		
Florida	Yes	Yes	\$24.00	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	\$20.00	
Guam	No	No		
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	\$15.00	
Idaho	No	No		
Illinois	Yes	Yes	\$10.00	
Indiana	Yes	Yes	\$16.32	
Iowa	No	No		
Kansas	Yes	Yes	\$20.00	
Kentucky	No	No		
Louisiana	No	No		
Maine	Yes	No		
Maryland	No	No		
Massachusetts	No	No		
Michigan	Yes	Yes	\$10.00	
Minnesota	Yes	No		
Mississippi	No	No		
Missouri	Yes	No		
Montana	Yes	Yes	\$20.00	
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	\$15.50	
Nevada	No	Yes	\$20.00	a
New Hampshire	No	No		
New Jersey	Yes	No		
New Mexico	No	No		
New York	No	No		
North Carolina	No	No		
North Dakota	No	No		
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	No	No		
Oklahoma	Yes	No		
Oregon	Yes	Yes	\$10.00	
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	\$22.00	
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	No	No		
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	nr	
South Dakota	No	No		
Tennessee	No	No		
Texas	Yes	Yes		b
Utah	No	No		
Vermont	Yes	Yes	\$30.00	
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	No	No		
Washington	Yes	Yes	\$11.00	
West Virginia	No	No		
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	\$7.00	
Wyoming	No	No		

Table 18 explanatory notes:

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

Data Footnotes:

- a. The state has a Civil Name Check program that is available for name-based background checks to agencies that do not have statutory authority to submit fingerprints. This requires account access set up by repository staff.
- b. \$2.25 - \$3.00 per search and \$0.25 per purchase of search results.

Table 19. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2020

(The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI - Statistics as of 12/31/2020)

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	100,021,570	73,217,521	26,804,049	73%	27%
Alabama	1,485,136	924,243	560,893	62	38
Alaska †	253,530	172,681	80,849	68	32
American Samoa #	731	0	731	0	100
Arizona †	2,031,976	1,320,647	711,329	65	35
Arkansas †	858,147	685,532	172,615	80	20
California	10,597,283	9,348,489	1,248,794	88	88
Colorado * †	1,681,308	1,499,113	182,195	89	11
Connecticut * †	548,696	412,589	136,107	75	25
District of Columbia	343,399	86,164	257,235	25	75
Delaware †	332,013	301,487	30,526	91	9
Florida * †	6,470,742	6,123,974	346,768	95	5
Georgia * †	4,161,705	3,975,632	186,073	96	4
Guam #	39,718	0	39,718	0	100
Hawaii * †	373,899	312,516	61,383	84	16
Idaho * †	466,886	429,742	37,144	92	8
Illinois #	3,797,440	3,606,714	190,726	95	5
Indiana	1,695,969	1,206,762	489,207	71	29
Iowa * †	804,314	547,194	257,120	68	32
Kansas * †	1,005,276	668,984	336,292	67	33
Kentucky #	1,177,612	855,454	322,158	73	27
Louisiana †	1,691,545	1,294,658	396,887	77	23
Maine †	225,161	83,881	141,280	37	63
Maryland * †	1,463,393	1,082,183	381,210	74	26
Massachusetts	1,123,908	762,959	360,949	68	68
Michigan * †	2,469,864	2,214,583	255,281	90	10
Minnesota * †	1,087,617	1,046,224	41,393	96	4
Mississippi #	648,400	442,555	205,845	68	32
Missouri * †	1,718,189	1,414,900	303,289	82	18
Montana * †	253,238	242,810	10,428	96	4
Nebraska #	464,579	352,802	111,777	76	24
Nevada †	1,099,245	873,069	226,176	79	21
New Hampshire †	324,720	218,857	105,863	67	33
New Jersey * †	2,283,327	2,134,410	148,917	93	7
New Mexico #	694,725	406,344	288,381	58	42
New York * †	3,949,258	3,622,860	326,398	92	8
North Carolina * †	2,032,259	1,892,506	139,753	93	7
North Dakota #	184,349	151,245	33,104	82	18
No. Mariana Islands	4,562	0	4,562	0	100
Ohio * †	2,357,358	2,049,667	307,691	87	13
Oklahoma * †	1,054,951	778,992	275,959	74	26
Oregon * †	1,168,110	1,059,111	108,999	91	9
Pennsylvania	2,690,398	2,216,448	473,950	82	18
Puerto Rico #	211,609	0	211,609	0	100
Rhode Island	252,635	229,427	23,208	91	9
South Carolina †	1,691,456	1,619,077	72,379	96	4
South Dakota #	317,960	233,768	84,192	74	26
Tennessee * †	2,053,905	1,410,379	643,526	69	31
Texas	7,843,373	7,390,880	452,493	94	6
Utah †	706,921	650,573	56,348	92	8
Vermont * †	121,085	86,507	34,578	71	71
Virgin Islands	21,937	0	21,937	0	100
Virginia †	2,348,586	2,005,132	343,454	85	15
Washington	1,722,408	1,438,169	284,239	83	17
West Virginia * †	444,215	294,523	149,692	66	34
Wisconsin	1,324,687	834,093	490,594	63	37
Wyoming * †	232,117	206,012	26,105	89	11
Federal	13,492,757	0	13,492,757	0	100
Foreign	120,983	0	120,983	0	100

Table 19 explanatory notes:

* As of September 2021, state is a participant in the National Fingerprint File (NFF).

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

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

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

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

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

Table 20. Record sealing and expungements, 2020

State	State has statutes and/or policies that define CHR sealing and/or expungement procedures †	State statute and/or policies define CHR procedures for record sealing/expungement	Are sealed records accessible for research purposes	How requests to seal/expunge records are received by repositories						
				In-person	Mail	Fax	Online portal or Website	System-to-System	Email	Other
Total				23	36	20	7	11	10	6
Yes	48		21							
No	3		18							
Alabama	Yes	a	Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes	X	X				
Alaska	Yes		Yes, sealing only	No	X	X	X			
American Samoa	nr									
Arizona	No	b	No	nr						
Arkansas	Yes	c.	Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes	nr					Orders to Seal are received once a court has approved the petition.
California	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No		X	X	X	X	
Colorado	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes	X	X	X			X
Connecticut	Yes		Yes, expungement only		nr					
Delaware	Yes		Yes, expungement only		X					
District of Columbia	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No	X	X	X			X
Florida	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No	X	X				
Georgia	Yes	d	Yes, sealing only	No	X	X		X	X	
Guam	Yes	e	Yes, expungement only		nr					
Hawaii	Yes		Yes, sealing only	Yes	X	X				
Idaho	Yes		Yes, expungement only		X	X	X			
Illinois	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No	X	X	X			X
Indiana	Yes	f								
Iowa	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No		X	X		X	
Kansas	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes						X
Kentucky	Yes		Yes, expungement only		X	X	X			
Louisiana	Yes		Yes, expungement only	No		X				Served by Sheriff's Office
Maine	No	g								
Maryland	Yes	h	Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes	X	X				
Massachusetts	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No				X		
Michigan	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No		X	X		X	
Minnesota	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No	X	X				
Mississippi	Yes		Yes, expungement only	Yes		X				
Missouri	nr									
Montana	Yes	i	Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes	X	X	X			
Nebraska	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes		X	X	X	X	
Nevada	Yes	j	Yes, sealing only	Yes	X	X				
New Hampshire	Yes		Yes, expungement only		X	X				
New Jersey	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No		X	X	X		
New Mexico	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes		X	X		X	
New York	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes					X	
North Carolina	Yes		Yes, expungement only			X				
North Dakota	Yes		Yes, expungement only			X				
No. Mariana Islands	nr									
Ohio	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes		X	X	X	X	
Oklahoma	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes	X	X				X
Oregon	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes	X					X
Pennsylvania	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No				X		By court order
Puerto Rico	nr									
Rhode Island	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes	X	X				
South Carolina	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes		X	X			X
South Dakota	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes		X				
Tennessee	Yes		Yes, expungement only	Yes	X	X	X	X		X
Texas	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No		X	X	X		
Utah	Yes	k	Yes, sealing only	No	X	X	X			X
Vermont	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	Yes					X	
Virgin Islands	nr									
Virginia	Yes		Yes, both sealing and expungement	No		X				
Washington	Yes	l	Yes, expungement only		X	X	X			X
West Virginia	Yes		Yes, expungement only	No		X	X			
Wisconsin	No	m	No	No						A court order is provided by the record subject
Wyoming	Yes		Yes, expungement only	Yes	X					

Table 20 explanatory notes:

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

† Record sealing and record expungement definitions and practices vary widely across the states. For the purpose of this information, the following definitions apply:

Sealed record: Record is restricted from public access and is generally unavailable for employment and licensing purposes. Sealed records may be accessed on a limited basis—e.g., criminal justice employment, law enforcement investigations, research purposes, etc.

Expunged record: All hard copy and electronic information about the arrest is destroyed/obliterated. No information about the arrest or disposition is retained, and it is therefore unavailable for any purpose once expunged.

Data footnotes:

- a. In the 2021 legislative session, the expungement law was changed to include felony and misdemeanor convictions.
- b. In 2020 Arizona did not have an expungement or sealing law. A law to expunge marijuana was passed by voters and went into effect in July 2021.
- c. Only juvenile records are expunged. Adult records are sealed.
- d. GCIC does not approve or deny record restrictions. They are approved by prosecutors or by court order. Very few are processed by GCIC; most are entered by disposition.
- e. Under Guam law, a person seeking to expunge his/her criminal record must petition the court to expunge the criminal record. Petitions to expunge are filed as a separate civil action and not in the underlying criminal case record.
- f. The survey's use of the term "removal" is Indiana's "expunged." Both the survey question and Indiana's use of "sealed" are the same; however, Indiana has a third category of "Marked Expunged," as it is defined by Indiana law under IC 35-38-9-7.
- g. ~~Maine does not seal or expunge records.~~
defined in IC 35-38-9-7.
- h. In Maryland, sealing, expungement and shielding requests start at the court. CJIS does not approve or deny any such requests. Once a request is approved, it is forwarded to CJIS for processing.
- i. Montana also removes non-convictions. If a person was not convicted of the charge(s), the arrest is removed from the system (expunged). The state may keep limited information for statistical purposes. Sealed records are not tracked.
- j. Records that are sealed are authorized for inspection pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 179.301. However, inspection is only authorized for specific statutory reasons by authorized personnel and agencies; otherwise, records that are sealed are deemed never to have occurred pursuant to NRS 179.285.
- k. Utah statute defines expunge as: " 'Expunge' means to seal or otherwise restrict access to the individual's record held by an agency when the record includes a criminal investigation, detention, arrest, or conviction." When a record is expunged in Utah, it no longer appears on the criminal history record. But the definition provided in this survey for sealing aligns more closely with Utah's process than does the definition for expungement in this survey.
- l. There is no adult sealing statute in Washington state.
- m. The State repository does not seal or expunge records. Rather, the process is facilitated and the record is removed locally upon a court order. The record in question is then reviewed and subsequently removed following receipt of a petition from the subject of the record where it is removed from file and not available for subsequent use.

Table 20a. Record sealing and expungements, 2020 (continued)

State	Repository tracks the number of sealing/expungement requests it receives	Petition-Based Records Relief		State-Initiated Records Relief	
		Number of sealing requests received from courts/individuals	Number of expungement requests received from courts/individuals	Number of records sealed without petition	Number of records expunged without petition
Total		2,846,542	298,408	1,553,017	503,941
Yes	35				
No	17				
Alabama	Yes	0	711	na	na
Alaska	No				
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	No				
Arkansas	Yes	3,561	0		
California	Yes	17,669	25,103		
Colorado	Yes	8,860	10,896		
Connecticut	No				
Delaware	Yes				
District of Columbia	Yes	842	54		
Florida	Yes	3,359	9,528	260,364	0
Georgia	Yes	1,194,811	0	242,009	0
Guam	Yes	0	5		1
Hawaii	Yes		1,151		
Idaho	Yes		71		
Illinois	Yes	2,480	10,938		501,733
Indiana	Yes			na	
Iowa	No				
Kansas	Yes	3,255	2		
Kentucky	Yes		18,782		2,023
Louisiana	Yes		3,889		
Maine	No				
Maryland	Yes		52,296		184
Massachusetts	No				
Michigan	No			-	
Minnesota	Yes	2,055	171	2,047	
Mississippi	Yes	5,350			
Missouri	Yes		147		
Montana	Yes		4,685		
Nebraska	Yes	12,432	0	12,431	
Nevada	No				
New Hampshire	No				
New Jersey	Yes	1	11,514		
New Mexico	Yes	142	497		
New York	No			na	na
North Carolina	Yes		16,638		
North Dakota	No				
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	Yes	39,540	4,200		
Oklahoma	Yes	2,690	2,690		
Oregon	No	4,450	-	19	
Pennsylvania	Yes	1,483,444	38,733	702,360	
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	Yes		7,292	na	na
South Carolina	Yes	56,518	b		
South Dakota	No				
Tennessee	Yes	na	71,803		
Texas	No				
Utah	Yes	5,083	0		
Vermont	No			na	na
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	Yes	0	3,416	333,787	
Washington	No				
West Virginia	Yes	0	3,027	na	na
Wisconsin	No				
Wyoming	Yes	0	169		

Table 20a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. The number of sealing/expungement requests approved or denied does not equal the total number of requests received, as not all requested and received requests were processed during the reporting period.
- b. Sealed and expunged records are counted together as one number.



Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2020

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. 2019-RU-BX-K001 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. **Please note: Completion of the survey is voluntary; however, doing so is a special condition placed on all National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) awards.**

If you use the online survey tool, accessible at <http://www.searchgroup.org/surveys/repository/>, to enter 2020 data, you can view previously submitted 2018 data for comparison purposes. Where applicable, your state's 2018 responses are displayed in color within each section of the online survey. It is hoped that this information will help you complete the survey more accurately and efficiently. **The cover letter provides the password to gain access to your state's online survey.** Direct your questions or comments to SEARCH staff Dennis DeBacco at 775-412-1950 or dennis@search.org.

If it is more convenient, you may request a PDF copy of the survey, complete it manually, and fax (916-392-8440) or e-mail it to the attention of Dennis DeBacco at dennis@search.org. **The deadline for survey submission is April 14, 2021.**

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

1. All reported data should be for calendar year 2020, or as of December 31, 2020.
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 2018 survey.
6. If a question is not applicable to your repository, **please note the question number and indicate "NA" in the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.**

Burden Statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The survey will be sent to criminal history repositories in 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The average time required for each agency to complete the survey is estimated at 6.5 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, 2020? **Tables 1 & 2**

- (a) Automated records _____ *(include subjects whose records are partially automated)*
- (b) Manual records _____
- (c) Total records _____ (a+b)

2. Fingerprints processed in 2020: **1a**

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of 2020 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 2020?			(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)? **5**

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

No

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

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

(c) Does your state’s criminal history repository employ an Interstate Identification Index (III) multi-state record indicator flag?

Yes No

(d) If yes, as of December 31, 2020, how many subjects in your state’s criminal history records database have out-of-state records? _____

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

4. (a) As of December 31, 2020, did your repository conduct “lights out” processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention)? *If no, skip to question 5.* **5d**

Yes No

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

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

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

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

Yes No

(b) How many active records were in the state protection order record database as of December 31, 2020?

_____ records

(c) In 2020, 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

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

- Yes
- No

(e) In 2020, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a protection order and entry of the information into the FBI-NCIC Protection Order File?

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

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

- Yes
- No

(b) In 2020, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a warrant and entry of the information into the state warrant file?

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

(c) How many records were in the state warrant database as of December 31, 2020?

_____ records

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

Felony warrants _____

Misdemeanor warrants _____

Other (*explain*) _____

(e) In 2020, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a warrant and entry of the information into the FBI-NCIC Wanted Person file? **4a**

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

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

- Sex offender registry
- Orders of protection
- Wanted persons/warrants
- Retained applicant prints
- Firearm registration
- Domestic violence incident reports
- Other (*specify*) _____

8. (a) Does your repository conduct routine internal data quality audits? *If no, skip to question 9.* **5b**

- Yes No

(b) How frequently?

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

9. (a) Does your repository conduct routine external data quality audits of contributing agencies? (E.g., inspecting samples of records maintained to determine if they have been submitted to the repository and/or checking to see if the information housed by the repository matches that maintained by contributing agencies.) *If no, skip to question 10.*

- Yes No

(b) How frequently?

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

10. (a) Does your agency have any CCH performance reporting tools (dashboards, reports, etc.) that enable you and your staff to regularly monitor submissions by contributing agencies (e.g., courts, prosecutors and corrections)? **5c**

- Yes No

(b) If yes, which metrics do you monitor? (*Check all that apply.*)

- Number of arrests reported by agency
- Arrests that are missing dispositions
- Time from arrest to disposition
- Number of dispositions reported by law enforcement agencies
- Number of dispositions reported by prosecutors
- Number of dispositions reported by courts
- Dispositions that cannot be linked to a corresponding arrest
- Date of disposition to when it is reported to the state repository

11. (a) Does your agency send reports of missing arrests and/or dispositions to contributing agencies? (*Check all that apply.*)

- Yes No

(b) If yes, which agencies? (*Check all that apply.*)

- Law enforcement agencies
- Prosecutors
- Courts
- Other (*briefly describe*) _____

12. (a) Does your agency make data quality metrics available to contributing agencies (e.g., dashboards showing missing arrests and dispositions, number of records submitted and rejected, etc.)? (*Check all that apply.*) **5d**

- Yes No

(b) If yes, which agencies? (*Check all that apply.*)

- Law enforcement agencies
- Prosecutors
- Courts
- Other (*briefly describe*) _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION II: ARREST/FINGERPRINT REPORTING, RECORD ENTRY AND REMOVAL

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

1. How many felony arrests were reported to your repository during calendar year 2020?

_____ arrests **8**

2. How many arrest fingerprints were submitted to your repository during 2020? (a+b+c = d)

(a) _____ via livescan **10**

(b) _____ via cardscan

(c) _____ hard copy fingerprints

(d) _____ = total arrest fingerprints

3. (a) As of December 31, 2020, was there a backlog of arrest fingerprint cards to be entered into the AFIS database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)? *If no, skip to question 4.* **10a**

Yes No

(b) How many arrest fingerprint cards were backlogged? _____

Size of arrest fingerprint card backlog as of December 31, 2020, is not available

(c) What is the age of the backlogged arrest information?

1 month or less

2–6 months

7–12 months

More than 1 year

4. For the year ending on December 31, 2020, what percentage of arrest fingerprint records received by the repository were rejected for poor quality? _____ % **10**

5. Mobile technology

(a) Are agencies in your state using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for identification purposes? **10c**

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

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

Yes No

Number of searches conducted in 2020 _____

Number of hits in 2020 _____

6. Law enforcement agency submissions

(a) Number of law enforcement agencies that submit arrest prints via livescan (including agencies without livescan devices that receive livescan services from agencies that do have that equipment, such as a sheriff that provides booking services for multiple local police departments) **8a** _____

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

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

(d) Percentage of arrest prints submitted via livescan during 2020 _____ %

7. Do local law enforcement agencies in your state routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting? This includes issuance of a notice to appear when a person is charged with a crime, but is not fingerprinted prior to a court appearance. **9**
- Yes, only for violations
 - Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors
 - Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies
 - No (*skip to question 9*)
8. If local law enforcement agencies in your state routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting, is there a law or policy requiring the courts to order persons who have not been fingerprinted to do so prior to or after an initial court hearing? **9a**
- Yes, by law (*Check all that apply.*)
 - only for violations
 - for both violations and misdemeanors
 - for all criminal offenses, including felonies
 - Yes, by policy or administrative rule (*Check all that apply.*)
 - only for violations
 - for both violations and misdemeanors
 - for all criminal offenses, including felonies
 - No
9. Does your state have a statewide criminal citation file? (*Note: this does not include traffic citation files.*) **9**
- Yes
 - Number of criminal citations contained in file as of December 31, 2020 _____
 - Number of citation records added to file during 2020 _____
 - No
10. (a) Upon receiving a Death Certificate from an authorized source, does your repository remove a decedent's criminal history record from your state's criminal history file? **9b**
- Yes No
- (b) If yes, how many deceased persons records were removed from your state's criminal history records database in 2020? _____
- (c) Are fingerprints of the decedent required before a record can be removed?
- Yes No

11. (a) Does your state repository purge its criminal history database of records when the subject of the record reaches a certain age (e.g., 99 years old)?

Yes No

(b) If yes, at what age? _____

(c) Is there a requirement to determine if an age-qualified subject has had new information recently posted to his/her criminal history record that would cause the record to remain on file regardless of the record subject's age? (E.g., new information posted within 1 year, 5 years, 10 years, etc.)

Yes No

(d) How many records of age-qualified subjects were purged from your criminal history file in 2020? _____

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.) **6b**

Yes No

2. (a) How many final case dispositions
did your repository receive during 2020? **6 & 6a** _____ dispositions

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

Of the dispositions forwarded to the FBI:

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

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

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

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

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

referred to as “charge matching.”

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

- Cycle matching
- Charge matching

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

(a) Arrests entered within past 5 years _____ %

(b) Arrests in the entire database _____ %

(c) Felony charges _____ %

5. (a) Of the dispositions received at the repository during 2020, 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? **7a** _____ %

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

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

6. (a) As of December 31, 2020, 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.) **7**

- Yes
- No (skip to question 6d)

(b) How many court disposition records were:

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

(c) What percentage of dispositions was reported in 2020 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

Other (please explain)_____

7. In 2020, 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? **7b**

1 day or less

2–7 days

8–90 days

91–180 days

181–365 days

More than 1 year

8. In 2020, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of final felony court disposition information by the repository and entry of that information into the criminal history record database?

1 day or less

2–7 days

8–30 days

31–90 days

91–180 days

181–365 days

More than 1 year

9. (a) As of December 31, 2020, was your state using any livescan devices in courtrooms/courthouses to link positive identifications with dispositions? *If no, skip to question 10.* **12**

Yes No

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

_____ devices

10. (a) As of December 31, 2020, 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 the repository, including dispositions that could not be matched to a criminal history record within 48 hours of receipt at the repository)? *If no, skip to question 11.*

Yes No

(b) How many unprocessed or partially processed court case dispositions did you have?

11. (a) Does the repository receive any final case disposition information (e.g., decline to proceed) from local prosecutors? *If no, skip to question 11c.* **6c**

Yes No

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

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

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

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

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

Yes No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION IV: NONCRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

BACKGROUND CHECKS

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

Yes No

- (b) How are fees allocated?

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

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

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

FINGERPRINT-BASED SEARCHES

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

If no, skip to question 4. **11**

- Yes No

(b) Is this service provided by?

- A single vendor Multiple vendors

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

- Yes, Fee \$ _____ No

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

4. (a) Total number of noncriminal justice fingerprints

submitted to the repository via livescan during 2020 **10b** _____

(b) Total number of noncriminal justice fingerprints

submitted to the repository via cardscan during 2020 _____

(c) Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints

submitted via livescan during 2020 _____ %

(d) Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints

submitted via cardscan during 2020 _____ %

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

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

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

_____ %

7. Does the repository attempt to locate missing disposition information before responding to a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice inquiry?
 Yes No

NAME-BASED SEARCHES

8. How many name-based noncriminal justice background checks did your repository perform in 2018? (a+b+c+d = e) **13**
- (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? **18**
 Yes No
10. Are fees involved for Internet access for the general public (not including any registration or account fees)?
 Yes, Fee \$ _____ No

BULK SALE OF CRIMINAL HISTORY DATA

11. (a) Do you provide bulk copies of criminal history records to private background check companies? **16**
 Yes No
- (b) If so, how are data provided? (Check all that apply.)
- One-time data extractions
- Subscriptions
- Other (briefly describe) _____
- (c) If a subscription service is offered, how frequently are subscriptions updated/validated?
- Annual updates
- Monthly updates
- Weekly Updated

Other (*briefly describe*) _____

12. How are private background check companies notified if records have been sealed/expunged or are otherwise no longer considered public records? (*Check all that apply.*) **16a**

Email

Website

Mail

Other (*briefly describe*) _____

13. What are the legal obligations on the part of private background check companies to update records received from the state CCH repository?

Updates must be made within 7 days

Updates must be made with 30 days

Updates must be made quarterly

Other (*briefly describe*) _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION V: RECORD SEALING AND EXPUNGEMENTS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

Record sealing and record expungement definitions and practices vary widely across the states. For the purpose of answering questions in this section, the following definitions apply.

Sealed Record: Record is restricted from public access (if such access is available in your state) and is generally unavailable for employment and licensing purposes. Sealed records may be accessed on a limited basis – e.g., criminal justice employment, law enforcement investigations, research purposes etc.

Expunged Record: All hard copy and electronic information about the arrest is destroyed/obliterated. No information about the arrest or disposition is retained, and it is therefore unavailable for any purpose once expunged.

Since all states have some degree of automatic sealing or expungement of juvenile records, the following questions only apply to adult criminal history records.

1. Do you have statutes and/or policies that define procedures for criminal history record sealing and/or expungement? **20**
 - Yes, sealing only
 - Yes, expungement only
 - Yes, both sealing and expungement
 - No

2. If a record is sealed, is it still accessible for research purposes?
 - Yes No

3. How are requests to seal/expunge records received? *(Check all that apply.)*
 - In-person

- Mail
- Fax
- Online Portal/Website
- System-to-system request (e.g., courts submit requests from their RMS to the repository)
- Other (describe) _____

4. (a) Does your repository track the number of sealing/expungement requests it received in 2020? **20a**

- Yes No

(b) If yes, how many requests to seal records were received in 2020? _____

(c) If yes, how many requests to expunge records were received in 2020? _____

5. (a) Does your repository track the number of sealing/expungement requests it approved in 2020? **n/r**

- Yes No

(b) If yes, how many records were sealed in 2020? _____

(c) If yes, how many records were expunged in 2020? _____

6. (a) Does your repository track the number of sealing/expungement requests it denied in 2020? **n/r**

- Yes No

(b) If yes, how many requests to seal records were denied in 2020? _____

(c) If yes, how many requests to expunge records were denied in 2020? _____

7. What are the most common reasons that requests to seal/expunge records are denied? (Check all that apply.) **n/r**

- Offense/crime for which the request is made is not eligible for sealing or expungement
- Individual's criminal history makes him/her ineligible
- Outstanding fines, fees, restitution, etc.
- Insufficient time has passed since the offense/conviction occurred
- Failure to provide necessary documentation to support the request
- Other (describe) _____

AUTOMATIC SEALING AND EXPUNGEMENT

Some states have adopted laws and/or policies to automatically seal/expunge records — i.e., where the subject of the record does not have to file a petition to have the record sealed or expunged. Questions 8–10 are only concerned with automatic sealing and expungements.

8. In 2020, were any records automatically sealed/expunged in your state? **n/r**

- Yes, sealing only
- Yes, expungement only
- Yes, both sealing and expungement
- No

9. How many adult records were automatically sealed in 2020? _____ **20a**

10. How many adult records were automatically expunged in 2020? _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: