

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Criminal Justice Information Policy

Survey of Criminal History Information Systems

125620

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(Revised January 1991)

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March 1991, NCJ-125620

125620

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National Institute of Justice

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Acknowledgments. This report was prepared by SEARCH Group, Inc., Gary L. Bush, Chairman, and Gary R. Cooper, Executive Director. The project director and author of the report was Sheila J. Barton, Director, Law and Policy Program. Paul L. Woodard, Senior Counsel, assisted with the project and designed the survey instrument with assistance from Seth Jacobs, Director, Research and Statistics Program. Data programming assistance was provided by Julie Gutierrez, Manager, Software Services, and Jon Johnson, Systems Specialist. The federal project monitor was Carol G. Kaplan, Chief, Federal Statistics and Information Policy Branch, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Special thanks to Bureau of Justice Statistics staff members Dr. Allen Beck, Thomas E. Hester, and Bernard E. Shipley for assistance throughout the project.

Report of work performed under BJS Cooperative Agreement No. 90-BJ-CX-K004, awarded to SEARCH Group, Inc., 7311 Greenhaven Drive, Suite 145, Sacramento, California 95831. Contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Bureau of Justice Statistics or the U.S. Department of Justice.

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Preface

This report presents the results of a survey of State criminal history record repositories conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by SEARCH Group, Inc. in February 1990. The survey represents a comprehensive review of the nation's criminal history systems and establishes a baseline against which future advances can be measured. All 50 States and the District of Columbia participated in the survey.

Findings of the survey are presented in a series of tables and summary highlights. Taken together, the tables describe the overall quality of criminal history information maintained at the State central repositories as of the end of 1989. Specific tables describe the number of criminal records maintained, the level of automation, the extent to which records include disposition data, State reporting requirements and audit experiences, and the procedures used by States to improve the quality of their data. Separate tables address State participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III) and State policies and practices relating to presale record checks on potential firearm purchasers.

BJS hopes that the report will be useful to State criminal history repository administrators, criminal justice practitioners, Federal and State policymakers, and interested researchers. BJS gratefully acknowledges the contributions of each of the State criminal history repository administrators who provided data for the survey.

Highlights

Status of State repository criminal history record files, 1989

Overview of State criminal history record systems, 1989 (Table 1):

- Forty-seven States and the District of Columbia have automated some records in either the criminal history record file or the master name index.
- Ten States (Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington) have fully automated both the criminal history record file and the master name index.
- Three States (Maine, Mississippi, West Virginia) have no automated criminal history information.
- Forty-four States have master name indexes which contain names of all record subjects in the criminal history file.
- Eleven States report that 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Twenty-three States representing 51% of the nation's population report that 70% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Thirteen States currently flag some or all felony convictions in their criminal history databases.

- An additional 28 States collect sufficient data to flag at least some previously unflagged felony convictions.

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1989 (Table 2):

- Over 45.6 million subjects (individual offenders) were in the criminal history files of the State criminal history repositories on December 31, 1989.
- Sixty percent of the criminal history records maintained by the State criminal history repositories are automated.
- Most States have experienced a growth in the size of their criminal history files since 1984; five States have smaller criminal history files than they did in 1984.
- The largest growth in file size over the five-year period occurred in Connecticut with a 703% increase followed by Louisiana with a 454% increase. The greatest reduction in size occurred in the State of Idaho where the criminal history file has decreased by 23%.

Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1989 (Table 3):

- Over 3.5 million final dispositions were reported in 1989 to the 34 State criminal history repositories providing data in response to this question. The responding States represent 72% of the nation's population.

- In contrast, less than two million final dispositions were reported to the 30 States providing data in 1983. Responding States represented 59% of the nation's population.

- All but five States reporting data for both 1983 and 1989 showed an increase in the number of final dispositions reported to the State criminal history repository.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1989 (Table 4):

- Forty-seven States and the District of Columbia have at least some automated criminal history information (either the criminal history file or the master name index).
- Three States (Maine, Mississippi, West Virginia) have no automated criminal history information.
- Ten States (Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington) have fully automated criminal history information, including the master name index.
- Of those States maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the manual record is subsequently automated in 27 States. In five States, the new information is added to the manual file. In one State, Delaware, only the new arrest information is automated. In Arkansas, since July 1, 1990, the offender's entire record is automated.

Data required by State law to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1989 (Table 5):

- Thirty-two States and the District of Columbia require prosecutors to report to State criminal history repositories their decisions to decline prosecution in criminal cases.
- Forty-one States and the District of Columbia require felony courts to report the dispositions of felony cases to the State criminal history repository.
- State prison admission and release information on felony cases must, by statute, be reported to the State criminal history repository in 36 States.
- Admission and release data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must, by statute, be reported to the State criminal history repository in 23 States.
- The reporting of probation and parole information to the State criminal history repository is statutorily mandated in 30 States and the District of Columbia. Although the figures are identical for both probation and parole, the States show some variation in their requirements; Nevada and West Virginia mandate reporting of probation data, but not parole data, while Arkansas and Florida require just the opposite.

Arrests records with fingerprints, 1989 (Table 6):

- During 1989, over 6 million arrest fingerprint cards were submitted to the State criminal history repositories.
- All except two States (Alaska, Vermont) have legal requirements that fingerprints and arrest data for felony arrests must be submitted to the State criminal history repository.
- In 45 States, less than 25% of the arrest fingerprint cards are returned as unacceptable; nine of those States retain all arrest fingerprint submissions.
- In 27 States, 10% or less of the rejected fingerprints are resubmitted.
- Thirty-eight States representing 83% of the nation's population report that 100% of arrest events (case cycles) in the criminal history file are fingerprint supported.

Completeness of data in State criminal history repository

Arrest data

Arrest records with fingerprints, 1989 (Table 6):

- All except two States (Alaska, Vermont) have legal requirements that fingerprints and arrest data for felony arrests must be submitted to the State criminal history repository.

Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1989 (Table 7):

- The nation is nearly equally divided between States that require law enforcement agencies to notify the State criminal history repository when an arrested person is released without formal charging but after the fingerprints have been obtained and submitted: 24 States require agencies to notify the State criminal history repository, while 25 States have no such requirement. In Michigan and North Carolina, police must release or charge a suspect *prior* to sending fingerprints to the State criminal history repository.
- Among States required to notify the State criminal history repository when an arrested person is not formally charged, reporting varies significantly throughout the nation, ranging from less than 1% in Alabama, Arkansas, and Maine to 100% in Georgia and Vermont. Three States indicate reporting rates of 10%; three others in the 50-60% range; and four at 75-90%.

Disposition data

Overview of State criminal history record systems, 1989 (Table 1):

- Eleven States report that 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- Twenty-three States representing 51% of the nation's population report that 70% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1989 (Table 8):

- A majority of the States, a total of 35, report that dispositions in 50% or more of the felony cases in their States are received by the State criminal history repositories. Six States (Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Vermont) estimate that they receive notice in 100% of the cases.
- Of the respondents indicating that there is either a legal requirement for prosecutors to notify the State criminal history record repository of declinations to prosecute or where the information is reported voluntarily, over half of the repositories, a total of 18 repositories, estimate that they receive notice in 50% or more of such cases.
- In the 19 States where there is a legal requirement that fingerprints be obtained of persons who are brought to court by summons on felony charges and have not previously been fingerprinted in connection with the case or where such information is submitted voluntarily, nine States estimate that in 50% or more of the cases where the offender is *convicted* after summons, fingerprints are actually obtained and submitted to the repository. Ten States

report that 10% or less are actually obtained and submitted to the repository.

- In the 10 States where there is a legal requirement that fingerprints be obtained of persons who are brought to court by summons on felony charges and have not previously been fingerprinted in connection with the case or where such information is submitted voluntarily, four States reporting data estimate that in 50% or more of the cases where the accused is *not* convicted after summons, fingerprints are actually obtained and submitted to the repository. Six States report that 10% or less are actually obtained and submitted to the repository.

Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1989 (Table 9):

- Expungements: Twenty-four States and the District of Columbia have statutes which provide for the expungement of felony convictions. In nine States, the record is destroyed by the State criminal history repository. In 16 States, the record is retained with the action noted.
- Setting aside of convictions: Thirty-five States and the District of Columbia have statutes which provide for setting aside felony convictions. In 30 States, the record is retained with the action noted; three States destroy the record; the District of Columbia returns the record to the originating court; Oregon seals the record; and in Florida no action is presently taken, although the

respondent indicate that their intention is to retain the record with the action noted.

- Pardons: Forty-seven States have statutes which provide for the awarding of a pardon. In 40 of these States, the criminal history record will be retained with the action noted. South Dakota destroys the record of offenders who are pardoned; Massachusetts seals the record. Vermont returns the record to the Governor's office; and in Florida no action is presently taken, although the respondent indicated that their intention is to retain the record with the action noted.

- Restoration of civil rights: Thirty-five States have legal provisions for the restoration of a convicted felon's civil rights. In the majority of those States, a total of 30, the record is retained with the action noted on the record. In Massachusetts, the record is sealed. In Washington, the record is returned to the submitting agency. In Florida, no action is presently taken, although the respondent indicated that their intention is to retain the record with the action noted.

Correctional data

Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1989 (Table 10):

- In 35 States, there is a legal requirement (State statute or State administrative regulation having the force of law) that the State prison system must fingerprint admitted prisoners and send the fingerprints to the State criminal history repository.

- Less than half of the States, a total of 21, have the same legal requirement for reporting by local jails.

- In 41 States where State correctional facilities are legally required to report information or the information is reported voluntarily, respondents estimate that in at least 90% of the cases, admission information is reported to the State repository. In 35 of those States, the estimates are that 100% of the admissions are reported to State repository. Only one State, Washington, estimates that fewer than 50% of the admissions are reported to the State repository.

- For reporting from local jails where required by law or completed voluntarily, nine States report that 90% or more of the admissions are reported to the State repositories.

- In 46 of the States, fingerprints received from State and local correctional facilities are processed by the State criminal history record repository to establish positive identification of incarcerated offenders and to ensure that correctional information is linked to the proper records.

Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1989 (Table 11):

- Of the 32 States where reporting of probation data is legally required or voluntarily reported, nine estimate that 100% of the cases in which probation is ordered are reported to the State criminal history repository. An additional 14 States report that in at least 50%

of the cases, the State central repository receives probation information. Nine States estimate that probation information is reported in 40% or less of the cases.

- Fifteen of the States where reporting of parole data is legally required or voluntarily reported, estimate that parole information is reported in 100% of the cases. In an additional 11 States, parole information is reported in at least 50% of the cases. Four States report receiving parole information in 40% or less of the cases.

Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository

Arrests

Average number of days to process arrest and disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1989 (Table 12):

- The average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints by the State criminal history repositories is 11, ranging from less than one day in the District of Columbia (where the Metropolitan Police Department is both the repository and the arresting agency) up to 42 days in Washington.

- The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the master name index by the State criminal history repositories is 29, ranging from less than one day in North Dakota to 365 days in Louisiana.

- The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry into the criminal history databases is 29, ranging from a matter of hours (8 hours in North Dakota) to one year (365 days in Louisiana).

- Ten States indicate that they have backlogs in the processing of the arrest fingerprints (entry into the criminal history database).

Dispositions

- The average number of days between the final trial court dispositions and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repositories is 48, ranging from two days in Massachusetts (where the criminal history record is maintained by the court system) to 180 days in Florida and Utah.

- The average number of days between receipt of final trial court dispositions by the State criminal history repository and entry into the criminal history databases is 79, ranging from less than one day in North Dakota to 952 days in Georgia.

- Fifteen States indicate that they have backlogs in entering dispositions into the criminal history databases.

Admissions to correctional facilities

Average number of days to process disposition and correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1989 (Table 13):

- The average number of days between admission of offenders to State correctional facilities and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 14, ranging from 0 in the District of Columbia (where information is entered into the system as it occurs) to up to 90 days in Ohio.
- The average number of days between admission of offenders to local jails and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 25, ranging from 0 in the District of Columbia to up to 365 days in Indiana.
- The average number of days between receipt of correctional admissions information by the State criminal history repository and entry into the criminal history databases is 31, ranging from less than one day in North Dakota to 540 days in Florida.
- Seven States indicate that they have backlogs in entering the correctional information into the criminal history databases.

Procedures to improve data quality

Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1989 (Table 14):

- Approximately half of the States which have the capability of generating lists of arrests in the criminal history database for which final dispositions have not been recorded, presently generate such lists as a means of monitoring disposition reporting.
- Twenty-nine States and the District of Columbia report using field visits to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.
- Thirty-six States generate form letters as an method of encouraging complete arrest and disposition reporting.
- Thirty-one States and the District of Columbia use telephone calls to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.
- Other States report using newsletters, audits, training, and statewide communication networks to request dispositions, as mechanisms to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

Linking of arrests and dispositions

Methods used to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 1989 (Table 15):

- Thirty-eight States and the District of Columbia utilize methods for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information which also permit the linking of dispositions to particular and/or specific counts.
- All States report using at least one of the following methods for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information on criminal history records, and nearly every State indicates their use of multiple mechanisms to ensure linkage. The figures presented below, consequently, greatly exceed the total number of States responding to this survey.
 - Thirty-three States and the District of Columbia employ a unique tracking number for individual subject.
 - Twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia use a unique arrest event identifier to link disposition and arrest/charge information on State criminal history records.
 - Twenty States utilize a unique charge identifier in linking disposition and arrest/charge information.

— Thirty-four States use the arrest date, while 38 States use the subject's name as a method to link disposition information with arrest/charge information.

— Twenty-seven States report using the subject's name and the reporting agency's case number as the mechanism to link disposition information and arrest/charge information.

— Individual States also report using Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) case numbers, placing fingerprints on the disposition, date of birth and social security number, fingerprint tapes, FBI numbers, the placement of case numbers on arrest cards and the use of a unique control number on combination arrest/disposition forms as additional mechanisms to ensure secure linkage of disposition information and arrest/charge information on State criminal history records.

Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information and arrest information in the criminal history database, 1989 (Table 16):

- Thirty-four States report that they sometimes receive final court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database. The States vary considerably in the percentage of court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database, ranging from less than 3% in Connecticut to 100% in Colorado. Although the average for the 34 States that report a

figure is 17.5%, 15 States report that 5% or fewer of their final court dispositions cannot be linked.

- Twenty-seven States report that they sometimes receive correctional information that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database. The States vary considerably in the percentage of correctional information that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database, ranging from less than 1% in Michigan to 30-40% in Colorado. Although the average for the 27 States that report a figure is 7.7%, 19 States report that 5% or fewer of their correctional information cannot be linked.

- The States use a variety of procedures when a linkage cannot be established. Five States create "dummy" arrest segments from court disposition records; seven States create "dummy" court segments from custody records; ten States enter court information into the database without any linkage to a prior arrest; nine States enter custody information into the database without any linkage to a prior court disposition; 24 States do not enter the unlinked court information; 16 States do not enter the unlinked custody information, and 11 States utilize other procedures, most frequently (i.e., in six States) by returning the information to the originating or contributing agency.

Other data quality procedures

Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1989 (Table 17):

- In order to prevent the entry and storage of inaccurate data and to detect and correct inaccurate entries in the criminal history database, almost all States, a total of 45 and the District of Columbia, complete a manual review of incoming source documents or reports.

- Other methods used most frequently include computer edit and verification programs employed by 34 States and manual review of transcripts before dissemination performed in 30 States.

- Manual double-checking before data entry is completed in 15 States.

- Twelve States generate error lists which are returned to the reporting agencies.

- Eleven States perform random sample comparisons of the State criminal history repository files with stored documents.

- Eleven States use various methods, such as periodic audits of reporting agencies or of the repository and matching of data between State and FBI fingerprints.

Audits

Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1989 (Table 18):

- Forty-four State criminal history repositories maintain transaction logs to provide an audit trail of all inquiries, responses and record updates or modifications.
- Only a minority, a total of 17, States report that the State criminal history repository or some other agency performed random sample audits of user agencies to ensure accuracy and completeness of repository records and to ensure that the agencies comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 1989 (Table 19):

- During the past five years, an audit of the State criminal history repository's database (other than ongoing systematic sampling) has been conducted in only 11 States to determine the level of accuracy and completeness of the criminal history file.
- Of the States where audits have been performed, in three States, the repository conducted its own audit; in seven States, another agency, either another State agency or a private organization, conducted the audit; and in one State, Virginia, both the repository and another agency conducted the audit.
- In nine of the 11 States where audits were conducted, changes were made as a result of the audit to improve data quality.

- An increasing number of States, a total of 24 and the District of Columbia, plan or have scheduled data quality audits of the State criminal history repository for the next three years.

- A majority of the States, 35, currently have initiatives underway (or planned for the near future) at the repository or at contributing agencies to improve data quality.

Participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III)

State participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III) (Table 20):

- Twenty States report that they currently participate (contribute arrest information to be used in the index) in the Interstate Identification Index (III). The remaining 30 States and the District of Columbia do not presently participate.
- Among the 20 participating States, an average of 52% of their criminal history files are available to III, ranging from 20% in Missouri and Pennsylvania to 100% in Colorado.
- Among the 31 non-participating jurisdictions, 22 States plan to participate in III within five years. Six States and the District of Columbia do not plan to participate within the next five years, and future plans for participation are unknown in the three remaining States.

- The most frequently cited reason for not participating in III is "Insufficient resources to convert records/system", which 17 jurisdictions cite.

- Eight States and the District of Columbia cite "Too few automated records" as one of their reasons for not participating in III.

- Eight States do not presently meet III standards.

- Five States report incompatible software or hardware as reasons underlying their current inability to participate in III.

- Other reasons cited for non-participation include "incompatible record formats" (two States); "no hardware or software" (two States); legal/policy considerations" (one State); and "lack of personnel resources" (one State).

Presale criminal history record checks on potential firearms purchasers

Procedures for presale criminal history record checks on potential firearms purchasers, 1989 (Table 21):

- Twenty States and the District of Columbia report that they currently conduct records checks of their State criminal history repository in connection with the sale of firearms.

- Four States and the District of Columbia require State criminal history repository records checks on purchasers of all firearms; ten States require checks for handgun sales only; and six States require records checks for the purchase of handguns or other specially designated firearms.

- The number of pre-firearm-sale record checks conducted in 1989 ranged from fewer than 200 in North Carolina (fingerprint searches only) to an estimated 333,000 in California. Six States report 20,000-40,000 record checks in 1989, while three reported more than 150,000 (Pennsylvania with 159,800, Illinois, with an estimated 200,000, and California).

- All States conducting records checks examine State criminal history repository records. In addition, two States (New Jersey and New York) also check FBI Identification Division records. Ten States augment their record checks by also checking III, three of which also check NCIC hot files. Oregon also checks the Western Identification Network (WIN) for firearms purchasers.

- The fees charged for conducting records checks for potential firearms purchasers vary among the six States reporting information and by the complexity of the search procedure. Name search fees range from \$2.00 in Virginia to \$8.00 in New Jersey. The fees for fingerprint searching range from \$3.00 in Ohio to \$29.00 in New York.

- Conducting records checks on firearms purchasers is viewed as a criminal justice activity by 14 States and the District of Columbia and as a noncriminal justice activity by six States. Whether the activity is viewed as criminal justice or noncriminal justice may have an impact on the public accessibility of the information depending on each State's laws.

Search methods used in conducting criminal history checks on potential firearms purchasers, 1989 (Table 22):

- Thirteen States conduct records checks on firearms purchasers based on name and date of birth (DOB) only. Pennsylvania augments this data with the social security number.

- New York and North Carolina conduct the records search based solely on the fingerprints of the potential firearms purchaser, while six other States conduct fingerprint searches only if identification is *not* made with prior name and DOB search.

- All States have minimum data elements which must be submitted to conduct the records search, the most frequent of which is name and DOB (required in 19 States). Five States augment these requirements by adding sex and race as required minimum data elements, and New Jersey requires in addition the purchaser's social security number. Two States require the name only (Maryland and Ohio), while the District of Columbia require name, sex and race.

- All but four of the 22 States that conduct records searches on firearms purchasers use the computer-based soundex searching capability. This enables the computer to identify likely candidates based on the phonetic sound of the name, rather than only identical spelling.

- The statutes of 14 States authorize the release of information to individual firearms dealers, although three of the States may release data only to in-State firearms dealers.

Data tables

Table 1. Overview of State criminal history record systems, 1989

State	Percent of record subjects in master name index	Fully automated master name index	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file		Percent of arrests in database which have final dispositions recorded		System flags subjects with felony convictions	System has information to identify unflagged felony convictions
			Total	Automated	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years		
Total			45,676,400	27,421,500				
Alabama	100%	Yes	1,000,000	500,000	<30%	...		All
Alaska	100	Yes	143,000	123,000	33	33%		All
Arizona	100	Yes	742,100	285,500	...	...	Some	Some
Arkansas	100	No	580,000	0 ^a	20	30		
California	100	Yes	4,500,000	3,000,000	75	85	Some	All
Colorado	100%	Yes	489,000	489,000	10%	10%		
Connecticut	100	Yes	401,400	230,700	...	95		
Delaware	95	No	600,000	500,000	35	...		Some
District of Columbia	100	No	427,000	0	...	...
Florida	100	Yes	2,427,900	2,297,900	49	47	Some	Some
Georgia	100%	Yes	1,055,000	1,055,000	43% ^b	40% ^b		
Hawaii	100	Yes	270,500	270,500	...	70		All
Idaho	100	Yes	105,000	105,000	50	40	All	
Illinois	86	No	2,152,300	1,852,300	50	50	All	
Indiana	100	Yes	670,000	70,000	...	...		Some
Iowa	100%	Yes	300,000	130,000	75%	80%		
Kansas	100	Yes	520,000	15,000	...	77		Some
Kentucky	70	No	535,100	385,100	...	...		Some
Louisiana	100	Yes	1,449,000	484,000	...	...		All
Maine	68	No*	270,000	0	90	95		Some
Maryland	100%	Yes	649,300	449,300	...	60-82%		Some
Massachusetts	...	Yes	5,039,800	1,039,800	100%	100		Some
Michigan	100	Yes	771,800	771,800	64	45		Some
Minnesota	100	Yes	190,600	115,600	65	80		All
Mississippi	100	No*	350,000	0	30	50		All
Missouri	100%	Yes	958,600	772,200	50%	75%		All
Montana	100	Yes	86,000	86,000	80	80		All
Nebraska	100	No	300,000	120,000	50	50		
Nevada	100	Yes	31,300	31,300	60	60		All
New Hampshire	100	Yes	155,000	144,000	35	75		All
New Jersey	100%	Yes	1,090,200	835,200	90%	80%		All
New Mexico	100	Yes	207,000	0	20	20		All
New York	88	Yes	3,812,100	3,108,700	80	75	All	
North Carolina	100	Yes	432,800	357,200	86	95	Some	Some
North Dakota	100	No	202,000	43,300	30	80		Some
Ohio	35%	No	2,315,700	586,700	45%	50%		
Oklahoma	100	Yes	500,000	165,000	...	...
Oregon	100	Yes	548,500	548,500	65	65	Some	Some
Pennsylvania	100	Yes	1,265,800	488,200	...	70	Some	All
Rhode Island	100	Yes	156,900	156,900	...	...		All
South Carolina	100%	Yes	572,900	500,900	72%	75%		Some
South Dakota	100	Yes	144,000	24,000	60	75	All	
Tennessee	100	No	500,000	0	...	...		Some
Texas	100	Yes	3,789,500	3,739,500	40	40		Some
Utah	100	Yes	430,200	330,200	50	70		All
Vermont	100%	Yes	118,000	0	80%	90%		All
Virginia	100	Yes	744,000	418,100	86	95	All	
Washington	100	Yes	474,100	474,100	40-50	40-50	Some	
West Virginia	100	No*	650,000	0	...	70		
Wisconsin	100	Yes	491,000	270,000	...	...	All	
Wyoming	100	Yes	62,000	52,000	60	60		Some

Note: Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The figures contained in the column "Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file" apply only to the

criminal history file, including partially automated files, and do not include the master name index. Final dispositions include release by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition.

* State is fully manual.
... Not available.

^aRespondent indicated that re-establishment of the Arkansas computerized criminal history file was scheduled to begin July 1, 1990.

^bRespondent indicated that this estimate for recorded dispositions does not include the .55 million backlogged final disposition reports.

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1984 and 1989

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 1984	Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 1989			Percent of automated files, 1989	Percent change in total, 1984-89
		Total	Manual file	Automated file		
Total	34,627,500 ^a	45,676,400	18,254,900	27,421,500	60%	
Alabama	900,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	50%	11%
Alaska	124,400	143,000	20,000	123,000	86	15
Arizona	500,400	742,100	456,600	285,500	39	48
Arkansas	550,100	580,000	580,000	0	0	5
California	3,600,000	4,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	67	25
Colorado	336,800	489,000	0	489,000	100%	45%
Connecticut	50,000	401,400	170,700	230,700	58	703
Delaware	206,000	600,000	100,000	500,000	83	191
District of Columbia	...	427,000	427,000	0	0	...
Florida	1,651,700	2,427,900	130,000	2,297,900	95	47
Georgia	782,000	1,055,000	0	1,055,000	100%	35%
Hawaii	203,600	270,500	0	270,500	100	33
Idaho	137,100	105,000	0	105,000	100	-23
Illinois	1,900,000	2,152,300	300,000	1,852,300	86	13
Indiana	375,000	670,000	600,000	70,000	10	79
Iowa	275,000	300,000	170,000	130,000	43%	9%
Kansas	400,000	520,000	505,000	15,000	3	30
Kentucky	297,000	535,100	150,000	385,100	72	80
Louisiana	261,400	1,449,000	965,000	484,000	33	454
Maine	285,000 ^b	270,000	270,000	0	0	-5
Maryland	250,000	649,300	200,000	449,300	69%	160%
Massachusetts	6,000,000	5,039,800	4,000,000	1,039,800	21	-16
Michigan	668,800	771,800	0	771,800	100	15
Minnesota	143,000	190,600	75,000	115,600	61	33
Mississippi	...	350,000	350,000	0	0	...
Missouri	503,000	958,600	186,400	772,200	81%	91%
Montana	70,700	86,000	0	86,000	100	22
Nebraska	180,000	300,000	180,000	120,000	40	67
Nevada	no repository	31,300	0	31,300	100	
New Hampshire	135,000	155,000	11,000	144,000	93	15
New Jersey	1,000,000	1,090,200	255,000	835,200	77%	9%
New Mexico	...	207,000	207,000	0	0	...
New York	4,000,000	3,812,100	703,400	3,108,700	82	-5
North Carolina	307,800	432,800	75,600	357,200	83	41
North Dakota	179,500	202,000	158,700	43,300	21	13
Ohio	1,641,300	2,315,700	1,729,000	586,700	25%	41%
Oklahoma	...	500,000	335,000	165,000	33	...
Oregon	337,600	548,500	0	548,500	100	63
Pennsylvania	1,053,300	1,265,800	777,600	488,200	39	20
Rhode Island	...	156,900	0	156,900	100	...
South Carolina	383,900	572,900	72,000	500,900	87%	49%
South Dakota	150,000	144,000	120,000	24,000	0	-6
Tennessee	...	500,000	500,000	0	0	...
Texas	3,001,000	3,789,500	50,000	3,739,500	99	26
Utah	226,300	430,200	100,000	330,200	77	90
Vermont	100,000	118,000	118,000	0	0%	18%
Virginia	570,000	744,000	325,900	418,100	56	31
Washington	275,000	474,100	0	474,100	100	72
West Virginia	192,100	650,000	650,000	0	0	238
Wisconsin	371,600	491,000	221,000	270,000	55	32
Wyoming	52,100	62,000	10,000	52,000	84	19

Note: The numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Numbers reported in the "Total" and "Automated file" columns include subjects whose records are partially automated, but do not include the master name index.
... Not available.

^aThis figure does not include the District of Columbia, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Tennessee for which 1984 data was not reported. It also does not include Nevada which did not have a repository in 1984. Except for Vermont, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in this column is taken from Bureau of Justice

Statistics, *Technical Report: State Criminal Records Repositories* (October 1985), Table 1. The numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

^bRespondent indicated in the current survey that this figure includes many records which have since been purged because the records contained only non-serious offenses.

Table 3. Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1989

State	Number of dispositions reported		Percent change, 1983-89
	1983	1989	
Alabama	...	35,000	
Alaska	16,600	40,800	146 %
Arizona	59,900	112,500	88
Arkansas	4,000	7,000	75
California	590,000	850,000	44
Colorado	24,600 ^a	...	
Connecticut	110,300	142,900	30%
Delaware	20,800	74,000	256
District of Columbia	...	...
Florida	171,300	110,000	-36
Georgia	...	260,000	
Hawaii	21,800	54,800	151%
Idaho	...	...
Illinois	...	135,000	
Indiana	30,900	20,000	-35
Iowa	...	23,000	
Kansas	24,700	28,900	17%
Kentucky	25,200	6,000	-76
Louisiana	19,500	30,000	54
Maine	15,000	30,000	100
Maryland	...	436,600	
Massachusetts	...	...
Michigan	54,700	...	
Minnesota	24,000	45,000	88%
Mississippi	...	...
Missouri	...	...
Montana	...	9,600	
Nebraska	16,200	12,400	-24%
Nevada	...	20,000	
New Hampshire	32,200	...	
New Jersey	95,600	200,000	109%
New Mexico	...	2,600	
New York	...	443,000	
North Carolina	50,000	60,000	20
North Dakota	2,300	4,000	74
Ohio	40,400	65,000	61%
Oklahoma	...	...
Oregon	50,400	...	
Pennsylvania	56,600	74,200	31
Rhode Island	...	...
South Carolina	62,400 ^a	...	
South Dakota	...	...
Tennessee	...	...
Texas	113,100	...	
Utah	20,000	...	
Vermont	...	18,700	
Virginia	104,400	141,600	36%
Washington	41,800	...	
West Virginia	12,800	38,000	197
Wisconsin	49,000	58,800	20
Wyoming	13,700	6,000	-56

Note: Final dispositions include release by the police without charging, decline to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition. Numbers reported are the results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Maine, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia for which corrected data was

submitted, the data in the column for 1983 is taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Technical Report: State Criminal Records Repositories* (October 1985), Table 3.

... Not available.

^aThe figure represents the number of dispositions during the fiscal year (July-June) rather than the calendar year 1983.

Table 4. Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1989

State	Master name index is automated	Criminal history file is automated	Prior manual record is automated if offender is re-arrested
Alabama	Yes	Partial	Yes
Alaska	Yes	Partial	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Partial	Yes
Arkansas	Partial	No	No ^a
California	Yes	Partial	No
Colorado	Yes	Yes	
Connecticut	Yes	Partial	Yes
Delaware	Partial	Partial	No ^b
District of Columbia	Partial	No	
Florida	Yes	Partial	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	
Idaho	Yes	Yes	
Illinois	Partial	Partial	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Partial	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Partial	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Partial	No
Kentucky	Partial	Partial	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Partial	Yes
Maine	No	No	
Maryland	Yes	Partial	...
Massachusetts	Yes	Partial	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes	
Minnesota	Yes	Partial	No
Mississippi	No	No	
Missouri	Yes	Partial	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	
Nebraska	Partial	Partial	Yes
Nevada	Yes	Yes	
New Hampshire	Yes	Partial	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Partial	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	No	No
New York	Yes	Partial	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Partial	Yes
North Dakota	Partial	Partial	Yes
Ohio	Partial	Partial	No
Oklahoma	Yes	Partial	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	
Pennsylvania	Yes	Partial	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	
South Carolina	Yes	Partial	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Partial	Yes ^c
Tennessee	Partial	No	
Texas	Yes	Partial	Yes
Utah	Yes	Partial	Yes
Vermont	Yes	No	
Virginia	Yes	Partial	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	
West Virginia	No	No	
Wisconsin	Yes	Partial	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Partial	Yes

... Not available.

^aAfter July 1, 1990, the offender's entire record will be subsequently automated.^bOnly the new arrest information is automated.^cBegan automating arrest data March 1990.

Table 5. Data required by State law to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1989

Data required to be submitted to repositories						
State	Prosecutor declinations	Felony dispositions by courts with felony jurisdiction	Admission/release of felons		Probation information	Parole information
			State prisons	Local jails		
Alabama	X	X	X			
Alaska						
Arizona	X	X				
Arkansas			X			X
California	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	X	X	...	...
Delaware	X	X	X		X	X
District of Columbia	X	X			X	X
Florida	X	X	X	X		X
Georgia	X	X	X		X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	X	X	X		X	X
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa		X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky		X	X		X	X
Louisiana			X	X		
Maine	X	X				
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts						
Michigan	...	X	X			
Minnesota	X	X	X		X	X
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	X	X	X		X	X
Montana	X	X				
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	X	X			X	
New Hampshire		X	X	X		
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico		X				
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina		X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	X		X	X	X	X
Ohio	X		X		X	X
Oklahoma						
Oregon		X				
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island						
South Carolina		X				
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee		X	X	X	X	X
Texas						
Utah	X	X	X		X	X
Vermont		X			X	X
Virginia		X	X	X		
Washington	X	X	X			
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X	X	X		X	X

... Not available.

Explanatory Notes for Table 6

The notes below expand on the data in Table 6. The explanatory information was provided by the respondents.

^aState does not have a legal requirement that fingerprints and arrest data for all felony arrests must be submitted to the State criminal history repository.

^bRespondent indicated that arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards, terminal, and court judgments.

^cRespondent indicated that arrest information is reported on fingerprint cards and on uniform arrest reports which may not include fingerprints.

^dRespondent indicated that arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards and criminal summonses.

^eThe Metropolitan Police Department also serves as the central repository for criminal records for the District of Columbia; fingerprinting, therefore, is performed by the Police Department/repository.

^fFigure is for fiscal year 1989 rather than calendar year 1989.

^gRespondent indicated that arrest information is reported by hard copies of the arrest report.

^hRespondent indicated that arrest information is reported by terminal.

ⁱRespondent indicated that arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards, terminal, final dispositions, FBI abstracts, and other documents.

^jRespondent indicated that approximately 70% of all persons charged with a criminal offense are summoned to appear in court. In 1987, the fingerprint law was changed to provide that persons being summoned instead of arrested are to be fingerprinted. Prior to the change, the law mandated that a person had to be "in custody charged with the commission of a crime" to be fingerprinted. Training is on-going to bring the submission rate into compliance.

^kRespondent indicated that resubmissions are rare.

^lAlthough arrests are fingerprint supported, the arrests are not linked to the case cycle; therefore, the criminal history file is not fingerprint supported.

^mRespondent indicated that arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards and court abstracts.

ⁿRespondent indicated that arrest information is reported on an arrest/custody form which need not be accompanied by fingerprints.

Table 6. Arrest records with fingerprints, 1989

State	Number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to State criminal history repository in 1989	Quality of fingerprint submissions		Percent of arrest events in criminal history file which are fingerprint supported
		Percent of arrest fingerprint cards returned by State criminal history repository as unacceptable	Percent of returned fingerprints resubmitted and accepted	
Total	6,062,400			
Alabama	292,900	4%	0%	100%
Alaska ^a	15,900	18-20	0	75 ^b
Arizona	101,900	4	1	100
Arkansas	23,000	3	1	100
California	1,000,000	0		100
Colorado	137,000	8-15%	0%	100%
Connecticut	97,100	<1	0	75 ^c
Delaware	40,000	<1	0	95 ^d
District of Columbia ^e	10,000 ^f			95 ^g
Florida	585,400	6	25	100
Georgia	330,000	4%	0%	100%
Hawaii	52,700	...	...	98 ^h
Idaho	27,300	2	10	100
Illinois	200,300	0		100
Indiana	46,400	15	5	100
Iowa	30,000	7%	<1%	100%
Kansas	46,800	0		70-75 ⁱ
Kentucky	22,500	10-15	90-95	98
Louisiana	179,000	10	90	100
Maine	6,500	<1	50	30 ^j
Maryland	153,000	0%		100%
Massachusetts	50,000-55,000	5-10	... ^k	0 ^l
Michigan	116,800	0		100
Minnesota	26,500	3	<1%	100
Mississippi	9,000	50	75	100
Missouri	92,000	10%	0%	100%
Montana	12,000	5	1	100
Nebraska	13,700	25	1	100
Nevada	36,300	7	1	100
New Hampshire	9,300	0		25-35 ^m
New Jersey	145,700	8%	4%	100%
New Mexico	26,200	1	5	98
New York	520,100	<5	100	90
North Carolina	63,200	5	10	100
North Dakota	5,000	10	0	100
Ohio	114,500	5%	1%	100%
Oklahoma	60,000	17	10	100
Oregon	92,100	<1	<1	100
Pennsylvania	166,700	11	75	100
Rhode Island	30,000	1	...	100
South Carolina	154,400	5%	2%	100%
South Dakota	17,600	5-7	<1	100
Tennessee	75,000	5	25	100
Texas	398,400	0		100
Utah	50,200	0		100
Vermont ^a	9,000	35-45%	20%	35-40% ⁿ
Virginia	110,000	20	90	100
Washington	131,600	5	3	100
West Virginia	37,200	5	1	100
Wisconsin	7,600	...	...	100
Wyoming	11,100	0		100

Note: Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The total arrest fingerprint cards submitted to State criminal history repositories in 1989 was calculated using the mid-point of the range where a range appears in the underlying

data. Except as noted in the explanatory notes, arrest information is reported to all State criminal history repositories by fingerprint cards only.

... Not available.

Table 7. Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1989

State	If an arrestee is not charged after submission of fingerprints, State law requires notification of repository	Percent of fingerprint submissions for which repository is notified that arrestee has not been charged
Alabama	Yes	<1%
Alaska	No	
Arizona	No	
Arkansas	No	<1
California	Yes	...
Colorado	Yes	10%
Connecticut	No	
Delaware	No	
District of Columbia ^a		
Florida	Yes	...
Georgia	Yes	100%
Hawaii	Yes	90+
Idaho	Yes	...
Illinois	Yes	0
Indiana	Yes	50
Iowa	Yes	...
Kansas	Yes	...
Kentucky	No	
Louisiana	No	
Maine	Yes	<1%
Maryland	Yes	...
Massachusetts	No	
Michigan ^b		
Minnesota	Yes	80%
Mississippi	No	10
Missouri	No	
Montana	Yes	...
Nebraska	Yes	10%
Nevada	Yes	90
New Hampshire	No	
New Jersey	No	
New Mexico	No	
New York	No	
North Carolina ^b	No	
North Dakota	Yes	...
Ohio	No	
Oklahoma	No	
Oregon	No	
Pennsylvania	Yes	...
Rhode Island	No	
South Carolina	No	75%
South Dakota	Yes	1
Tennessee	No	
Texas	No	
Utah	No	
Vermont	Yes	100% ^c
Virginia	No	
Washington	No	
West Virginia	Yes	60
Wisconsin	Yes	...
Wyoming	Yes	60

Note: Percentages reported are results of estimates. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

... Not available.

^aBoth the fingerprinting and the filing of charges are performed at the same unit.

^bPolice must release or charge an individual *before* sending fingerprints to the repository.

^cThe repository receives arraignment reports on all arraignments from the courts. If no arraignment is received within six months, the repository contacts the arresting agency.

Table 8. Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1989

State	Percent of cases in which State central repository is notified of:		Percent of cases in which fingerprints are received by State central repository where offender is:	
	Prosecutor declinations	Final felony trial court dispositions	Convicted after summons	Not convicted after summons
Alabama	<1%	30%	...	...
Alaska	NA	85	75%	NA
Arizona	...	...	NA	NA
Arkansas	15	35	NA	NA
California	...	85	...	...
Colorado	<15%	100%	100%	100%
Connecticut	NA	100	...	...
Delaware	50	...	NA	NA
District of Columbia	0	5	97-99	97-99
Florida	60	50	0	NA
Georgia	100%	85%	NA	NA
Hawaii	...	...	...	NA
Idaho	100	80	NA	NA
Illinois	50	50	0%	NA
Indiana	50	75	0	NA
Iowa	NA	...	...	NA
Kansas	35-40%	80%	...	...
Kentucky	NA	75-80	NA	NA
Louisiana	50	50	NA	NA
Maine	<1	100	2%	1%
Maryland	...	82%	...	NA
Massachusetts	NA	100	NA	NA
Michigan	NA	64	...	...
Minnesota	70%	99	7%	0%
Mississippi	30	25	...	...
Missouri	80%	60%	...	...
Montana	...	80	...	...
Nebraska	100	50	NA	NA
Nevada	90	65	NA	NA
New Hampshire	NA	80	...	...
New Jersey	90%	95%	85%	85%
New Mexico	NA	5	10	10
New York	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	NA	93	NA	NA
North Dakota	80	80	50	NA
Ohio	NA	55%	NA	NA
Oklahoma	NA	80	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	60*	50%	NA
Pennsylvania	80%	...	70	NA
Rhode Island	1	...	10	10%
South Carolina	80%	100%	90%	5%
South Dakota	1	75	50	50
Tennessee	NA	5	...	...
Texas	0	40	NA	NA
Utah	0	60	...	...
Vermont	100%	100%	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	95	...	...
Washington	40	7	5-10%	NA
West Virginia	85	85	2	0%
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	60	60	5	NA

Note: Percentages reported are results of estimates. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable. (Not required to be submitted.)

* Respondent indicated that this figure reflects the percent of dispositions reported in 1987; more current figures were unavailable.

Explanatory Notes for Table 9

The notes below expand on the data in Table 9. The explanatory information was provided by the respondents.

^aRespondent indicated that although the information is not available on-line and is therefore not a part of the operational database, the information is retained.

^bRespondent indicated that although the State law does not provide for the action, those received are noted on the record by the repository.

^cRespondent indicated that although State law provides for the action, none are received by the repository.

^dRespondent indicated that although State law does not provide for set asides of felony convictions, the repository does receive some orders for set asides, and the records are destroyed.

^eRespondent indicated that 50 percent are destroyed, and 50 percent are retained with the action noted on the record.

^fRespondent indicated that the restoration order is a part of the pardon.

^gRespondent indicated that expungements are by court order in Massachusetts.

Table 9. Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1989

State	Expungements		Set Asides		Pardons		Restoration of Civil Rights	
	State law provides for expungement of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository [†]	State law provides for set asides of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository [†]	State law provides for pardons of felons	How records are treated by State criminal history repository [†]	State law provides for restoration of felons' civil rights	How records are treated by State criminal history repository [†]
Alabama	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Alaska			Yes	2	Yes	2		
Arizona	...	...	Yes	2	...	...	Yes	2
Arkansas	Yes	2			Yes	2	Yes	2
California			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Colorado			Yes	2	Yes	2 ^a	Yes	2
Connecticut					Yes	2	...	...
Delaware		2 ^b			Yes	c	Yes	c
District of Columbia	Yes	3	Yes	3	...	...	...	...
Florida			Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	4
Georgia			Yes	2	Yes	6 ^c	Yes	6 ^c
Hawaii					Yes	2		
Idaho	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Illinois					Yes	2	Yes	2
Indiana	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2		
Iowa	Yes	1		1 ^d	Yes	2 ^b	Yes	2
Kansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kentucky	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Louisiana	Yes	1,2 ^e	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Maine					Yes	2		
Maryland	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2 ^f
Massachusetts	Yes ^g	1			Yes	5	Yes	5
Michigan	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2		
Minnesota			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Mississippi	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Missouri		2 ^b	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Montana			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Nebraska			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Nevada	Yes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...
New Jersey	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Mexico		2 ^b	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New York			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Carolina			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Dakota					Yes	2	...	...
Ohio	Yes	7	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Oklahoma	Yes	1			Yes	2	Yes	2
Oregon	Yes	1	Yes	5	Yes	2		
Pennsylvania			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	c
Rhode Island	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
South Carolina					Yes	2		
South Dakota	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	1	...	...
Tennessee		2 ^b		2 ^b		2 ^b		2 ^b
Texas					Yes	2	Yes	2
Utah	Yes	2			Yes	2	...	...
Vermont	Yes	3	Yes	1	Yes	8	...	...
Virginia	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Washington	Yes	7	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	7
West Virginia			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Wisconsin			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Wyoming			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2

- † 1 Record is destroyed by State criminal history repository.
 2 Record is retained with action noted on the record.
 3 Record is returned to the court.
 4 No action presently being taken; respondent indicated that intention is to retain records with action noted.
 5 Record is sealed.

- 6 No action is taken.
 7 Record is returned to submitting agency.
 8 Record is returned to the Governor's Office.
 ... Not available.

Explanatory Notes for Table 12

The notes below expand on the data in Table 12. The explanatory information was provided by the respondents.

^aDisposition information is held for 30 days to ensure that the arrest card is received at the State criminal history repository (SCR).

^bRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be 3-4 days up to one week.

^cRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be two weeks and advised that with the commencement of automation in July 1990, the backlog would be eliminated.

^dRespondent indicated that the current processing time of 15-20 days is slower than preferred, but with the present staff and workload, this is not considered a backlog.

^eThe SCR operates under a court order to process dispositions within 90 days. Respondent indicated that with the present and foreseeable staff levels and the volume of documents the SCR handles, 40 days is normal processing time.

^fDispositions are entered directly by the courts.

^gRespondent indicated that disposition data is current since 1988; there does exist a pre-1988 backlog.

^hFingerprinting is performed at the repository. Respondent indicated that it takes approximately 2 weeks to microfiche the arrest data.

ⁱRespondent indicated that 30 days is the optimum processing time. Currently, the repository has approximately 30,000 cards which have been name searched and are ready for entry into the criminal history database, and approximately 15,000 cards which have not been either name searched or entered into the database.

^jRespondent indicated that a backlog of approximately 100,000 transactions exists; in 1991, with the completion of automation of the courts in Florida, respondent expects that processing time can be reduced to 4-6 weeks.

^kRespondent indicated that the present backlog is due to implementation of an automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) and would be worked out within a few months.

^lRespondent indicated that the backlog is due to AFIS implementation; the normal processing time is two weeks.

^mRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be one week.

ⁿRespondent indicated that 10 days would be normal processing time.

^oDispositions are by tape entry upon receipt.

^pRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be one week or less.

^qRespondent indicated that the backlog was due to staffing levels.

^rRespondent indicated that the target processing time is 3 days.

^sRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be the same day.

^tRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be 1-2 weeks.

^uArrest fingerprints for purposes of bail hearings are sent by facsimile and have priority; they are entered within 2 hours.

^vRespondent indicated that first offenders are current; processing time is 2-3 days. The processing time for offenders with prior records takes about 2 weeks because there are more repeat offenders and more coding is required.

^wData is entered the same day it is received.

^xRespondent indicated that a backlog of about 35,000 dispositions currently exists; normal processing time would be 1-2 days.

^yRespondent indicated that a backlog of 5,000-7,000 cards per month exists. Respondent anticipates that the AFIS implementation will reduce processing time to 3 days.

^zRespondent indicated that significant additional funding has been received to eliminate the backlog within next year.

^{aa}Respondent indicated that normal processing time would be 1-2 days.

^{bb}Respondent indicated that there may be a backlog of 500-1,000 dispositions; normal processing time would be the same day.

^{cc}Disposition reports are held for 10-12 days to ensure that the fingerprint cards have been received and processed.

^{dd}Respondent indicated that there is a 20,000 document backlog; optimum processing time would be 1 week.

Table 10. Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1989

State	Law requires fingerprinting of admitted prisoners and sending fingerprints to repository		Percent of admitted prisoners for whom repository receives fingerprints		Repository uses fingerprints to make positive identification and to link correctional data with proper records
	State prisons	Local jails	State prisons	Local jails	
Alabama	Yes		100%		Yes
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas	Yes		100		Yes
California	Yes	Yes	100	90	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	100%	95%	Yes
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	Yes		100		Yes
District of Columbia					
Florida	Yes		100		Yes
Georgia	Yes		100%		Yes
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	Yes		100		Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	90+	90+%	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	95	50	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	100%	...	Yes
Kentucky	Yes		100		Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	98	50%	Yes
Maine			100	2	Yes
Maryland			100%		Yes
Massachusetts			100	70%	Yes
Michigan	Yes		100		Yes
Minnesota	Yes		99		Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	100	10	Yes
Missouri	Yes	...	100%	...	Yes
Montana			100		Yes
Nebraska	Yes		100	5	Yes
Nevada			100		Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	100	50	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	95%	50%	Yes
New Mexico		Yes	15	25	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	10	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	100%	0%	Yes
Oklahoma			100		Yes
Oregon			100		Yes
Pennsylvania			95		Yes
Rhode Island			...	...	Yes
South Carolina			100%	95%	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	95	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
Texas	Yes		100		Yes
Utah	Yes		100		Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
Washington	Yes		20-30		Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	100	60	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes		...		Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	100	95	Yes

Note: The figures in the columns represent the estimated percent of fingerprint cards received from State prisons and local jails in both States where a legal requirement exists to fingerprint incarcerated individuals and send the fingerprints to the repository and States where the procedure is carried out voluntarily. The

absence of a response indicates that the information is neither mandated by a State legal requirement nor is it voluntarily submitted. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

... Not available.

Table 11. Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1989

State	Percent of cases where admission to and release from supervision is reported to repository	
	Probation	Parole
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas	10%	100%
California	85	100
Colorado	0%	100%
Connecticut		
Delaware	100	100
District of Columbia	0	0
Florida	85	85
Georgia	100%	100%
Hawaii	...	...
Idaho	0	
Illinois	50	50
Indiana	75	1
Iowa	...	...
Kansas	98%	90%
Kentucky	100	100
Louisiana	98	95
Maine		
Maryland	40%	40%
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota	99	99
Mississippi	100	100
Missouri	100%	100%
Montana		
Nebraska	50	100
Nevada	...	
New Hampshire		
New Jersey	40%	90%
New Mexico		
New York	100	100
North Carolina	100	100
North Dakota	100	100
Ohio	50%	95%
Oklahoma		
Oregon	25	25
Pennsylvania	90	90
Rhode Island	...	...
South Carolina	100%	
South Dakota	80	98%
Tennessee	...	...
Texas	50	100
Utah	75	100
Vermont	10%	50%
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia	85	90
Wisconsin	...	...
Wyoming	10	100

Note: The figures reported in this table are from States in which there is a legal requirement that probation/parole information must be reported to the State criminal history repository or States where the information is voluntarily reported. The absence of a response indicates that the State neither statutorily mandates that the information is reported nor is the information voluntarily reported.

See Table 5 for States which have a legal requirement that probation/parole information must be reported to the repository. Percentages reported are the results of estimates. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

... Not available.

Table 12. Average number of days to process arrest and disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1989

State	Arrests			Backlog of entering data into criminal history database	Final dispositions by trial court		
	Average number of days between Arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints	Receipt of fingerprints and entry into: Master name index	Criminal history database		Average number of days between: Final trial court disposition and receipt of data	Receipt of final trial court disposition and entry into database	Backlog of entering data into criminal history database
Alabama	7	3	3	No	7	3	No
Alaska	14	7	7	No	14	2	No
Arizona	17	17	17	No	57	45	No ^a
Arkansas	30	60	60	Yes ^b	60	60	Yes ^c
California	21	15-20	15-20	No ^d	30	40	No ^e
Colorado	7	2	2	No	42	1	No
Connecticut	7	7	7	No	14-28	42-84	...
Delaware	2-3	2-3		No	14	NA ^f	No ^g
District of Columbia	<1	<1	NA ^h	No	NA	21	...
Florida	3-5	30	30	Yes ⁱ	180	180	Yes ^j
Georgia	3-4	252	252	Yes	30	952	Yes
Hawaii	7	7	7	No	...	NA ^f	No
Idaho	6	7	7	No	35	730	Yes
Illinois	1-5	1	1	No	...	1	No
Indiana	7	60	7-21	Yes ^k	30	42	Yes ^l
Iowa	7	7	7	No	...	14	No
Kansas	3-5	1	1	No	7-14	2	No
Kentucky	14	2	2	No	60-90	10-14	No
Louisiana	7	365	365	Yes ^m	30	365	Yes ⁿ
Maine	14	1	3	No	14	1	No
Maryland	7	3	60	Yes	14	0 ^o	No
Massachusetts	28	300	300	Yes ^p	2	7-10	No
Michigan	7	5	5	No	1-7	5	No
Minnesota	14	14	14	No	28	56	Yes ^q
Mississippi	21	2	2	No	42-56	7-180	Yes
Missouri	30	3	3	No	...	2-3	No
Montana	...	1-7	1	No	...	2	No
Nebraska	30	1	1	No	365	14	No
Nevada	10	60	60	Yes ^r	30	90	Yes ^s
New Hampshire	...	...	1-2	...	7	1	No
New Jersey	7-14	1	1	No	7	60-90	Yes ^t
New Mexico	21	2	NA	No	60	1	No
New York	7	<1-14 ^u	<1-14 ^u	No	NA	0 ^f	No
North Carolina	7	15-20 ^l	15-20 ^l	No ^l	15	15	No ^o
North Dakota	7-10	<1	<1	No	30	<1	No
Ohio	14	14	14	No ^v	21-60	0 ^w	No
Oklahoma	7-14	5	2	No	14	14	No
Oregon	14	1-10	1-10	No	...	30-90	Yes ^x
Pennsylvania	5	7-112	7-112	Yes ^y	180	2	No
Rhode Island	30	3	3	No	...	2	No
South Carolina	5	10	10	No	14	30	Yes ^m
South Dakota	7-14	1	1	No	30	2-3	No
Tennessee	7-14	2	2	No	28-42	2	No
Texas	14	2	14	No	28	730 ^z	Yes
Utah	7-14	7	7	No	180	14	No
Vermont	7	7-10	7-10	Yes ^{aa}	10	3	Yes ^{bb}
Virginia	3-5	5	5	No	90-120	5	No
Washington	5-42	5-10	5-10	No	60	28	No
West Virginia	3-10	3-4	3-4	No	20-30	10-15	No ^{cc}
Wisconsin	2-3	14	14	No	14	60-90	Yes ^{dd}
Wyoming	7	7	7	No	7	3	No

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
 ... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

Explanatory Notes for Table 13

The notes below expand on the data in Table 13. The explanatory information was provided by the respondents.

^aDisposition information is held for 30 days to ensure that the arrest card is received at the State criminal history repository (SCR).

^bRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be two weeks and advised that with the commencement of automation in July 1990, the backlog would be eliminated.

^cRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be one week.

^dThe SCR operates under a court order to process dispositions within 90 days. Respondent indicated that with the present and foreseeable staff levels and the volume of documents the SCR handles, 40 days is normal processing time.

^eDispositions are entered directly by the courts.

^fRespondent indicated that disposition data is current since 1988; there does exist a pre-1988 backlog.

^gInformation is entered directly by the prison system.

^hInformation is entered into automated corrections system as it occurs. The information is then extracted by the repository on a current basis.

ⁱRespondent indicated that a backlog of approximately 100,000 transactions exists; in 1991, with the completion of automation of the courts in Florida, respondent expects that processing time can be reduced to 4-6 weeks.

^jRespondent indicated that a backlog of approximately 60,000-70,000 transactions exists.

^kRespondent indicated that the backlog is due to AFIS implementation; the normal processing time is two weeks.

^lCorrectional information is entered into the database only if an arrest is made by the Indiana State Police.

^mRespondent indicated that 10 days would be normal processing time.

ⁿDispositions are by tape entry upon receipt.

^oRespondent indicated that the backlog was due to staffing levels.

^pCorrectional information is not included on a rapsheet unless requested.

^qRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be the same day.

^rRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be 1-2 weeks.

^sRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be 1-2 weeks; a backlog of 2-3 months currently exists.

^tData is entered the same day it is received.

^uRespondent indicated that a backlog of about 35,000 dispositions currently exists; normal processing time would be 1-2 days.

^vRespondent indicated that correctional information is not being entered into the database.

^wRespondent indicated that normal processing time would be 2 weeks.

^xRespondent indicated that significant additional funding has been received to eliminate the backlog within next year.

^yRespondent indicated that there may be a backlog of 500-1,000 dispositions; normal processing time would be the same day.

^zRespondent indicated that a 7-10 day backlog exists.

^{aa}Disposition reports are held for 10-12 days to ensure that the fingerprint cards have been received and processed.

^{bb}Respondent indicated that there is a 20,000 document backlog; optimum processing time would be 1 week.

Table 13. Average number of days to process disposition and correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1989

State	Final dispositions by trial court			Admissions to correctional facilities			Backlog of entering data into criminal history database
	Average number of days between:		Backlog of entering data into criminal history database	Average number of days between:			
	Final trial court disposition and receipt of data	Receipt of final trial court disposition and entry into database		Admission of offender and receipt of data from: State prisons Local jails	Receipt of correctional data and entry into criminal history database		
Alabama	7	3	No	7	NA	3	No
Alaska	14	2	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	57	45	No ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	60	60	Yes ^b	10	NA	60	Yes ^c
California	30	40	No ^d	30	30	10-20	No
Colorado	42	1	No	3	7	2	No
Connecticut	14-28	42-84	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	14	NA ^e	No ^f	7	NA	NA ^g	No
District of Columbia	NA	21	...	0 ^h	0 ^h	NA	No
Florida	180	180	Yes ⁱ	3-5	NA	540	Yes ^j
Georgia	30	952	Yes	14	NA	252	Yes
Hawaii	...	NA ^g	No	...	...	...	...
Idaho	35	730	Yes	7	NA	7	No
Illinois	...	1	No	1	1-5	1	No
Indiana	30	42	Yes ^k	14	14-365	NA ^l	NA
Iowa	...	14	No	7	7	7	No
Kansas	7-14	2	No	3-5	...	1	No
Kentucky	60-90	10-14	No	30	NA	2	No
Louisiana	30	365	Yes ^m	14	14	14	No
Maine	4	1	No	14	14	1	No
Maryland	14	0 ⁿ	No	1	7	0 ^k	No
Massachusetts	2	7-10	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	1-7	5	No	7-10	NA	5	No
Minnesota	28	56	Yes ^o	7	NA	14	No
Mississippi	2-56	7-180	Yes	7	NA	NA ^p	NA
Missouri	...	2-3	No	30	NA	2-3	No
Montana	...	2	No	...	NA	1	No
Nebraska	365	14	No	28	56	7	No
Nevada	30	90	Yes ^q	10	...	60	Yes ^c
New Hampshire	7	1	No	30	...	1-2	No
New Jersey	7	60-90	Yes ^r	7-21	7-21	60-90	Yes ^s
New Mexico	60	1	No	28	NA	2	No
New York	NA	0 ^e	No	7-14	7-14	14	No
North Carolina	15	15	No ⁿ	30	15-20	15-20	No ^k
North Dakota	30	<1	No	7	30	<1	No
Ohio	21-60	0 ^t	No	14-90	NA	2	No
Oklahoma	14	14	No	14	NA	2	No
Oregon	...	30-90	Yes ^u	7	NA	1	No
Pennsylvania	180	2	No	14	30	NA ^v	NA
Rhode Island	...	2	No	...	...	1	No
South Carolina	14	30	Yes ^c	10	10	56	Yes ^w
South Dakota	30	2-3	No	30	7	1-2	No
Tennessee	28-42	2	No	7	...	1	No
Texas	28	730 ^x	Yes	2	NA	1	No
Utah	180	14	No	14	NA	7	No
Vermont	10	3	Yes ^y	14-21	14-21	...	Yes ^z
Virginia	90-120	5	No	42-56	42-56	5	No
Washington	60	28	No	14	NA	7	No
West Virginia	20-30	10-15	No ^{aa}	5-10	5-10	1-2	No
Wisconsin	14	60-90	Yes ^{bb}	7	7	14	No
Wyoming	7	3	No	7	NA	7	No

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
 ... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

Table 14. Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1989

State	Lists of arrests with no dispositions generated to monitor disposition reporting	Field visits	Form letters	Telephone calls
Alabama	X	X	X	X
Alaska	*			
Arizona ^a	*	X		
Arkansas		X	X	X
California ^b	*	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	X	
Connecticut			X	X
Delaware	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia		X		X
Florida	X	X	X	X
Georgia ^c	*	X		
Hawaii	X			
Idaho	*		X	X
Illinois	X	X	X	X
Indiana	*			
Iowa	X		X	
Kansas ^d	*	X	X	X
Kentucky	*	X	X	
Louisiana			X	X
Maine		X		X
Maryland ^e	*			
Massachusetts ^f	*			
Michigan	*	X		
Minnesota	*		X	X
Mississippi	*			X
Missouri	X	X	X	X
Montana ^g	*		X	X
Nebraska		X	X	X
Nevada	X	X		
New Hampshire	*		X	X
New Jersey	X	X		X
New Mexico ^h			X	
New York	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X
Ohio ^g			X	X
Oklahoma			X	
Oregon ⁱ	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania ^j	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island			X	X
South Carolina	X			
South Dakota	*		X	X
Tennessee			X	
Texas	*		X	
Utah	*	X	X	X
Vermont ^a		X	X	X
Virginia	*	X	X	
Washington ^c	X	X		
West Virginia		X	X	X
Wisconsin		X	X	X
Wyoming	X	X	X	X

*The repository presently has the capability of generating a list of arrests in the criminal history record database for which final dispositions have not been recorded, but such lists are *not* currently generated periodically as a means of monitoring disposition reporting. The absence of a response indicates that the State does not have the capability to generate such a list.

^aRespondent indicated that repository also uses newsletters.

^bRespondent indicated that repository also employs audits, both on-site and local agencies, and training.

^cRespondent indicated that repository also publishes requirements in Georgia Crime Information Center Council and Superior Court Clerks' Rules and employs training.

^dRespondent indicated that repository also uses statewide communication network to request dispositions missing on abstracts being prepared for dissemination.

^eRespondent indicated that repository employs formal audits by a third party.

^fRespondent indicated that repository employed Law Enforcement Agencies Processing System User survey.

^gRespondent indicated that training is also employed by the repository.

^hRespondent indicated that the repository uses monthly statistics of dispositions received from contributors.

ⁱRespondent indicated that the repository also works closely with the court administrator.

^jRespondent indicated that repository supported a state level project on reporting of criminal history data.

Table 15. Methods used to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 1989

State	Unique tracking number for individual subject	Unique arrest event identifier	Unique charge identifier	Arrest date	Subject name	Name and reporting agency case number	Other
Alabama*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Alaska	X		X	X	X	X	
Arizona*		X	X	X	X	X	
Arkansas*				X	X	X	
California	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Colorado*	X			X	X		
Connecticut*				X	X	X	
Delaware*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^a
District of Columbia*	X	X					
Florida*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Georgia*	X						
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X		
Idaho*	X				X		
Illinois		X					
Indiana*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^b
Iowa*				X	X	X	
Kansas	X			X	X	X	
Kentucky*	X			X	X	X	X ^c
Louisiana*				X	X	X	
Maine*	X	X		X	X	X	
Maryland*	X		X				
Massachusetts ^d							
Michigan	X						
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mississippi*					X		
Missouri*	X	X	X	X	X		
Montana*		X	X	X	X	X	X ^c
Nebraska*		X	X	X	X	X	X ^f
Nevada*		X	X				
New Hampshire*	X			X	X		
New Jersey*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^{g,h}
New Mexico*	X				X		
New York*	X	X		X	X	X	
North Carolina	X	X		X	X		
North Dakota	X	X		X	X	X	
Ohio*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^g
Oklahoma*		X					
Oregon	X			X			X ⁱ
Pennsylvania*		X	X		X		
Rhode Island*	X				X		
South Carolina*		X		X	X		
South Dakota*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tennessee*	X	X		X	X	X	
Texas				X	X	X	
Utah*	X						
Vermont*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^h
Virginia*	X						X ^b
Washington*		X					
West Virginia*	X	X					
Wisconsin*				X	X	X	
Wyoming*	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Note: Repositories were asked to list all methods which may be utilized to link disposition information. Matching of several items of information may be used to confirm that the appropriate link is being made. Also if information of one type is missing, repositories may look to other types of information contained on the disposition report.

* Method(s) utilized by the repository for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information also permit the linking of dispositions to particular charges and/or specific counts.

^aCriminal Justice Information System (CJIS) case number.

^bFingerprints placed on disposition.

^cDate of birth and social security number.

^dFingerprint supported arrest data is not linked to dispositions.

^eFingerprint tapes.

^fFBI number.

^gCase number on arrest card.

^hBy docket and disposition report.

ⁱUnique control number on combination arrest/disposition form.

Table 16. Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information and arrest information in the criminal history database, 1989

State	Create a 'dummy' segment		Enter information without linkage to arrest/charge data		Enter no information without linkage		Other	Estimated percent of dispositions received which cannot be linked to arrest/charge information	
	Arrest assumed from court disposition	Court disposition assumed from correctional data	From courts	From correctional agencies	From courts	From correctional agencies		Final court dispositions	Correctional information
Alabama					X			...	...
Alaska			X					10%	...
Arizona							X ^a	...	...
Arkansas					X	X		30	20%
California					X			...	...
Colorado							X ^b	100%	20%
Connecticut							X ^c	<1	<1
Delaware	X	X						5	5
District of Columbia								*	*
Florida				X	X			...	...
Georgia		X						*	5%
Hawaii								*	*
Idaho								*	*
Illinois				X	X			5%	2
Indiana					X			15	5
Iowa	X	X						...	...
Kansas			X	X				6%	20
Kentucky					X	X		<5	<5
Louisiana				X				20	2
Maine			X					70	...
Maryland			X				X	...	...
Massachusetts			X					99%	...
Michigan			X					11	<1
Minnesota	X				X	X		6	6
Mississippi					X			20	*
Missouri					X	X		... ^d	*
Montana					X	X	X ^e	...	...
Nebraska					X	X	X ^f	30%	5
Nevada					X		X ^e	1	*
New Hampshire		X	X					30-50	5
New Jersey		X			X		X ^f	10%	5%
New Mexico					X	X	X ^e	2	2
New York			X	X				...	...
North Carolina				X	X			10	0
North Dakota			X	X				5	2
Ohio		X		X				1%	5%
Oklahoma					X	X		...	...
Oregon					X	X		...	...
Pennsylvania						X		30	...
Rhode Island								...	...
South Carolina				X	X			5%	5%
South Dakota				X	X			1	*
Tennessee	X	X						...	...
Texas	X	X						5	2
Utah					X	X		10	*
Vermont			X					5%	15%
Virginia					X			5	4
Washington					X	X	X ^e	10	30-40
West Virginia								15-20	15-20
Wisconsin					X	X	X ^e	1-2	1-2
Wyoming							X ^e	5	5

... Not applicable

^a The repository does not receive final court dispositions or correctional information that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database.

^b Data is maintained in a separate database.

^c Court dispositions remain on line for two years unless matching arrest card arrives. Corrections segment is stand alone record and is posted.

^d Information is kept in a manual file.

^e Tracking number system has recently been instituted; all dispositions can now be linked.

^f Return information to originator/contributing agency.

^g Retrieve information manually and link to arrest data.

Table 17. Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1989

State	Manual review of incoming source documents or reports	Manual double-checking before data entry	Computer edit and verification programs	Manual review of criminal record transcripts before dissemination	Random sample comparisons of State criminal history repository files with stored documents	Error lists returned to reporting agencies	Other
Alabama			X	X			X ^a
Alaska	X			X			
Arizona	X		X				
Arkansas	X			X			
California	X	X	X		X		X ^b
Colorado	X		X	X			X ^c
Connecticut	X	X	X	X			
Delaware	X		X	X	X	X	
District of Columbia	X						
Florida	X	X	X				X ^d
Georgia	X	X	X				X ^e
Hawaii			X	X			
Idaho	X	X					
Illinois			X	X	X	X	
Indiana	X		X	X			
Iowa	X		X				
Kansas	X		X	X			
Kentucky	X	X		X			
Louisiana	X		X				
Maine	X			X			
Maryland	X	X	X		X	X	X ^f
Massachusetts	X						
Michigan					X		
Minnesota	X	X	X	X			
Mississippi	X						
Missouri	X		X	X			
Montana	X			X		X	
Nebraska	X	X	X	X			
Nevada	X		X	X		X	
New Hampshire	X			X			
New Jersey	X		X	X	X		X ^{b,c,d,e,g}
New Mexico	X						
New York	X		X	X		X	X ^h
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X	
North Dakota	X		X				
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X		
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X			
Oregon	X		X		X		
Pennsylvania	X		X			X	X ⁱ
Rhode Island	X	X					
South Carolina	X		X	X			
South Dakota	X		X				
Tennessee	X	X	X				
Texas	X		X				
Utah	X						
Vermont	X			X			X ^j
Virginia	X		X	X	X	X	
Washington	X	X	X	X		X	X ^g
West Virginia				X		X	
Wisconsin	X			X		X	
Wyoming	X		X	X	X		

^a Compare fingerprints.^b Sight verification prior to acceptance by system.^c Each segment is identified by person responsible for entering data; errors trackable to responsible person.^d In-house error lists.^e Field audits of courts and prosecutors' offices.^f Formal audit by third party.^g Periodic audits for missing information.^h Routine reconciliation with Department of Correctional Services, Probation and Parole.

Errors on-line to Office of Court Administrator.

ⁱ Matching of data between state and FBI fingerprints.^j Manual review after entry.

Table 18. Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1989

State	Transaction logs maintained to provide audit trail of inquiries, responses, record updates, modifications	Random sample audits of user agencies conducted to ensure data quality and compliance with laws
Alabama	Yes	Yes
Alaska	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes	No
Arkansas	No	No
California	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	No
Connecticut	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	No
District of Columbia	Yes	No
Florida	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	No
Illinois	Yes	No
Indiana	Yes	No
Iowa	Yes	No
Kansas	No	Yes
Kentucky	No	No
Louisiana	Yes	No
Maine	Yes	No
Maryland	Yes	No
Massachusetts	Yes	No
Michigan	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	No
Mississippi	No	No
Missouri	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	No
Nevada	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Yes	No
New Jersey	No	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	No
New York	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	No	No
Oregon	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	No
Tennessee	Yes	No
Texas	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	Yes
Vermont	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	No

Table 19. Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 1989

State	State criminal history repository database audited for accuracy and completeness within last 5 years	Agency which performed audit	Changes to improve data quality were made as a result of audit	Data quality audits are planned or scheduled for next 3 years	Initiatives are underway to improve data quality
Alabama					
Alaska	X	Other agency	X		X
Arizona				X	X
Arkansas				X	X
California				X	X
Colorado					X
Connecticut					
Delaware				X	
District of Columbia				X	
Florida				X	X
Georgia				X	X
Hawaii				X	X
Idaho					
Illinois	X	Other agency	X	X	X
Indiana					
Iowa					
Kansas	X	Repository	X	X	X
Kentucky				X	X
Louisiana					
Maine				X	X
Maryland	X	Other agency	X	X	X
Massachusetts				X	X
Michigan					X
Minnesota				X	X
Mississippi					X
Missouri					X
Montana				X	X
Nebraska				X	X
Nevada				X	X
New Hampshire				X	X
New Jersey	X	Repository	X	X	X
New Mexico					X
New York	X	Other agency	X	Unknown	X
North Carolina	X	Repository ^a	X	X	X
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon	X	Other agency	X		X
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					X
South Dakota				X	X
Tennessee				X	X
Texas	X ^b	Other agency			X
Utah	X ^c	Other agency			
Vermont				X	X
Virginia	X	Other agency, repository	X		X
Washington					X
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	d			X	X

^aRepository and audit staff are part of the same agency but have different section supervision.

^bAnalysis of the criminal history system database was completed in 1988 which included data quality components.

^cCurrently being conducted.

^dRandomly select 500 documents which are checked against in-house documents for data entry errors; no report is issued.

Table 20. State participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III), 1989

State	State currently participates in III	Percent of criminal history files available to III	State plans to participate within 5 years	Reason(s) why State does not participate in III [†]
Alabama	No		Unknown	1,2,3,4,5
Alaska	No		Yes	5
Arizona	No		Yes	5
Arkansas	No		Yes	3,4
California	Yes	33%		
Colorado	Yes	100%		
Connecticut	Yes	40		
Delaware	Yes	75		
District of Columbia	No		No	3,4
Florida	Yes	95		
Georgia	Yes	65%		
Hawaii	No		Yes	5
Idaho	Yes	80		
Illinois	No		Yes	8
Indiana	No		Yes	4,6
Iowa	No		Unknown	4
Kansas	No		Yes	3,4
Kentucky	No		Yes	1,4
Louisiana	No		No	3,4,5
Maine	No		Yes	4
Maryland	No		Yes	7
Massachusetts	No		No ^a	5
Michigan	Yes	40%		
Minnesota	Yes	47		
Mississippi	No		Yes	3
Missouri	Yes	20%		
Montana	No		Yes ^b	
Nebraska	No		Yes	2
Nevada	No		Yes	4
New Hampshire	No		Yes	4,5
New Jersey	Yes	70%		
New Mexico	No		Yes	4,5
New York	Yes	35		
North Carolina	Yes	62		
North Dakota	No		No ^a	4
Ohio	Yes	34% ^c		
Oklahoma	No		Yes	2,3
Oregon	Yes	31		
Pennsylvania	Yes	20		
Rhode Island	No		Yes	...
South Carolina	Yes	62%		
South Dakota	No		Yes	3
Tennessee	No		Yes	3,4
Texas	Yes	25		
Utah	No		Yes	...
Vermont	No		Unknown	8
Virginia	Yes	50%		
Washington	No		No	2,4
West Virginia	No		No	4
Wisconsin	No		Yes	2,4
Wyoming	Yes	60		

Note: Percentages reported are results of estimates. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

... Not available.

- [†]
- 1 Incompatible record formats
 - 2 Incompatible software/hardware
 - 3 Too few automated records
 - 4 Insufficient resources to convert records/system
 - 5 Cannot meet III standards
 - 6 Legal/policy considerations
 - 7 Lack of personnel resources
 - 8 No hardware or software

^aRespondent indicated that participation is possible, but no time frame has been determined.

^bRespondent indicated that Montana is currently preparing to be a participant and intends to be on-line by the end of the year (1990).

^cThis figure represents 100 percent of the computerized records maintained by the survey respondent.

Explanatory Notes for Table 21

The notes below expand on the data in Table 21. The explanatory information was provided by the respondents.

^aCriminal history check conducted by the local agency not the State criminal history repository.

^bName search only fee.

^cThose found to be using aliases are also checked through NCIC.

^dFingerprint search fee.

^eGun checks are conducted primarily by the county sheriffs' offices. The exceptions are in cases when a nonresident or a State professional law enforcement officer requiring a handgun for official purposes applies for a permit. Under those circumstances, the State Commissioner of Public Safety issues the permit. Under present law, the agency issuing the permit is only required to determine that the applicant is eligible to purchase the firearm. Legislation effective July 1, 1991, requires that the agency check the State repository records prior to issuing a permit.

^fMaine law allows the State criminal history repository to disseminate adult conviction data to anyone for any purpose. There is no State requirement that gun dealers and store owners check the records of individuals who purchase firearms. The purchaser must fill out forms to meet Federal requirements which ask, among other things, whether the person is a convicted felon. Some gun dealers do check the records of the State criminal history repository to verify those answers.

^gThe State criminal history repository does not do "gun checks"; a unit within the Maryland State Police conducts the searches. The answers which follow reflect the Maryland State Police procedures.

^hSince State criminal history repository does not do gun checks, the repository does not classify gun checks.

ⁱFiscal year 1989 (July-June) rather than calendar year 1989.

^jAlthough the granting authority to purchase a firearm resides with the local police departments, about one-half of the record checks are performed by the State Department of Public Safety Firearms Bureau. Practices vary in regard to the types of records checked. Many of the local police departments who do their own checks access the State criminal history file, the State "hot files", NCIC, and III. The checks which are performed by the Firearms Bureau typically do *not* include a national check, but always include a check of the State records.

^kThe first figure represents the fee for a name search only; the second figure represents the fee for a fingerprint search.

^lAll firearms regulated within New York City.

^mRespondent indicated that criminal history checks are conducted by local law enforcement agencies by name, race, sex, date of birth, and social security number. Fingerprints can be submitted to the State criminal history repository if the local agency finds a "hit".

ⁿBy fingerprint search only.

^oThe Oregon law became effective January 1, 1990.

^pRespondent indicated that the Western Identification Network (WIN) is also checked.

^qGuns with barrels less than five inches and assault rifles.

Table 21. Procedures for presale criminal history record checks on potential firearm purchasers, 1989

State	Presale record checks are conducted by State criminal history repository on potential firearm purchasers	Type of firearms regulated [†]	Number of firearm checks in 1989	Type of records checked	Fee charged	Gun check considered criminal justice (CJ) or noncriminal justice (NCJ) activity
Alabama ^a						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California	Yes	H	333,000	State, III	\$4.25 ^b	CJ
Colorado						
Connecticut	Yes	H	30,800	State ^c		CJ
Delaware						
District of Columbia	Yes	A	300	State, III	22.50 ^d	CJ
Florida						
Georgia						
Hawaii ^a						
Idaho						
Illinois	Yes	A	200,000	State, III		CJ
Indiana	Yes	HO	60,000	State		CJ
Iowa ^c						
Kansas	Yes	A	...	State		NCJ
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine	Yes ^f		...	State		NCJ
Maryland	^g	HO	35,200	State, III		^h
Massachusetts	Yes	A	37,400 ⁱ	State, NCIC, III ^j		CJ
Michigan	Yes	H	...	State, III		CJ
Minnesota ²						
Mississippi						
Missouri	Yes	H	...	State, III		NCJ
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey	Yes	A	25,100	State, FBI-ID	8.00/12.00 ^k	NCJ
New Mexico						
New York	Yes	HO ^l	27,600	State, FBI-ID	29.00 ^d	NCJ
North Carolina	Yes ^m	H	<200 ⁿ	State, FBI-ID ⁿ		CJ
North Dakota						
Ohio	Yes	HO	...	...	3.00 ^d	CJ
Oklahoma						
Oregon	Yes	H	0 ^p	State, NCIC, III ^p		CJ
Pennsylvania	Yes	HO	159,800	State		CJ
Rhode Island	Yes	H	800-1,000	State		NCJ
South Carolina	Yes	H	47,400	State, III		CJ
South Dakota	Yes	H	...	State		CJ
Tennessee ²						
Texas						
Utah						
Vermont						
Virginia	Yes	HO ^q	9,800	State, NCIC, III	2.00 ^b	CJ
Washington	Yes	H	24,800	State		CJ
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						

Note: As used in the responses on Table 8, "III" designates the Interstate Identification Index, a cooperative Federal-State system for the exchange of criminal history records. Numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

[†] A All firearms
H Handguns only
HO Handguns and other specially designated firearms

... Not available.

Table 22. Search methods used in conducting criminal history checks on potential firearm purchasers, 1989

State	Data elements used in search of criminal history database	Minimum elements required to search master name index	Soundex can be used in name search	Present law permits giving felony conviction information to firearms dealers
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB	Yes	
Colorado				Yes
Connecticut	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB	Yes	Yes ^a
Delaware				
District of Columbia	Fingerprints ^b	Name, Sex, Race	Yes	
Florida				Yes
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB	Yes	
Indiana	Fingerprints ^b	Name, DOB	Yes	
Iowa				
Kansas	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB, Sex, Race	Yes	Yes
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB	Yes	Yes
Maryland	Name, DOB only	Name	Yes	
Massachusetts	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB	Yes	
Michigan	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB, Sex, Race		Yes
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB	Yes	Yes
Montana				Yes
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	Fingerprints ^b	Name, DOB, Sex, Race, SSN	Yes	
New Mexico				
New York	Fingerprints only	Name, DOB, Sex, Fingerprints	Yes	
North Carolina	Fingerprints only	Name, DOB, Sex	Yes	
North Dakota				
Ohio	Name, DOB only	Name	Yes	
Oklahoma				Yes
Oregon	Fingerprints ^b	Name, DOB	Yes	
Pennsylvania	Name, DOB, SSN	Name, DOB		
Rhode Island	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB		Yes ^a
South Carolina	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB, Sex, Race	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB	Yes	
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia	Name, DOB only	Name, DOB, Sex, Race		Yes ^a
Washington	Fingerprints ^b	Name, DOB, Sex	Yes	
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				Yes
Wyoming				Yes ^c

^aIn-state firearms dealers only.^bFingerprint search is made only if identification is *not* made with prior name/date of birth search.^cDealer must provide a set of fully rolled fingerprints, a signed and notarized waiver, and a \$15 processing fee.

Methodology

This report is based upon the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in February 1990. A total of 53 jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands. Responses were received from all 50 States and the District of Columbia (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands did not respond). Respondents were asked to provide data correct as of the end of 1989.

The survey instrument consisted of 53 questions, many of which were multi-part. The survey was designed to collect comprehensive data in 12 topical areas, as follows:

- current quality and quantity of records in the criminal history databases
- participation of the States in the Interstate Identification Index
- search methods and policies regarding current procedures for performing criminal history checks in the State repositories
- ability of State repositories to participate in a system in which convicted felons are uniquely and easily identified by some form of a targeted database
- level of fingerprint-supported arrest reporting to the State repositories and the process by which the information is entered into criminal history record databases
- level of prosecutor-reported information in criminal history databases

- level and timeliness of disposition by the courts to the State central repositories

- types of information reported to the repositories by correctional facilities

- level of probation/parole-related information in the criminal history databases

- extent to which the records in the criminal history databases contain final disposition information

- ability of the State repositories to link reported disposition data to arrest data in the criminal history record databases

- level of audit activity in the States and the strategies employed by the State repositories to ensure accuracy of the data in the criminal history record databases.

In addition, in the course of telephone follow-up to the survey, repository administrators were asked three questions relating to backlogs of entering arrest data, disposition data, and correctional admissions data into the criminal history databases.

Following the receipt of the responses, all data was automated. Extensive telephone follow-up was undertaken. Survey respondents were then permitted a final review of the data after it was compiled in the tables which appear in this report.

Numbers and percentages shown in the tables were rounded. Numbers were rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

Averages and totals were calculated using the mid-point of the range where ranges appear in the underlying data. In instances where the result is .5, when it followed an even number, the number was rounded down to the even number (e.g., 4.5 became 4); in instances where the .5 followed an odd number, the number was rounded up to the next even number (e.g., 1.5 became 2).

Data reported for 1983 and 1984 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Technical Report: State Criminal Records Repositories* (October 1985). As shown in the tables in this report, the numbers were rounded to the nearest 100.

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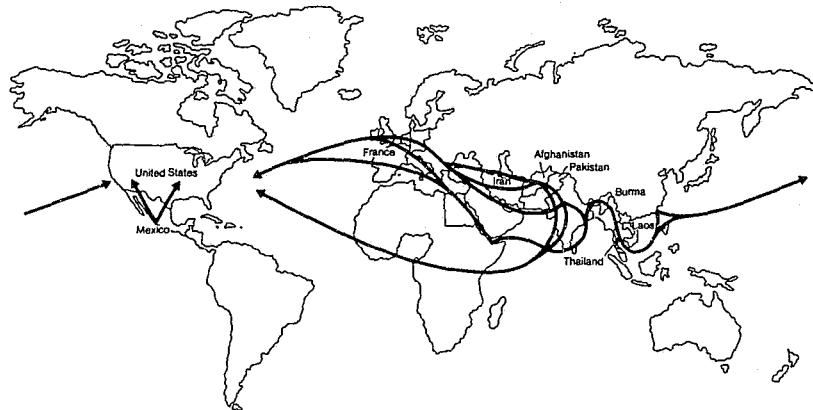
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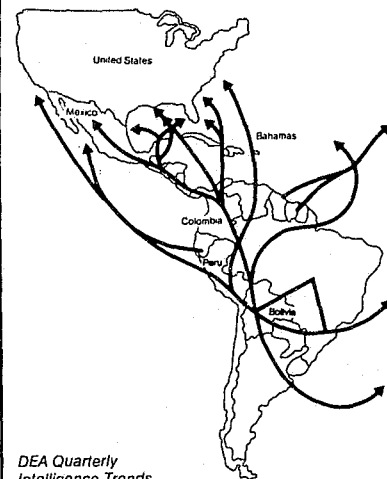
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