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Abstract:

This report summarizes the results from the 17th survey of criminal history information systems conducted for BJS by SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, since 1989. It presents data on the functions and status of state criminal history files as of December 31, 2022.

Disclaimer

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Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2022

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Glossary of terms

Automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS), herein after referred to as Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS):

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

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

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

Criminal history record information (CHRI) or criminal history record information system: A record (or the system maintaining such records) that includes individual identifiers and describes an individual's arrests and subsequent

dispositions. Criminal history records do not include intelligence or investigative data or sociological data such as drug use history.

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

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

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

Search inquiries from criminal justice agencies nationwide are transmitted automatically via state telecommunications networks and the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) Wide Area Network (WAN). Searches are made based on name and other identifiers. The process is entirely automated. If a hit is made against the Index, record requests are made using the SID or UCN, and data are automatically retrieved from each repository holding records on the individual and forwarded to the requesting agency via the International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets), which is administered by the states and is located in Phoenix, AZ. Currently, all 50 states and the District of Columbia participate in the III. Responses are provided from FBI files when a jurisdiction, such as a U.S. territory, is not a participant in the III. The III system may also be employed when responding to fingerprint-based noncriminal justice purpose record background checks.

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

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

Lights-out processing: "Lights-out" criminal record processing occurs when fingerprint data submitted to a criminal record repository by a local justice jurisdiction to determine an individual's identity, and frequently associated criminal history record information, are processed electronically and a response is returned electronically to the submitting jurisdiction, all without human intervention.

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

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

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

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

The Compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Clinton in October 1998. The Compact became effective in April 1999, following ratification by two state legislatures: Montana on April 8, 1999, and Georgia on April 28, 1999. As of July 2023, 33 additional states and the Federal Government have ratified the Compact:

- Nevada (May 1999);
- Florida (June 1999);
- Colorado (March 2000);
- Iowa (April 2000);
- Connecticut (June 2000);
- South Carolina (June 2000);
- Arkansas (February 2001);
- Kansas (April 2001);
- Alaska (May 2001);
- Oklahoma (May 2001);
- Maine (June 2001);
- New Jersey (January 2002);
- Minnesota (March 2002);
- Arizona (April 2002);
- Tennessee (May 2003);
- North Carolina (June 2003);
- New Hampshire (June 2003);
- Missouri (July 2003);
- Ohio (January 2004);
- Wyoming (February 2005);
- Idaho (March 2005);
- Maryland (May 2005);
- Oregon (July 2005);
- West Virginia (March 2006);
- Hawaii (May 2006);
- Michigan (January 2009);
- Vermont (July 2010);
- New York (March 2016);
- Virginia (July 2017);
- Utah (May 2018);
- Louisiana (August 2018);
- Delaware (July 2019); and
- Mississippi (July 2023).

Seven other states and three territories have signed a Memorandum of Understanding

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

National Fingerprint File (NFF): A database of fingerprints, or other uniquely personal identifying information, relating to an arrested or charged individual maintained by the FBI to provide positive identification of record subjects indexed in the III system. The NFF contains fingerprints of Federal offenders and at least one set of fingerprints on state offenders from each state in which an offender has been arrested for a felony or reportable misdemeanor offense. Disposition data on the individual are also retained at the state repository and not forwarded to the FBI. Upon receipt of the first-arrest fingerprint card (or electronic images), the FBI enters the individual's fingerprint information, name, and identifiers in the III, together with a UCN and an SID for each state maintaining a record on the individual. Disposition information on state offenders is maintained only at the state level, and state repositories are required to electronically respond to all authorized record requests concerning these individuals for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes. States are required to release all data on record subjects for noncriminal justice inquiries, regardless of whether the data could legally be released for similar purposes within the state. As of October 2023, the NFF has been implemented in 26 states: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho,

Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

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

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

Rap back: A "rap back" or "hit notice" program will inform an employer or other designated entity when an individual who has undergone a fingerprint-based background check—and whose fingerprints are retained by a criminal history repository after the check—is subsequently arrested. Fingerprints obtained after the arrest are matched against a database that contains the fingerprints that were initially submitted. The employer or designated entity is

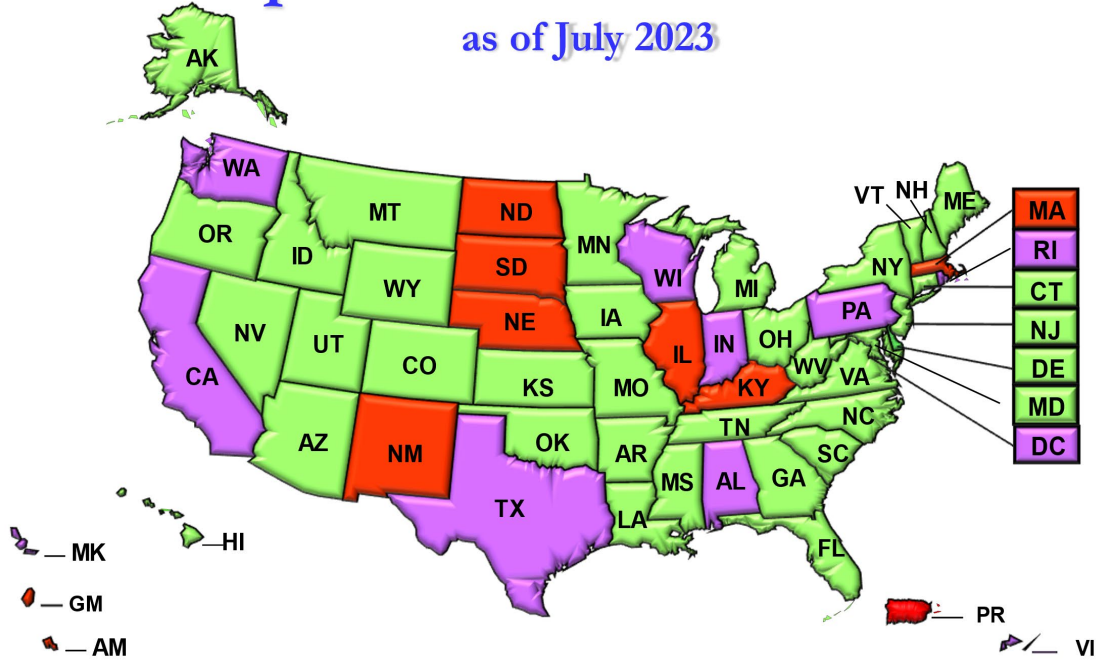
then notified of the individual's arrest. There is a fee for the service in some states; other states provide the service free. Some states also provide "rap back" services for notifications within the criminal justice system. For example, this might involve a notification to a parole or probation officer of the arrest of a person under supervision.

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

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

Maps

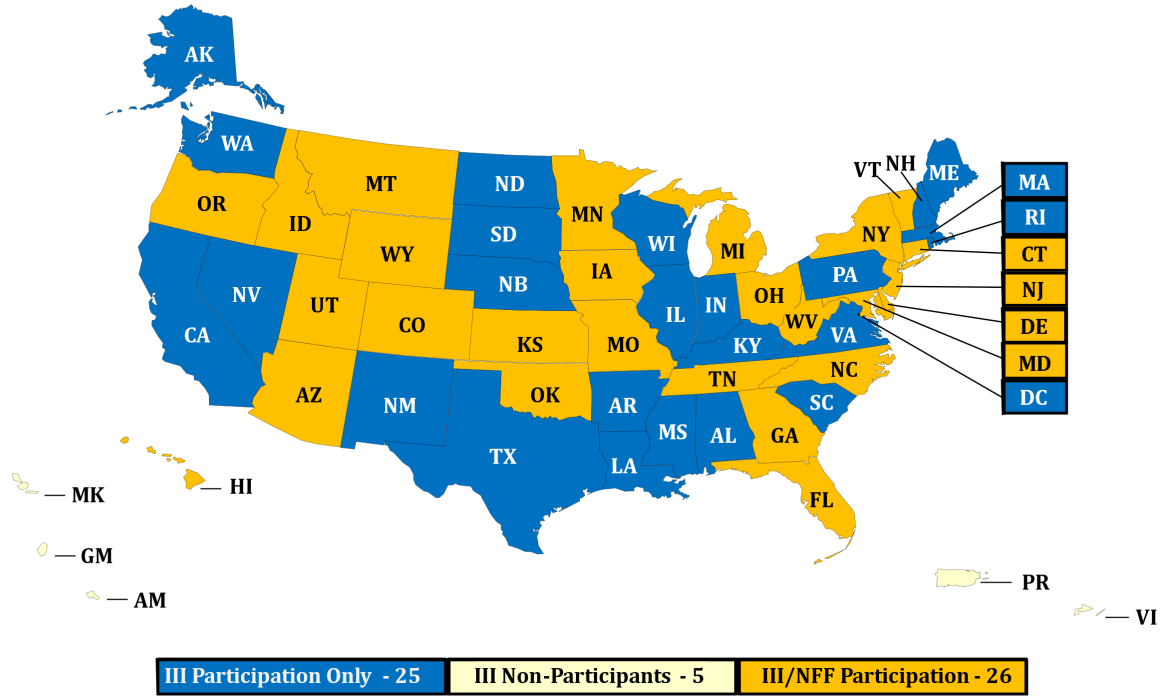
Compact States and Territories as of July 2023



Compact States (35)	MOU Signatory States/Territories (10)
No Known Current Action (11)	States Pending Legislation (0)

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

as of October 25, 2023



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Note to readers

This is the 17th survey of criminal history information systems conducted by SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, since 1989. Some of the tables include data from previous surveys. Use caution in drawing comparisons between the results of earlier surveys and the data reported here. Over the course of the survey years, the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), has continued to administer assistance programs dedicated to improving criminal history records. As a result, some states focus new or additional resources on the condition of their records and, in many cases, know more about their records today than in the past. Similarly, expansion, advancement, and adoption of technology have also had a beneficial impact. Some state repositories, however, have suffered fiscal cutbacks and consequently have had to shift priorities away from certain criminal history information management tasks. For these and other reasons, trend comparisons may not as accurately reflect the status of each state's criminal history records as the current data considered alone.

Survey revisions

Given dramatic advances in information technology, legislative and social trends that increase demand for criminal history record access, and the need for criminal record managers to respond to these developments, BJS and SEARCH conducted an in-depth review of the previous survey questions and developed a revised survey instrument for 2022.

SEARCH updated formats for easier response and collection of data where changes have been made in the organization of the 2022 survey. First and foremost, continuing efforts were made to reduce or eliminate questions that tend to yield the same responses each year or where the information requested can be obtained from other sources. While key questions from past surveys remain to continually assess the availability and completeness of criminal history record information, additions to the survey include:

- A clarifying question to ascertain the number of arrestees (i.e., unique individuals) who had arrest fingerprints submitted to state criminal history record repositories in 2022.
- A new question regarding the number of first-time arrestees reported to the repositories in 2022.

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

The Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2022 consists of 15 data tables of information and reflects the evolving criminal record management environment.

Introduction

This report is based on the results from a survey conducted among the administrators of the state criminal history record repositories in May–July 2023. SEARCH surveyed 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.¹ All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam submitted survey responses. This report presents a snapshot as of December 31, 2022.

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

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was the source for some of the information relating to criminal history records, including state participation in the Interstate

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

Major findings

Criminal history files

Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2022 (table 1):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report the total number of persons in their criminal history files as 116,447,200, of which over 96% are automated records. (Readers should note that an individual offender may have records in more than one state, and that records of deceased persons may be included in the counts provided by states. This means the number of living persons in the United States with criminal history records is unknown but is less

than the total number of subjects in state criminal history files.)

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

Level of disposition reporting

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

In 2022, SEARCH asked states if they match dispositions based on arrest cycles or individual charges. Thirty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam responded that they use cycle matching when calculating disposition percentages, and 19 states responded that they use charge matching.

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

Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

- Forty-eight states and the District of Columbia report an average of 73% of all arrests in state databases have final case dispositions recorded.
- In 48 states and the District of Columbia, an average of 65% of arrests in state databases within the past 5 years have final case dispositions recorded.
- In 47 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, an average of 71% of felony arrests in state databases have final case dispositions recorded.
- Twenty-three states report that 80% or more of all arrests within the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Fifteen states and the District of Columbia report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Twenty-five states and Guam report that 80% or more of all felony arrests within the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2022 (table 1a):

- All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam processed 24,034,000 fingerprint records in 2022; of these, 8,490,500 were used for criminal justice purposes and 15,543,500 were used and submitted for noncriminal justice licensing, employment, and regulatory purposes (numbers do not sum to total due to rounding).
- In 9 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, fingerprints processed for *criminal justice purposes* account for 50% or more of the state's total number of fingerprints processed.
- In 42 states and the District of Columbia, fingerprints processed for *noncriminal justice purposes* account for 50% or more of the state's total number of fingerprints processed.
- Thirty-seven states, the District of Columbia, and Guam retain all fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes.

- Eight states, the District of Columbia, and Guam do not retain any fingerprints processed as part of conducting noncriminal justice background checks.

Detailed findings

Status of state criminal history files

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2020 and 2022 (table 2):

- Ninety-six percent of the approximately 116.4 million criminal history records maintained by the state criminal history repositories as of December 2022 are automated.
- Six states (Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia report an overall decrease in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2020 and 2022.

- Four states (Connecticut, Idaho, North Dakota, and South Dakota) and Guam report an overall increase of at least 10% in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2020 and 2022.
- Forty-one states and Guam report an overall increase in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2020 and 2022.

State criminal history repository practices

Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2018, 2020, and 2022 (table 2a):

- During 2022, nearly 8.5 million arrest fingerprint cards were submitted to state criminal history repositories, a 13% increase from 2020 submissions.
- Twenty-one states and Guam report an overall increase of at least 10% in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository from 2020 to 2022.

Number of felony arrests, arrestees, and first-time arrestees reported to the repository, and cite and release practices, 2022 (table 2b):

- During 2022, over 3.3 million felony arrests were reported to repositories in 45 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam.
- Forty-four states, the District of Columbia, and Guam received fingerprints for over 5.2 million arrestees; of these, over 1.4 million were first-time arrestees.
- Do statewide law enforcement agencies routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting:
 - No (4 states: Alabama, Illinois, South Dakota, and Texas, and Guam)
 - Yes, only for violations (2 states: New Jersey and Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia).
 - Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors (27 states)
 - Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies (16 states).

How fingerprints are sent to the repository and the number of arrest fingerprints submitted to the repository by livescan, cardscan, and hard copy, 2022 (table 2c):

- Livescan (7,542,100)
- Cardscan (125,200)
- Hard copy (266,400)

Protection order and warrant information

State protection order and warrant file record counts and entry into state and FBI-NCIC databases, 2022 (table 3):

- Forty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Guam maintain a statewide protection order file; collectively, these files contain a total of over 2.6 million records.
- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands enter protection order records into NCIC, totaling over 2 million records.
- Forty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, maintain warrant files, totaling over 8.4 million records. Of these, over 1.3 million represent felony-level warrants, and over

4.1 million represent misdemeanor-level warrants. Over 2.2 million are categorized as being “other.”

- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands enter warrant records into NCIC, totaling over 2.9 million records as of December 2022.

Dispositions

Dispositions received and reported to the FBI, charge tracking, receipt of dispositions from prosecutors, posting of indictments to the criminal history record, and dispositions reported by automated means, 2022 (tables 4 and 4a):

- Forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and Guam provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories.
- Respondents indicated that nearly 13.4 million final dispositions were reported in 2022 — a 5% increase from those reported in 2020.

- Thirty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Guam sent over 6.3 million final case dispositions to the FBI.
- In accordance with acceptable National Fingerprint File (NFF) practices, 16 of the 26 NFF-participating states elected not to send disposition information to the FBI on second and subsequent arrests.
- Thirty-two states collect charge-tracking information (interim dispositions) to show case status through the criminal justice process.
- Thirty-five states receive final court dispositions from local prosecutors.
- Fifteen states and Guam post indictment information to the criminal history record.
- Forty-three state repositories and the District of Columbia receive court disposition data by automated means.
- Repositories in 6 states and Guam do not receive automated dispositions from the courts.

- Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia report that 90% or more of all court dispositions are reported to repositories by automated means.

Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2022 (table 4b):

- Twenty-two states report that 10% or more of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific arrest record.
- Eleven states report that 25% or more of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific repository arrest record.
- Some states have dispositions that cannot be matched to a specific arrest; when this occurs, 23 states place the dispositions in a suspense file for further investigation, and 11 states place the dispositions in a suspense file with no further action.
- In 34 states, follow-up actions are taken by repository staff, and 22 states and the District of Columbia reject the disposition information.

- In 29 states, repository staff follows up and contacts the court to obtain additional information, and 6 states post the court-provided charge(s) and disposition to the beginning/end of the subject's criminal history record.

Timeliness of receipt and entry of final felony court case disposition information, 2022 (table 4c):

- Elapsed time between the occurrence of a final felony court disposition and its receipt by the repository:
 - 1 day or less (16 states)
 - 2–7 days (5 states: Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, and New Jersey, and the District of Columbia)
 - 8–30 days (16 states)
 - 31–90 days (7 states)
 - 91–180 days (0 states)
 - 181–365 days (Kansas)
 - More than 1 year (Indiana)

- Elapsed time between the receipt of a final felony court case disposition and its entry into the state's criminal history record database:
 - 1 day or less (25 states and the District of Columbia)
 - 2–7 days (8 states and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (7 states)
 - 31–90 days (5 states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, and West Virginia)
 - 91–180 days (Nevada)
 - 181–365 days (Kansas)
 - More than 1 year (0 states)

Livescan devices in courtrooms and disposition backlogs, 2022 (table 4d):

- Nineteen states use livescan devices in courtrooms to link positive identifications with dispositions. In these states, 332 livescan devices are in use within courtrooms.
- Twenty-seven states report having a backlog of over 4.2 million court dispositions that need to be processed and entered into state criminal history databases.

Record sealing and expungements

Record sealing and expungements, 2022 (tables 5 and 5a):

- Forty-eight states and the District of Columbia have statutes and/or policies that define criminal history record sealing and expungement procedures. In eight of these states, records may be sealed (rather than expunged) pursuant to law or policy. Eleven states have statutes and/or policies authorizing expungement but not sealing. Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia have statutes and/or policies for both sealing and expungement.
- Twenty-six states limit access to sealed records to repository staff, while six states (Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, and Washington) allow outside researchers (e.g., Statistical Analysis Centers, universities, etc.) access to sealed records for purposes authorized by state law or policy.

- Twenty-six states, the District of Columbia, and Guam track the number of records that are sealed. In 2022, nearly 1.2 million records were sealed.
- Thirty-four states and Guam track the number of records that are expunged. In 2022, over 414,000 records were expunged.

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the FBI, 2022 (table 6):

Nationwide, over 104 million criminal history records are accessible through the III. The states maintain 73% of all III records, and the FBI maintains 27%.

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Data tables

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Table 1. Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2022

State	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file			Percent of arrests in database that have final case dispositions recorded			State performs either cycle matching or charge matching to calculate the percent of arrests in database that have final case dispositions recorded	
	Total	Automated	Manual	Arrests in the entire database with final dispositions	Arrests entered within past 5 years	Felony charges with final disposition	Cycle matching	Charge matching
Total	116,447,200	111,873,100	4,574,100	73%	65%	71%	32	19
Alabama	1,933,800	1,731,600	202,200	36%	13%	9%	Cycle matching	
Alaska	287,700	277,700	10,000	83%	85%	90%		Charge matching
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	2,123,100	1,986,500	136,500	73%	37%	75%		Charge matching
Arkansas	881,000	881,000	0	60%	35%	63%	Cycle matching	
California	12,200,900	11,237,400	963,500	63%	53%	31%	Cycle matching	
Colorado	1,984,800	1,984,800	0	28%	50%	52%	Cycle matching	
Connecticut	704,900	506,000	198,900	81%	87%	95%	Cycle matching	
Delaware	295,400	295,400	0	94%	90%	89%	Cycle matching	
District of Columbia	545,300	545,300	0	78%	90%	73%	Cycle matching	
Florida	7,539,000	7,539,000	0	74%	70%	81%		Charge matching
Georgia	4,679,300	4,679,300	0	79%	67%	80%		Charge matching
Guam	1,300	1,300	0	nr	nr	100%	Cycle matching	
Hawaii	630,700	630,700	0	95%	80%	96%		Charge matching
Idaho	508,000	508,000	0	nr	45%	16%	Cycle matching	
Illinois	8,186,800	7,627,800	559,000	74%	62%	87%	Cycle matching	
Indiana	2,010,400	1,768,300	242,100	59%	65%	64%	Cycle matching	
Iowa	825,800	825,800	0	98%	85%	98%	Cycle matching	
Kansas	1,750,500	1,339,100	411,500	56%	52%	53%	Cycle matching	
Kentucky	1,725,000	1,725,000	0	55%	23%	44%	Cycle matching	
Louisiana	2,605,600	1,999,700	605,900	27%	27%	38%		Charge matching
Maine	658,700	638,000	20,800	85%	69%	72%		Charge matching a
Maryland	1,689,800	1,689,800	0	95%	89%	36%	Cycle matching	
Massachusetts	1,398,100	1,398,100	0	23%	22%	nr	b	Cycle matching
Michigan	2,824,400	2,824,400	0	82%	79%	87%	Cycle matching	
Minnesota	1,161,500	1,161,500	0	85%	84%	88%	Cycle matching	
Mississippi	775,000	775,000	0	17%	6%	1%	c	Cycle matching
Missouri	1,712,400	1,575,600	136,900	81%	70%	83%	Cycle matching	
Montana	293,900	293,900	0	59%	34%	56%		Charge matching
Nebraska	505,900	505,900	0	87%	75%	91%	Cycle matching	
Nevada	1,060,500	1,060,500	0	61%	55%	63%	Cycle matching	
New Hampshire	595,600	595,600	0	90%	88%	89%	Cycle matching	
New Jersey	2,503,200	2,353,000	150,200	91%	96%	96%	Cycle matching	
New Mexico	nr							
New York	8,159,600	8,159,600	0	94%	89%	98%	Cycle matching	
North Carolina	1,999,600	1,999,600	0	82%	71%	89%	Cycle matching	
North Dakota	262,600	252,600	10,000	92%	92%	95%		Charge matching
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	2,754,400	2,500,300	254,000	57%	54%	61%		Charge matching
Oklahoma	1,178,400	1,109,900	68,500	73%	69%	29%	Cycle matching	
Oregon	1,375,800	1,375,800	0	70%	52%	78%		Charge matching
Pennsylvania	3,114,600	2,893,700	220,800	77%	73%	21%		Charge matching
Puerto Rico	nr							
Rhode Island	132,000	132,000	0	87%	85%	83%		Charge matching
South Carolina	2,328,000	2,289,900	38,200	72%	75%	73%		Charge matching
South Dakota	338,600	338,600	0	62%	34%	47%	Cycle matching	
Tennessee	2,233,400	2,233,400	0	54%	nr	nr	Cycle matching	
Texas	17,772,800	17,772,800	0	79%	85%	82%		Charge matching
Utah	882,700	882,700	0	79%	70%	81%	Cycle matching	
Vermont	263,500	263,500	0	94%	83%	90%	Cycle matching	
Virginia	2,551,800	2,417,300	134,500	91%	81%	91%		Charge matching
Virgin Islands	nr							
Washington	1,830,000	1,830,000	0	89%	69%	87%	Cycle matching	
West Virginia	757,400	546,900	210,600	80%	69%	77%		Charge matching
Wisconsin	1,674,100	1,674,100	0	82%	77%	98%		Charge matching
Wyoming	239,300	239,300	0	87%	77%	90%		Charge matching

Table 1 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Maine utilizes an Arrest Tracking Number (ATN) that follows the individual through the criminal justice process. "Charge Matching" was selected since the state matches ATN to ATN for each agency that submits information.
- b. Based on current system limitations, the state is unable to provide a response.
- c. Low percentages are due to a number of factors: lack of training of court clerks, turnover, illegible handwriting on manual documents, court information system not linked to criminal history repository system, updated records at local level that are not being forwarded to the state repository system, etc.

Table 1a. Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2022

State	Total number of fingerprints processed	Total criminal justice purposes	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes				Fingerprints processed for noncriminal justice purposes				
			Retained	Percent of 2022 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2022 volume	Total noncriminal justice purposes	Retained	Percent of 2022 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2022 volume
Total	24,034,000	8,490,500	8,060,100	34%	430,500	2%	15,543,500	10,940,700	46%	4,602,800	19%
Alabama	358,400	231,600	231,600	65%	0	0%	126,800	126,800	35%	0	0%
Alaska	72,700	19,400	19,400	27%	0	0%	53,200	53,200	73%	0	0%
American Samoa	nr										
Arizona	605,100	255,600	255,600	42%	0	0%	349,500	310,100	51%	39,400	7%
Arkansas	225,600	108,200	108,200	48%	0	0%	117,400	117,400	52%	0	0%
California	3,585,900	1,051,300	1,011,700	28%	39,500	1%	2,534,700	2,344,000	65%	190,700	5%
Colorado	405,800	173,500	173,500	43%	0	0%	232,300	232,300	57%	0	0%
Connecticut	192,500	64,600	64,600	34%	0	0%	127,900	127,900	66%	0	0%
Delaware	82,200	16,200	16,200	20%	0	0%	66,000	66,000	80%	0	0%
District of Columbia	43,300	21,600	21,600	50%	0	0%	21,700	0	0%	21,700	50%
Florida	2,506,700	641,400	641,400	26%	0	0%	1,865,400	1,034,600	41%	830,800	33%
Georgia	868,500	386,500	386,500	44%	0	0%	482,100	64,800	7%	417,300	48%
Guam	5,100	3,700	3,700	74%	0	0%	1,300	0	0%	1,300	26%
Hawaii	85,300	26,700	26,700	31%	0	0%	58,600	57,500	67%	1,200	1%
Idaho	146,400	52,000	52,000	35%	0	0%	94,400	6,000	4%	88,500	60%
Illinois	795,400	263,200	251,900	32%	11,300	1%	532,200	510,800	64%	21,400	3%
Indiana	367,500	168,400	168,400	46%	0	0%	199,100	199,100	54%	0	0%
Iowa	122,300	70,200	70,200	57%	0	0%	52,100	0	0%	52,100	43%
Kansas	160,300	93,700	93,700	58%	0	0%	66,500	66,500	42%	0	0%
Kentucky	248,700	168,300	168,300	68%	0	0%	80,500	25,900	10%	54,600	22%
Louisiana	342,100	181,200	181,200	53%	0	0%	160,800	160,800	47%	0	0%
Maine	53,100	20,400	20,400	38%	0	0%	32,800	13,300	25%	19,500	37%
Maryland	557,100	102,300	102,300	18%	0	0%	454,800	454,800	82%	0	0%
Massachusetts	366,300	130,000	129,400	35%	600	0%	236,300	236,300	65%	0	0%
Michigan	566,800	221,100	176,100	31%	45,000	8%	345,700	330,900	58%	14,800	3%
Minnesota	459,800	120,500	120,300	26%	200	0%	339,300	0	0%	339,300	74%
Mississippi	273,000	81,000	81,000	30%	0	0%	192,000	0	0%	192,000	70%
Missouri	403,100	162,300	162,300	40%	0	0%	240,800	240,800	60%	0	0%
Montana	66,300	29,800	29,800	45%	0	0%	36,500	0	0%	36,500	55%
Nebraska	70,500	35,500	33,900	48%	1,600	2%	35,000	35,000	50%	0	0%
Nevada	359,100	94,800	94,800	26%	0	0%	264,300	70,700	20%	193,600	54%
New Hampshire	76,500	28,400	28,400	37%	0	0%	48,200	0	0%	48,200	63%
New Jersey	646,900	126,000	126,000	19%	0	0%	520,900	314,200	49%	206,700	32%
New Mexico	190,900	47,900	47,900	25%	0	0%	143,000	143,000	75%	0	0%
New York	1,108,200	377,300	335,500	30%	41,800	4%	730,900	709,600	64%	21,300	2%
North Carolina	438,700	193,200	189,300	43%	4,000	1%	245,500	80,800	18%	164,700	38%
North Dakota	59,800	25,500	25,500	43%	0	0%	34,200	9,400	16%	24,800	42%
No. Mariana Islands	nr										
Ohio	1,152,100	170,200	170,200	15%	0	0%	982,000	982,000	85%	0	0%
Oklahoma	248,800	118,300	117,600	47%	700	0%	130,500	126,500	51%	4,100	2%
Oregon	296,400	97,200	96,600	33%	600	0%	199,200	45,700	15%	153,500	52%
Pennsylvania	929,600	246,400	201,300	22%	45,100	5%	683,200	31,400	3%	651,800	70%
Puerto Rico	nr										
Rhode Island	61,600	21,500	21,500	35%	0	0%	40,200	0	0%	40,200	65%
South Carolina	279,100	156,500	156,500	56%	0	0%	122,600	122,500	44%	100	0%
South Dakota	59,800	28,700	28,700	48%	0	0%	31,100	1,300	2%	29,800	50%
Tennessee	560,000	308,900	307,300	55%	1,600	0%	251,100	251,100	45%	0	0%
Texas	1,887,500	919,300	680,800	36%	238,400	13%	968,300	968,300	51%	0	0%
Utah	272,300	75,800	75,800	28%	0	0%	196,500	148,900	55%	47,600	17%
Vermont	31,800	7,000	7,000	22%	0	0%	24,700	0	0%	24,700	78%
Virgin Islands	nr										
Virginia	517,900	211,200	211,200	41%	0	0%	306,700	0	0%	306,700	59%
Washington	459,200	138,500	138,500	30%	0	0%	320,700	11,600	3%	309,100	67%
West Virginia	110,400	44,700	44,700	40%	0	0%	65,700	65,600	59%	0	0%
Wisconsin	202,000	138,800	138,800	69%	0	0%	63,200	8,200	4%	55,000	27%
Wyoming	49,600	14,500	14,500	29%	0	0%	35,200	35,200	71%	0	0%

Table 1a explanatory notes:

- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- nr (not reported).
- The total number of fingerprint-based background checks in state criminal history files was not reported by repositories in American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Data footnotes:

- a. The total number of fingerprints processed does not equal the sum of fingerprints processed for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes due to rounding.
- b. Variations between 2020 and 2022 reporting cycles are related to the suspension of fingerprinting during the pandemic.
- c. North Dakota totals account for the total number of criminal justice and noncriminal justice fingerprint records that are processed by AFIS.
- d. All "not retained" transactions are for inquiries made for identification (ID) purposes.

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2020 and 2022

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 2020 and 2022				Percent of automated files		Percent change in total file
	2020 total	2022 total	Manual file	Automated file	2020	2022	2020-2022
Total	114,376,500	116,447,200	4,574,100	111,873,100	95%	96%	2%
Alabama	1,878,300	1,933,800	202,200	1,731,600	89%	90%	3%
Alaska	281,400	287,700	10,000	277,700	96%	97%	2%
American Samoa	nr	nr					
Arizona	2,063,400	2,123,100	136,500	1,986,500	93%	94%	3%
Arkansas	843,500	881,000	0	881,000	100%	100%	4%
California	11,905,200	12,200,900	963,500	11,237,400	92%	92%	2%
Colorado	1,907,600	1,984,800	0	1,984,800	100%	100%	4%
Connecticut	633,500	704,900	198,900	506,000	69%	72%	11%
Delaware	339,500	295,400	0	295,400	82%	100%	-13%
District of Columbia	698,800	545,300	0	545,300	100%	100%	-22%
Florida	7,267,100	7,539,000	0	7,539,000	100%	100%	4%
Georgia	4,516,000	4,679,300	0	4,679,300	100%	100%	4%
Guam	1,200	1,300	0	1,300	100%	100%	10%
Hawaii	620,400	630,700	0	630,700	100%	100%	2%
Idaho	456,400	508,000	0	508,000	100%	100%	11%
Illinois	7,814,200	8,186,800	559,000	7,627,800	93%	93%	5%
Indiana	1,946,200	2,010,400	242,100 a	1,768,300	100%	88%	3%
Iowa	817,700	825,800	0	825,800	99%	100%	1%
Kansas	1,681,500	1,750,500	411,500	1,339,100	75%	76%	4%
Kentucky	1,626,000	1,725,000	0	1,725,000	100%	100%	6%
Louisiana	2,545,400	2,605,600	605,900	1,999,700	76%	77%	2%
Maine	628,300	658,700	20,800	638,000	96%	97%	5%
Maryland	1,683,000	1,689,800	0	1,689,800	100%	100%	0%
Massachusetts	1,449,200	1,398,100	0	1,398,100	95%	100%	-4%
Michigan	2,751,100	2,824,400	0	2,824,400	100%	100%	3%
Minnesota	1,118,100	1,161,500	0	1,161,500	100%	100%	4%
Mississippi	736,000	775,000	0	775,000	100%	100%	5%
Missouri	1,712,000	1,712,400	136,900	1,575,600	92%	92%	0%
Montana	278,700	293,900	0	293,900	100%	100%	5%
Nebraska	478,000	505,900	0	505,900	100%	100%	6%
Nevada	984,500	1,060,500	0	1,060,500	100%	100%	8%
New Hampshire	566,400	595,600	0	595,600	100%	100%	5%
New Jersey	2,621,000	2,503,200	150,200	2,353,000	94%	94%	-4%
New Mexico	1,332,300	nr b			48%		
New York	7,768,000 c	8,159,600	0	8,159,600	100%	100%	5%
North Carolina	1,936,100	1,999,600	0	1,999,600	100%	100%	3%
North Dakota	220,600	262,600	10,000	252,600	95%	96%	19%
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr					
Ohio	2,770,900	2,754,400	254,000	2,500,300	92%	91%	-1%
Oklahoma	1,135,200	1,178,400	68,500	1,109,900	94%	94%	4%
Oregon	1,345,900	1,375,800	0	1,375,800	100%	100%	2%
Pennsylvania	3,497,500	3,114,600	220,800	2,893,700	93%	93%	-11%
Puerto Rico	nr	nr					
Rhode Island	308,000	132,000 d	0	132,000	100%	100%	-57%
South Carolina	2,126,600	2,328,000	38,200	2,289,900	98%	98%	9%
South Dakota	307,900	338,600	0	338,600	100%	100%	10%
Tennessee	2,184,100 e	2,233,400	0	2,233,400	100%	100%	2%
Texas	16,607,300	17,772,800	0	17,772,800	100%	100%	7%
Utah	855,300	882,700	0	882,700	100%	100%	3%
Vermont	259,900	263,500	0	263,500	100%	100%	1%
Virginia	2,467,200	2,551,800	134,500	2,417,300	95%	95%	3%
Virgin Islands	nr	nr					
Washington	1,782,800	1,830,000	0	1,830,000	100%	100%	3%
West Virginia	726,900	757,400	210,600	546,900	71%	72%	4%
Wisconsin	1,664,800	1,674,100	0	1,674,100	100%	100%	1%
Wyoming	229,600	239,300	0	239,300	100%	100%	4%

Table 2 explanatory notes:

- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- nr (not reported).
- The totals for the "percent of automated files" and the "percent change in total file" were calculated based on the column totals, not averages.
- The total number of subjects in manual and automated state criminal history files for 2022 was not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
- The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the state criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and does not include the master name index.

Data footnotes:

- a. To resolve an error in the way automated vs manual records have been counted in previous cycles, Indiana is reporting to have had manual records in its files for 2020. Previous cycles reported that no manual records were maintained.
- b. The 2020 increase over 2018 is a result of including dispositions located on a storage disk that were not counted in previous years.
- c. The 2020 reporting reflects a decrease from 2018 totals. This decrease is a result of 2019 state-enacted legislation that required the expungement of fingerprints associated with certain conviction outcomes. This resulted in a net reduction in the number of identifiable subjects in the state's repository.
- d. Rhode Island is reporting a significant decrease in the number of subjects that are in their automated files. This decrease occurred due to a vendor error discovered recently in tallying records reported in previous survey cycles.
- e. The reason for the decrease in 2020 from 2018 is not known.

Table 2a. Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2018, 2020, and 2022

State	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes			Percent change			
	2018	2020	2022	2018–2020	2020–2022		
Total	10,500,600	7,518,600	8,490,800	-28%	a	13%	a
Alabama	na	na	231,600	na	b		
Alaska	23,300	16,700	19,400	-28%		16%	
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	326,800	234,900	255,600	-28%		9%	
Arkansas	133,200	98,200	108,200	-26%		10%	
California	1,297,500	840,200	1,051,300	-35%		25%	
Colorado	251,800	177,000	173,500	-30%		-2%	
Connecticut	91,500	51,900	64,600	-43%		24%	
Delaware	22,000	15,200	16,200	-31%		7%	
District of Columbia	48,500	47,700	21,600	-2%		-55%	
Florida	762,700	560,800	641,400	-26%		14%	
Georgia	493,500	412,500	386,500	-16%		-6%	
Guam	3,000	3,100	3,700	4%		19%	
Hawaii	36,300	34,700	26,700	-4%		-23%	
Idaho	57,800	38,900	52,000	-33%		34%	
Illinois	333,100	247,200	263,200	-26%		6%	
Indiana	207,800	160,900	168,400	-23%		5%	
Iowa	85,100	64,400	70,200	-24%		9%	
Kansas	119,500	85,400	93,700	-29%		10%	
Kentucky	212,100	c 159,800	168,300	-25%		5%	
Louisiana	285,000	208,900	181,200	-27%		-13%	
Maine	27,900	20,600	20,400	-28%		-1%	
Maryland	183,900	108,700	102,300	-41%		-6%	
Massachusetts	133,600	70,300	130,000	-47%		85%	
Michigan	348,700	204,900	221,100	-41%		8%	
Minnesota	158,700	105,600	120,500	-33%		14%	
Mississippi	69,200	70,000	81,000	1%		16%	
Missouri	214,700	158,200	162,300	-26%		3%	
Montana	44,400	d 31,200	29,800	-30%		-4%	
Nebraska	45,100	37,600	35,500	-17%		-6%	
Nevada	104,500	92,200	94,800	-12%		3%	
New Hampshire	30,200	19,100	28,400	-37%		49%	
New Jersey	201,600	131,700	126,000	-35%		-4%	
New Mexico	92,900	51,800	47,900	-44%		-8%	
New York	508,900	e 323,100	377,300	-37%		17%	
North Carolina	318,500	202,600	193,200	-36%		-5%	
North Dakota	23,500	16,500	25,500	-30%		55%	
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	177,200	125,400	170,200	-29%		36%	
Oklahoma	145,700	101,300	118,300	-31%		17%	
Oregon	136,800	94,600	97,200	-100%		3%	
Pennsylvania	314,300	222,200	246,400	-29%		11%	
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	23,000	17,300	21,500	-25%		24%	
South Carolina	193,300	154,200	156,500	-20%		1%	
South Dakota	31,700	28,700	28,700	-9%		0%	
Tennessee	397,200	281,700	308,900	-29%		10%	
Texas	927,500	777,000	919,300	-16%		18%	
Utah	88,500	58,100	75,800	-34%		30%	
Vermont	14,300	7,300	7,000	-49%		-4%	
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	267,800	224,100	211,200	-16%		-6%	
Washington	241,300	148,700	138,500	-38%		-7%	
West Virginia	50,700	42,000	44,700	-17%		6%	
Wisconsin	175,700	119,200	138,800	-32%		16%	
Wyoming	18,800	14,300	14,500	-24%		1%	

Table 2a explanatory notes:

- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- The total number of arrest fingerprint cards processed for 2022 was not reported by repositories in American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Data footnotes:

- a. Variations between 2020 and 2022 reporting cycles are related to the Covid-19 pandemic, the suspension of fingerprinting during the pandemic, and the subsequent effort to catch up with obtaining fingerprints of individuals whose background checks were delayed/suspended.
- b. Resources necessary to gather statistics for 2018 and 2020 were not available.
- c. Kentucky reports that the number of fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes has increased because of statewide efforts to increase the percentage of arrested individuals being fingerprinted during the booking process or upon disposition of the case.
- d. A new law took effect in Montana on July 1, 2017, requiring all misdemeanor offenders to be fingerprinted and reported to the repository. This caused a significant increase in 2018.
- e. The total number of fingerprints processed by New York in 2016 and 2018 was overstated and corrected for subsequent reporting cycles.

Table 2b. Number of felony arrests, arrestees, and first-time arrestees reported to the repository, and cite and release practices, 2022

State	Number of felony arrests reported to the repository in 2022	Number of arrestees who had arrest fingerprints submitted to the repository in 2022	Number of first-time arrestees who had arrest fingerprints submitted to the repository in 2022	Do statewide law enforcement agencies routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting?			
				No	Yes, only for violations	Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors	Yes, for all criminal offenses including felonies
Total	3,369,301	5,202,821	1,420,155	5	3	27	16
Alabama	16,404	103,638	29,897	X			
Alaska	5,585	5,381	4,385				X
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	150,234	29,785	29,785				X
Arkansas	45,047						X
California	407,805	828,314	91,393				X
Colorado	80,810	112,471	30,218			X	
Connecticut	21,103	na	18,503			X	
Delaware	8,456	14,313	5,005			X	
District of Columbia	21,616	16,586	5,030		X		
Florida	199,040	428,534	135,207			X	
Georgia	151,217	270,628	83,854			X	
Guam	2,967	3,720	558	X			
Hawaii	8,847	28,492	4,994				X
Idaho	17,281	33,380	11,082			X	
Illinois	71,146	160,678	36,230	X			
Indiana	77,515	109,939	35,003			X	
Iowa	na	51,521	18,479				X
Kansas	253,964	59,542	32,843			X	
Kentucky	47,317	110,819	26,194			X	
Louisiana	62,803	114,617	26,351			X	
Maine	9,401	11,352	3,424				X
Maryland	24,149	na	102,324			X	
Massachusetts	na	na	22,293			X	
Michigan	85,667	60,584	10,243			X	
Minnesota	41,751	77,182	22,098				X
Mississippi	20,000	58,000	23,000			X	
Missouri	75,558	112,489	25,834			X	
Montana	7,313	6,182	1,735				X
Nebraska	17,857	26,615	9,414				X
Nevada	320,570	62,292	21,182			X	
New Hampshire	1,565	28,361	1,984			X	
New Jersey	71,391	na	na		X		
New Mexico	nr						
New York	138,695	213,829	65,171			X	
North Carolina	78,550	118,317	39,174			X	
North Dakota	6,543	6,443	4,986				X
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	141,642	163,552	48,505				X
Oklahoma	60,376	80,781	22,173			X	
Oregon	26,993	58,658	17,595				X
Pennsylvania	31,613	157,990	53,587				X
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	8,657	21,461	5,771		X		
South Carolina		156,472				X	
South Dakota	13,161	19,398	6,631	X			
Tennessee	na	313,154	na			X	
Texas	276,448	497,183	172,648	X			
Utah	22,046	96,843	30,490			X	
Vermont	1,552	4,131	1,691			X	
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	123,106	211,200	36,548			X	
Washington	41,992	85,329	23,998				X
West Virginia	13,599	30,775	9,275			X	
Wisconsin	55,583	41,890	13,370				X
Wyoming	4,366	na	na			X	

Table 2b explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- The total number of felony arrests, arrestees, and first-time arrestees and cite and release practices for 2022 was not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Repositories in Iowa, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Wyoming reported that some counts on this table were not available for this reporting cycle.

Table 2c. How fingerprints are submitted to the repository, 2022

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

State	Via livescan	Via cardscan	Hard copy	Total	
Total	7,542,100	125,200	266,400	7,933,700	
Alabama	221,800	0	9,800	231,600	
Alaska	18,200	0	1,200	19,400	
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	134,000	13,700	0	147,700	
Arkansas	105,100	0	3,100	108,200	
California	1,051,300	1,700	0	1,053,000	
Colorado	160,000	0	2,800	162,800	
Connecticut	57,400	0	7,200	64,600	
Delaware	16,200	0	0	16,200	
District of Columbia	21,100	500	0	21,600	
Florida	522,500	0	3,300	525,800	
Georgia	406,600	0	600	407,200	
Guam	3,700	0	0	3,700	
Hawaii	28,500	0	0	28,500	
Idaho	40,600	0	36,100	76,700	a
Illinois	163,600	0	47,200	210,800	
Indiana	150,900	300	2,600	153,800	
Iowa	58,000	71,300	6,600	135,900	
Kansas	150,100	0	13,100	163,200	
Kentucky	167,300	0	1,000	168,300	
Louisiana	180,600	0	600	181,200	
Maine	15,700	0	4,700	20,400	
Maryland	101,200	1,100	0	102,300	
Massachusetts	85,200	0	500	85,700	
Michigan	175,600	0	500	176,100	
Minnesota	133,200	0	0	133,200	
Mississippi	68,000	6,000	0	74,000	
Missouri	148,600	0	13,600	162,200	
Montana	29,800	0	0	29,800	
Nebraska	38,800	0	3,500	42,300	
Nevada	90,400	0	4,100	94,500	
New Hampshire	19,500	8,900	0	28,400	
New Jersey	126,000	0	0	126,000	
New Mexico	nr				
New York	334,400	0	1,200	335,600	
North Carolina	173,700	0	500	174,200	
North Dakota	25,000	0	500	25,500	
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	216,800	0	13,400	230,200	b
Oklahoma	109,000	0	9,700	118,700	
Oregon	94,100	0	1,000	95,100	
Pennsylvania	192,500	8,800	13,200	214,500	
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	21,400	100	0	21,500	
South Carolina	153,300	3,200	0	156,500	
South Dakota	27,900	0	800	28,700	
Tennessee	307,300	0	5,900	313,200	
Texas	603,900	1,000	42,500	647,400	
Utah	70,700	0	5,100	75,800	
Vermont	5,400	1,400	0	6,800	
Virginia	208,600	2,500	0	211,100	
Virgin Islands	nr				
Washington	130,500	3,600	0	134,100	
West Virginia	26,300	0	10,300	36,600	
Wisconsin	137,400	1,400	0	138,800	
Wyoming	14,500	0	0	14,500	

Table 2c explanatory notes:

- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- nr (not reported).
- How fingerprints are submitted to repositories was not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Data footnotes:

- a. State is unable to distinguish between livescan and cardscan. As such, the total for livescan is inclusive of cardscan.
- b. Hard copy fingerprints increased over 2020 because of a policy change at Ohio's Department of Corrections, which required identity verification prior to releasing an inmate.

Table 3. State protection order and warrant file record counts and entry into state and FBI-NCIC databases, 2022

State	State maintains a protection order (PO) file	Number of active records in the state PO file as of 12/31/2022	Number of active records in NCIC's PO file as of 12/31/2022	State maintains a warrant file	Number of active records in the state warrant file as of 12/31/2022	Breakdown of warrants in state warrant databases			Number of active records in NCIC's wanted persons file as of 12/31/2022
						Felony warrants	Misdemeanor warrants	Other	
Total		2,654,844	2,027,020		8,478,126	1,348,394	4,119,751	2,232,652	2,950,670
Yes	43			43					
No	9			9					
Alabama	Yes	13,072	8,367	Yes	240,016	27,817	211,962		29,670
Alaska	Yes	1,730	1,212	Yes	11,344	2,548	8,790	6	5,715
American Samoa	nr								
Arizona	Yes	1,412	17,833	Yes	375,798	56,057	258,354	61,387	73,738
Arkansas	No		22,024	No					169,435
California	Yes	277,934	323,634	Yes	537,264	213,536	323,728		239,766
Colorado	Yes	192,104	113,260	Yes	259,532	33,919	165,044	60,569	54,642
Connecticut	Yes	46,000	48,685	Yes	14,175	6,910	7,265		3,993
Delaware	Yes	2,526	2,277	Yes	149,203	9,740	112,921	265,542	3,335
District of Columbia	Yes	46,313	4,840	Yes	4,562	2,519	2,043		689
Florida	Yes	214,817	215,857	Yes	260,073	102,375	157,473	225	261,971
Georgia	Yes	25,786	18,915	No					272,467
Guam	Yes	128	656	Yes	1,325	372	272	681	1,486
Hawaii	Yes	9,241	6,801	Yes	802,592	42,530	458,043	302,019	423
Idaho	No		10,237	Yes	107		11		38,269
Illinois	Yes	178,136	38,289	Yes	657,630	nr	nr	nr	51,156
Indiana	Yes	21,439	133,475	Yes	13,270	6,648	6,622		93,811
Iowa	Yes	36,684	35,670	Yes	61,237	9,424	51,813		23,557
Kansas	No		5,630	No					50,219
Kentucky	Yes	18,752	17,543	Yes	370,446	58,583	271,801	40,062	11,135
Louisiana	Yes	31,472	26,587	No					31,584
Maine	Yes	nr	5,159	Yes	nr	nr	nr	nr	1,708
Maryland	Yes	9,858	9,822	Yes	28,186	14,564	13,443	179	27,978
Massachusetts	Yes	36,448	36,454	Yes	287,466	95,778	290,844	844	14,207
Michigan	Yes	11,530	14,042	Yes	1,110,148	34,502	163,521	912,125	108,306
Minnesota	Yes	21,120	30,925	Yes	56,139	15,740	27,350	12,749	52,973
Mississippi	Yes	1,480	1,246	No					17,111
Missouri	Yes	13,349	17,666	Yes	550,383	25,944	125,985	398,454	35,837
Montana	No		6,797	Yes	24,105	nr	nr	nr	6,523
Nebraska	Yes	6,001	4,484	Yes	2,746	0	2,305	441	21,780
Nevada	Yes	3,371	87	Yes	319,141	0	0		15,483
New Hampshire	Yes	13	5,122	Yes	33,212	1,618	18,037	13,557	5,210
New Jersey	Yes	187,621	187,442	No					43,285
New Mexico	Yes	7,390	7,390	Yes	118,992	nr	nr	nr	118,992
New York	Yes	296,873	256,733	Yes	240,823	57,071	168,273	15,479	34,335
North Carolina	No		13,616	Yes	281,057	60,060	220,997		27,076
North Dakota	Yes	2,042	1,655	Yes	37,658	1,770	35,888		2,222
No. Mariana Islands	nr								
Ohio	Yes	130,411	45,988	Yes	225,550	50,408	175,142		226,872
Oklahoma	No		11,295	No					25,771
Oregon	Yes	17,413	21,095	Yes	91,404	32,381	44,427	14,596	20,543
Pennsylvania	Yes	32,467	31,560	Yes	105,336	26,379	60,533	18,424	131,104
Puerto Rico	nr								1,873
Rhode Island	Yes	7,865	12,498	Yes	36,707	570	567	20,634	2,912
South Carolina	No		5,834	No		nr	nr		51,663
South Dakota	Yes	3,002	3,002	Yes	2,735	nr	nr		2,735
Tennessee	No		21,311	No					47,767
Texas	Yes	281,112	27,530	Yes	289,465	141,837	147,048	580	297,596
Utah	Yes	44,554	19,031	Yes	136,240	20,015	96,353	47,080	2,950
Vermont	No		2,031	Yes	4,964	nr	nr		272
Virgin Islands	nr		160						73
Virginia	Yes	101,551	42,755	Yes	171,864	69,252	102,612		65,747
Washington	Yes	291,444	112,315	Yes	140,364	34,807	103,354	2,203	47,170
West Virginia	Yes	12,822	2,484	Yes	283,317	72,058	195,972	15,287	2,841
Wisconsin	Yes	16,500	16,454	Yes	121,054	20,662	70,462	29,529	71,529
Wyoming	Yes	1,061	1,245	Yes	20,496		20,496		1,165

Table 3 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).
- State protection order and warrant file record counts were not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Table 4. Dispositions received and reported to the FBI, charge tracking, receipt of dispositions from prosecutors, and posting of indictments to the criminal history record, 2022

State	Total number of final dispositions received in 2022	Total number of state dispositions sent to the FBI in 2022	State collects charge-tracking information (interim dispositions) on the criminal history record to show case status through the criminal justice process	Does the repository receive any final case dispositions from local prosecutors?	State posts indictment information to the criminal history record
Total	13,391,300	6,331,300			
Yes			32	35	16
No			19	16	35
Alabama	64,500	237,100	No	No	Yes
Alaska	38,000	24,600	No	Yes	No
American Samoa	nr		nr	nr	nr
Arizona	333,400	333,400 a	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas	85,900	85,900	Yes	Yes	No
California	1,368,200	714,200	No	Yes	No
Colorado	508,100	0 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	na	0 a	Yes	No	No
Delaware	317,300	51,200 a	Yes	No	Yes
District of Columbia	4,700	4,400	No	No	No
Florida	1,612,000	0 a	Yes	No	No
Georgia	751,900	0 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	2,300	3,500	No	No	Yes
Hawaii	51,700	49,200 a	Yes	Yes	No
Idaho	59,200	0 a	No	Yes	No
Illinois	343,000	nr	Yes	Yes	No
Indiana	162,300	157,400	No	Yes	No
Iowa	340,700	340,700 a	No	No	No
Kansas	93,200	0 a	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	163,400	163,400	No	No	No
Louisiana	148,000	8,600	No	Yes	No
Maine	32,800	131,500	Yes	Yes	No
Maryland	218,200	3,300 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	48,600	48,600	No	No	No
Michigan	374,100	337,600 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	77,400	0 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	26,000	26,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	236,100	0 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	38,600	0 a	Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska	50,800	40,300	No	Yes	No
Nevada	90,500	43,300	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	126,500	25,100	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	179,700	179,700 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	nr		nr	nr	nr
New York	329,100	0 a	Yes	Yes	No
North Carolina	198,900	0 a	No	No	No
North Dakota	41,600	41,600	Yes	Yes	No
No. Mariana Islands	nr		nr	nr	nr
Ohio	1,183,900	1,183,900 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	105,400	0 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	150,300	0 a	No	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	253,600	231,600	Yes	No	No
Puerto Rico	nr		nr	nr	nr
Rhode Island	19,500	19,500	Yes	Yes	No
South Carolina	235,300	235,300	No	No	No
South Dakota	62,800	0	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	767,600	0 a	No	No	No
Texas	914,300	914,300	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	117,300	49,500 a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	12,200	9,800 a	Yes	No	No
Virgin Islands	nr		nr	nr	nr
Virginia	370,300 b	18,400	No	No	No
Washington	176,600	176,600	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	43,100	0 a	No	Yes	No
Wisconsin	451,600	442,100	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming	11,300	0 a	No	Yes	No

Table 4 explanatory notes:

- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- Total number of final dispositions received in 2022 was not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

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

Data footnotes:

- a. NFF-participating state.
- b. The Virginia State Police is redesigning its criminal history system to include sending disposition information to the FBI via MRD or electronic posting.

Table 4a. Dispositions reported by automated means, and the number of final dispositions reported to the state criminal history repository, 2020 and 2022

State	Was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means?	Percent of court dispositions reported by automated means	Number of final case dispositions data		Percent change	
			2020	2022	2020-2022	
Total		88%	12,812,700	13,391,300	5%	
Yes	44					
No	7					
Alabama	No		82,500	64,500	-22%	a
Alaska	No		29,500	38,000	29%	a
American Samoa	nr					
Arizona	Yes	70%	376,900	333,400	-12%	
Arkansas	Yes	60%	75,000	85,900	14%	
California	Yes	85%	1,060,900	1,368,200	29%	a
Colorado	Yes	100%	583,400	508,100	-13%	
Connecticut	Yes	100%	17,100	nr		
Delaware	Yes	100%	233,000	317,300	36%	a
District of Columbia	Yes	100%	7,100	4,700	-34%	a
Florida	Yes	100%	2,391,300	1,612,000	-33%	b
Georgia	Yes	99%	780,600	751,900	-4%	
Guam	No	nr	2,200	2,300	4%	
Hawaii	Yes	100%	46,800	51,700	10%	
Idaho	Yes	70%	64,000	59,200	-8%	
Illinois	Yes	65%	196,400	343,000	75%	a
Indiana	Yes	91%	266,000	162,300	-39%	a
Iowa	Yes	100%	288,800	340,700	18%	
Kansas	Yes	88%	152,600	93,200	-39%	c
Kentucky	Yes	94%	114,000	163,400	43%	a
Louisiana	Yes	85%	189,500	148,000	-22%	a
Maine	Yes	100%	25,600	32,800	28%	a
Maryland	Yes	100%	153,400	218,200	42%	a
Massachusetts	Yes	99%	69,700	48,600	-30%	
Michigan	Yes	100%	288,700	374,100	30%	
Minnesota	Yes	100%	108,800	77,400	-29%	a
Mississippi	No		31,000	26,000	-16%	
Missouri	Yes	74%	210,000	236,100	12%	
Montana	No		6,800	38,600	467%	d
Nebraska	Yes	67%	33,700	50,800	51%	a
Nevada	Yes	28%	86,600	90,500	4%	
New Hampshire	Yes	100%	54,900	126,500	130%	a
New Jersey	Yes	95%	183,500	179,700	-2%	
New Mexico	nr		81,800			
New York	Yes	100%	222,200	329,100	48%	a
North Carolina	Yes	100%	229,000	198,900	-13%	
North Dakota	Yes	80%	24,400	41,600	70%	a
No. Mariana Islands	nr		nr			
Ohio	Yes	96%	1,426,000	1,183,900	-17%	
Oklahoma	Yes	nr	131,800	105,400	-20%	
Oregon	Yes	56%	156,200	150,300	-4%	
Pennsylvania	Yes	100%	nr	253,600	na	
Puerto Rico	nr					
Rhode Island	Yes	80%	19,600	19,500	-1%	
South Carolina	Yes	97%	186,900	235,300	26%	
South Dakota	No		224,500	62,800	-72%	a
Tennessee	Yes	86%	622,600	767,600	23%	e
Texas	Yes	95%	699,900	914,300	31%	a
Utah	Yes	100%	132,700	117,300	-12%	
Vermont	Yes	99%	8,700	12,200	40%	a
Virgin Islands	nr					
Virginia	Yes	95%	349,400	370,300	6%	
Washington	Yes	78%	249,200	176,600	-29%	a
West Virginia	No		31,400	43,100	37%	
Wisconsin	Yes	100%	355,700	451,600	27%	
Wyoming	Yes	42%	9,000	11,300	25%	

Table 4a explanatory notes:

- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- nr (not reported).
- Dispositions reported by automated means and disposition totals for 2022 were not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
- Final Case Disposition: Defined as the formal or informal conclusion of an arrest charge at whatever stage it occurs in the criminal justice process. For example, release by police after arrest without charging; decline to proceed by prosecutor; or final trial court disposition.

Data footnotes:

- a. The number of dispositions received for this cycle over 2020 increased/decreased due to a variety of reasons that include: continuing Covid pandemic impacts and/or returning to more normal operations, migration to a new RMS for processing dispositions, increased training of court staff, revised counting methodologies, error correction, etc.
- b. The number of dispositions received for this cycle decreased from 2020 due to a records maintenance project that temporarily caused an increase in the number of dispositions reported in 2020.
- c. Decrease in numbers reported for this cycle over 2020 is a result of a reporting error between the state's District Court RMS and the state repository.
- d. Montana recently upgraded its Computerized Criminal History system to include adding a Charge Tracking Number (CTN) to each arrest/disposition event in its database. This resulted in a significant increase in the total number of disposition records reported from previous survey cycles.
- e. In the previous 2020 cycle, Tennessee reported in error that it had received 87,100 final dispositions. This total was corrected in this report to its current value (622,553).

Table 4b. Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2022

Actions taken when disposition cannot be matched to an arrest								
State	Percent of all dispositions received that could not be linked to a specific arrest record	Placed in a suspense file (no further action)	Placed in a suspense file for further investigation	Disposition information is rejected	Follow-up actions are taken by repository staff	Court is contacted	Court-provided charge(s) and disposition is posted to the beginning/end of record	Other
Total		11	23	23	34	29	6	
Alabama	8%				X			
Alaska	na		X	X	X	X		
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	na	a	X	X	X	X	X	Gap filler program
Arkansas	5%	X	X	X	X	X		
California	26%	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Colorado	51%	X						
Connecticut	na							Docket set up as unique individual
Delaware	0%		X	X	X	X		
District of Columbia	5%			X				
Florida	22%	a	X		X	X		
Georgia	0%			X	X	X		
Guam	0%							
Hawaii	7%		X		X			
Idaho	69%	X						
Illinois	3%	X			X	X		
Indiana	2%	X	X					
Iowa	2%	X			X	X		
Kansas	29%		X		X	X	X	
Kentucky	12%			X				
Louisiana	18%			X				
Maine	na			X		X		
Maryland	29%		X	X	X			Staff Research Analyst follow-up is used
Massachusetts	72%	X						
Michigan	1%		X		X	X		
Minnesota	12%		X	X	X	X		
Mississippi	na			X				
Missouri	0				X			
Montana	na				X			
Nebraska	na			X				
Nevada	13%					X	X	Law enforcement is contacted
New Hampshire	45%					X	X	
New Jersey	4%				X			
New Mexico	nr							
New York	1%	X	X	X	X			
North Carolina	0			X		X		
North Dakota	9%		X	X	X	X		
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	38%		X	X	X	X	X	QA Section staff contacts law enforcement to obtain missing information
Oklahoma	4%		X	X	X			
Oregon	11%		X		X	X		
Pennsylvania	19%							Placed in a suspense file and matched against future submissions
Puerto Rico	nr							
Rhode Island	10%			X	X	X		
South Carolina	78%			X	X	X		
South Dakota	96%		X		X			
Tennessee	7%			X		X		Once the correct information is returned, it is added to the record by staff
Texas	0%	X			X	X		Placed in a suspense file and checked daily for new arrests
Utah	74%	X	X		X	X		
Vermont	5%				X	X		
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia	15%		X		X	X		
Washington	1%		X		X	X		Follow up with arresting agency for fingerprints
West Virginia	17%		X	X	X	X		Arresting agency is contacted
Wisconsin	10%		X		X	X		Placed in problem resolution queue
Wyoming	3%				X			If the arrest would prohibit possession of a firearm, the record is entered to NICS

Table 4b explanatory notes:

- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events for 2022 were not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Data footnotes:

- a. Information to make this determination is not captured.

Table 4c. Timeliness of receipt and entry of final felony court case disposition information, 2022

State	Elapsed time between the <u>occurrence</u> of a final felony court case disposition and its <u>receipt</u> by the repository							Elapsed time between the <u>receipt</u> of a final felony court case disposition and its <u>entry</u> into the state's criminal history record database						
	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	> 1 year	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	> 1 year
Total	16	6	16	7	0	1	1	26	9	7	5	1	1	0
Alabama				X						X				
Alaska			X							X				
American Samoa	nr													
Arizona				X							X			
Arkansas				X							X			
California			X								X			
Colorado		X						X						
Connecticut		X							X					
Delaware	X							X						
District of Columbia		X						X						
Florida				X				X						
Georgia			X					X						
Guam	na								X					
Hawaii		X						X						
Idaho	X							X						
Illinois			X								X			
Indiana							X	X						
Iowa	X							X						
Kansas						X							X	
Kentucky		X							X					
Louisiana			X							X				
Maine	X							X						
Maryland	X							X						
Massachusetts								X						
Michigan	X							X						
Minnesota	X							X						
Mississippi														
Missouri			X						X					
Montana			X						X					
Nebraska	X							X						
Nevada				X								X		
New Hampshire			X					X						
New Jersey		X						X						
New Mexico	nr													
New York	X							X						
North Carolina			X					X						
North Dakota				X					X					
No. Mariana Islands	nr													
Ohio	X							X						
Oklahoma			X							X				
Oregon	X							X						
Pennsylvania	X							X						
Puerto Rico	nr													
Rhode Island	X							X						
South Carolina			X						X					
South Dakota			X							X				
Tennessee														
Texas			X					X						
Utah	X							X						
Vermont			X							X				
Virgin Islands	nr													
Virginia			X						X					
Washington	X							X						
West Virginia				X							X			
Wisconsin	X								X					
Wyoming			X							X				

Table 4c explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- Timeliness of receipt and entry of final felony court case disposition information for 2022 was not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Table 4d. Livescan devices in courtrooms and disposition backlogs, 2022

State	Livescan devices used in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions	Number of livescan devices in courtrooms and courthouses	Backlog of entering court disposition data into criminal history database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court case dispositions
Total		332		4,224,715
Yes	19		27	
No	32		24	
Alabama	No		Yes	45,000
Alaska	No		Yes	50,000
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	Yes	20	Yes	6,234
Arkansas	Yes	5	Yes	118,432
California	Yes	42	Yes	
Colorado	Yes	10	Yes	522,114
Connecticut	No		No	
Delaware	No		No	
District of Columbia	No		No	
Florida	No		Yes	359,952
Georgia	No		No	
Guam	No		No	
Hawaii	No		Yes	3,800
Idaho	Yes	2	Yes	1,156,777
Illinois	No		No	
Indiana	Yes	19	No	
Iowa	Yes	1	No	
Kansas	Yes	7	Yes	784,445
Kentucky	No		No	
Louisiana	No		No	
Maine	Yes	5	No	
Maryland	Yes	5	Yes	12,171
Massachusetts	No		No	
Michigan	Yes	48	No	0
Minnesota	No		No	
Mississippi	No		Yes	na
Missouri	No		Yes	7,179
Montana	No		Yes	
Nebraska	No		Yes	66,228
Nevada	Yes	2	Yes	464,258
New Hampshire	No		No	
New Jersey	Yes	2	Yes	na
New Mexico	nr			
New York	No		No	
North Carolina	No		No	
North Dakota	No		Yes	500
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	Yes	88	No	
Oklahoma	No		No	
Oregon	Yes	14	Yes	135,500
Pennsylvania	No		Yes	48,134
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	Yes	4	No	
South Carolina	No	nr	No	
South Dakota	No	nr	No	62,796
Tennessee	No	nr	Yes	na
Texas	Yes	9	No	
Utah	Yes	23	Yes	350,136
Vermont	No	nr	No	
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	No		Yes	8,939
Washington	Yes	26	Yes	na
West Virginia	No		Yes	17,801
Wisconsin	No		Yes	4,289
Wyoming	No		Yes	30

Table 4d explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- Livescan devices in courtrooms, and disposition backlogs for 2022, were not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Table 5. Record sealing and expungements, 2022

State	State statute and/or policies define criminal history record procedures for record sealing/expungement				Entities who may access sealed records		
	State has statutes and/or policies that define criminal history record sealing and/or expungement procedures †	Sealing only	Expungement only	Both sealing and expungement	Are sealed records accessible for research purposes?	Access to sealed records is limited to repository staff	Outside researchers (e.g., Statistical Analysis Centers, universities, etc.) may access sealed records for purposes authorized by state law or policy
Total							
Yes	49	8	11	30	26	26	6
No	2						
Alabama	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Alaska	Yes	X			No		
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	Yes			X			a
Arkansas	Yes			X	Yes	X	
California	Yes			X	No		
Colorado	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Connecticut	Yes		X				
Delaware	Yes		X				
District of Columbia	Yes			X	No		
Florida	Yes			X	No		
Georgia	Yes	X			Yes	X	
Guam	No				No		b
Hawaii	Yes		X		Yes	X	
Idaho	Yes		X		No		
Illinois	Yes			X	No		
Indiana	Yes			X	No		
Iowa	Yes			X	No		
Kansas	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Kentucky	Yes		X		No		
Louisiana	Yes	X			No		
Maine	Yes	X			No		c
Maryland	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Massachusetts	Yes			X	Yes	X	X
Michigan	Yes			X	No		
Minnesota	Yes			X	No		
Mississippi	Yes		X				
Missouri	Yes			X	Yes	X	X
Montana	Yes			X	Yes	X	X
Nebraska	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Nevada	Yes	X			Yes	X	d
New Hampshire	Yes		X				
New Jersey	Yes		X		No		
New Mexico	nr						
New York	Yes			X	Yes	X	
North Carolina	Yes		X				
North Dakota	Yes			X	Yes	X	X
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Oklahoma	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Oregon	Yes	X			Yes	X	
Pennsylvania	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	Yes			X	Yes	X	
South Carolina	Yes			X	Yes	X	
South Dakota	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Tennessee	Yes		X				
Texas	Yes			X	No		
Utah	Yes	X			Yes	X	X
Vermont	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	Yes			X	Yes	X	
Washington	Yes			X	Yes	X	X
West Virginia	Yes		X		No		
Wisconsin	No				No		
Wyoming	Yes	X			Yes	X	

Table 5 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).
- Record sealing and expungement policies for 2022 were not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Sealed records remain on the rap sheet with a notation that the record is sealed. However, all law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, courts, and some AZDPS licensing units can still see the full record.
- b. The Superior Court still maintains a paper record, which is the official court record.
- c. Accessible to repository staff and law enforcement.
- d. Access to sealed records by entities beyond researchers are regulated by statute.

Table 5a. Record sealing and expungements, 2022 (continued)

State	Repository tracks the number of records that are sealed	Number of records sealed in 2022	Repository tracks the number of records that are expunged	Number of records expunged in 2022
Total	40	1,190,236	49	414,056
Yes	28		35	
No	12		14	
Alabama	Yes	810		844
Alaska	Yes	na	Yes	na
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	No		Yes	3,648
Arkansas	Yes	5,705	Yes	-
California	Yes	26,182	Yes	30,458
Colorado	Yes	23,548	Yes	7,145
Connecticut		a	Yes	18,678
Delaware		a	Yes	2,270
District of Columbia	Yes		No	615
Florida	Yes	2,826 b	Yes	7,138
Georgia	Yes	410,767	No	
Guam	Yes	na	Yes	
Hawaii		a	Yes	4,017
Idaho		a	Yes	146
Illinois	Yes	11,193	Yes	29,067
Indiana	No		No	
Iowa	No		Yes	4,471
Kansas	Yes	2,831	Yes	4
Kentucky		a	Yes	10,893
Louisiana	Yes	3,353		
Maine	Yes	1,231	No	
Maryland	Yes		Yes	36,376
Massachusetts	Yes	2,644	Yes	87
Michigan	No		No	
Minnesota	Yes	5,603	Yes	1,055
Mississippi		a	Yes	3,000
Missouri	Yes	596	Yes	69
Montana	Yes	101	Yes	215
Nebraska	Yes	13,666	Yes	1
Nevada	Yes	1,411	No	
New Hampshire		a	Yes	3,340
New Jersey		a	Yes	21,584
New Mexico	nr			
New York	No		No	
North Carolina		a	Yes	71,591
North Dakota	No		No	
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	Yes	10,994	Yes	9,499
Oklahoma	Yes	2,554	Yes	2,554
Oregon	No		No	
Pennsylvania	Yes	570,701	Yes	26,588
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	No		Yes	11,766
South Carolina	Yes	43,272	Yes	
South Dakota	No		No	
Tennessee		a	Yes	90,039
Texas	Yes	7,612	Yes	9,540
Utah	Yes	42,155	No	
Vermont	No		No	
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	Yes	120	Yes	4,127
Washington	No		Yes	2,152
West Virginia		a	Yes	1,079
Wisconsin	No		No	
Wyoming	Yes	361	No	-

Table 5a explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- Record sealing and expungement practices for 2022 were not reported by repositories in American Samoa, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Data footnotes:

- a. State does not seal records.
- b. 59,487 additional records were sealed automatically per statute.

Table 6. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the FBI, 2022

(The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI - Statistics as of 12/31/2022)

State	Total III records in state and FBI files	State-supported records	FBI-supported records	Percent supported by state repositories	Percent supported by the FBI
Total	104,339,066	76,239,533	28,099,533	73%	27%
Alabama	1,538,096	971,952	566,144	63%	37%
Alaska	258,192	177,573	80,619	69%	31%
American Samoa	732	0	732	0%	100%
Arizona	2,097,968	1,439,753	658,215	69%	31%
Arkansas	893,539	721,258	172,281	81%	19%
California	10,813,333	9,560,285	1,253,048	88%	12%
Colorado	1,731,610	1,576,930	154,680	91%	9%
Connecticut	542,054	407,998	134,056	75%	25%
Delaware	339,854	312,831	27,023	92%	8%
District of Columbia	350,826	93,519	257,307	27%	73%
Florida	6,688,291	6,341,779	346,512	95%	5%
Georgia	4,329,747	4,144,053	185,694	96%	4%
Guam	41,263	0	41,263	0%	100%
Hawaii	400,558	339,505	61,053	85%	15%
Idaho	486,268	451,466	34,802	93%	7%
Illinois	1,762,690	1,273,999	488,691	72%	28%
Indiana	3,867,446	3,679,275	188,171	95%	5%
Iowa	835,260	588,170	247,090	70%	30%
Kansas	1,045,266	712,947	332,319	68%	32%
Kentucky	1,226,411	912,915	313,496	74%	26%
Louisiana	1,736,035	1,339,304	396,731	77%	23%
Maine	234,283	117,566	116,717	50%	50%
Maryland	1,486,958	1,108,755	378,203	75%	25%
Massachusetts	1,155,839	829,256	326,583	72%	28%
Michigan	2,535,311	2,280,083	255,228	90%	10%
Minnesota	1,129,388	1,098,054	31,334	97%	3%
Mississippi	691,465	485,760	205,705	70%	30%
Missouri	1,781,180	1,480,096	301,084	83%	17%
Montana	267,241	257,215	10,026	96%	4%
Nebraska	484,017	372,655	111,362	77%	23%
Nevada	1,149,158	916,897	232,261	80%	20%
New Hampshire	329,050	223,452	105,598	68%	32%
New Jersey	2,192,070	2,043,308	148,762	93%	7%
New Mexico	712,074	424,311	287,763	60%	40%
New York	3,959,196	3,633,476	325,720	92%	8%
North Carolina	2,098,841	1,959,077	139,764	93%	7%
North Dakota	193,667	160,688	32,979	83%	17%
No. Mariana Islands	4,562	0	4,562	0%	100%
Ohio	2,438,490	2,133,631	304,859	87%	13%
Oklahoma	1,098,071	842,122	255,949	77%	23%
Oregon	1,200,781	1,100,732	100,049	92%	8%
Pennsylvania	2,782,871	2,314,631	468,240	83%	17%
Puerto Rico	220,022	0	220,022	0%	100%
Rhode Island	259,440	236,249	23,191	91%	9%
South Carolina	1,741,918	1,670,889	71,029	96%	4%
South Dakota	331,087	247,473	83,614	75%	25%
Tennessee	2,131,143	1,611,286	519,857	76%	24%
Texas	8,162,379	7,776,561	385,818	95%	5%
Utah	733,445	713,212	20,233	97%	3%
Vermont	122,112	90,485	31,627	74%	26%
Virgin Islands	22,481	0	22,481	0%	100%
Virginia	2,383,829	2,040,919	342,910	86%	14%
Washington	1,767,234	1,486,760	280,474	84%	16%
West Virginia	458,959	310,820	148,139	68%	32%
Wisconsin	1,375,307	1,011,251	364,056	74%	26%
Wyoming	242,137	216,351	25,786	89%	11%
Federal	15,356,106	0	15,356,106	0%	100
Foreign	121,515	0	121,515	0%	100

Table 6 explanatory notes:

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

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

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

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2022

Since 1989, the *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* has been used to collect the nation's most complete, comprehensive and relevant data on the number and status of state-maintained criminal history records and on the increasing number of operations and services involving noncriminal justice background checks provided by the state repositories. This data collection is supported by Cooperative Agreement No. 15PBJS-23-GK-00052-NCHI awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. **Please note: Completion of the survey is voluntary; however, doing so is a special condition placed on all National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) awards.**

If you use the online survey tool, accessible at <https://www.searchgroup.org/surveys/repository/>, to enter 2022 data, you can view previously submitted 2020 data for comparison purposes. Where applicable, your state's 2020 responses are displayed in color within each section of the online survey. It is hoped that this information will help you complete the survey more accurately and efficiently. **The cover letter provides the password to gain access to your state's online survey.** Direct your questions or comments to SEARCH staff Dennis DeBacco at 775-412-1950 or dennis@search.org.

If it is more convenient, you may request a PDF copy of the survey, complete it manually, and fax (916-392-8440) or e-mail it to the attention of Dennis DeBacco at dennis@search.org. **The deadline for survey submission is August 15, 2023.**

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

1. All reported data should be for the calendar year 2022, or as of December 31, 2022.
2. The term "felony" includes any crime classified as a felony under your state's laws. These offenses are generally punishable by a term of incarceration in excess of one year. If your state's laws do not use the term "felony," please substitute functional equivalents, such as class 1, 2, 3 and 4 offenses in New Jersey and class A, B and C offenses in Maine.
3. Questions that seek responses based on a "legal requirement" refer *only* to a *state statute* or a *state administrative regulation having the force of law*.
4. If additional space is needed, please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.
5. Please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section to provide explanatory notes for responses that require explanation or when "no data is available," and to describe significant changes between the current response and data reported in the 2020 survey.
6. If a question is not applicable to your repository, **please note the question number and indicate "NA" in the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.**

Burden Statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number 1121-0312. The survey will be sent to criminal history repositories in 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The average time required for each agency to complete the survey is estimated at 4 hours. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington DC 20531. Do not send your completed form to this address.

SECTION I: REPOSITORY

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

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

1. How many subjects (individual criminal offenders) were in your criminal history file as of December 31, 2022? **Tables 1 and 2**

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

2. Fingerprints processed in 2022: **Table 1a**

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of 2022 volume</u>	<u>Totals</u>
(a) Criminal (retained)	_____	_____ %	
(b) Criminal (not retained)	_____	_____ %	(a+b) _____
(c) Noncriminal (retained)	_____	_____ %	
(d) Noncriminal (not retained)	_____	_____ %	(c+d) _____
(e) What was the <u>total number</u> of fingerprint-based background checks conducted during 2022?			(a+b+c+d) _____

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

3. (a) Does your state maintain a protection order file? *If no, skip to question 4.* **Table 3**

Yes No

(b) How many active records were in the state protection order record database as of December 31, 2022?

_____ records

4. (a) Does your state maintain a warrant file? *If no, skip to Section II.*

Yes No

(b) How many records were in the state warrant database as of December 31, 2022?

_____ records

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

Felony warrants _____

Misdemeanor warrants _____

Other (*explain*) _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

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

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

1. How many felony arrests were reported to your repository during calendar year 2022?
_____ arrests **Table 2b**

2. How many arrest fingerprints were submitted to your repository during 2022? (a+b+c = d)
 - (a) _____ via livescan **Table 2c**
 - (b) _____ via cardscan
 - (c) _____ hard copy fingerprints
 - (d) _____ = total arrest fingerprints

3. How many arrestees (i.e., unique individuals) had arrest fingerprints submitted to the repository in 2022? _____ **Table 2b**

4. How many first time arrestees (e.g., unique individuals who received a State Identification Number (SID) for the first time) had arrest fingerprints submitted to the repository in 2022?

5. Do local law enforcement agencies in your state routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting? This includes issuance of a notice to appear when a person is charged with a crime but is not fingerprinted prior to a court appearance.
 - Yes, only for violations
 - Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors

- Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies
- No (*skip to question 9*)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION III: DISPOSITIONS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

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

1. Does your state collect charge tracking information (sometimes referred to as “interim disposition information”) on the criminal history record showing the status of a case as it moves through the justice system? (E.g., reporting of an indictment, charges filed that are different than arrest charges, etc.) **Tables 4 and 4a**

Yes No

2. (a) How many final case dispositions did your repository receive during 2022? _____ dispositions

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

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

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

Cycle matching
 Charge matching

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

(a) Arrests entered within past 5 years _____%

(b) Arrests in the entire database _____%

(c) Felony charges _____%

5. (a) Of the dispositions received at the repository during 2022, what percentage could not be linked to a specific arrest record, either because of failed matching criteria or the arrest had not been reported to the repository? _____ **Table 4b**

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

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

6. (a) As of December 31, 2022, was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means? (Note: “automated” refers to a method by which data is transmitted by the court to the repository where it is matched against criminal history records and entered on the criminal history record, usually without manual intervention. This does not include dispositions received via fax or email, which require manual activity for criminal history record matching and data entry.)

- Yes No (skip to question 7) **Table 4a**

(c) What percentage of dispositions was reported in 2022 by automated means?
_____%

7. In 2022, what was the average time elapsed between the occurrence of final felony court case dispositions and receipt of information concerning such dispositions by the repository?

- 1 day or less **Table 4c**
- 2–7 days
- 8–90 days

- 91–180 days
- 181–365 days
- More than 1 year

8. In 2022, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of final felony court disposition information by the repository and entry of that information into the criminal history record database?

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

9. (a) As of December 31, 2022, was your state using any livescan devices in courtrooms/courthouses to link positive identifications with dispositions? *If no, skip to question 10.*

- Yes No **Table 4d**

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

10. (a) As of December 31, 2022, was there a backlog of court disposition data to be entered into the criminal history record database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at the repository, including dispositions that could not be matched to a criminal history record within 48 hours of receipt at the repository)? *If no, skip to question 11.*

- Yes No

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

11. Does the repository receive any final case disposition information (e.g., decline to proceed) from local prosecutors? *If no, skip to question 12.*

- Yes No **Table 4**

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

- Yes No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION IV: RECORD SEALING AND EXPUNGEMENTS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

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

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

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

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

1. Do you have statutes and/or policies that define procedures for criminal history record sealing and/or expungement? **Table 5**
 - Yes, sealing only
 - Yes, expungement only
 - Yes, both sealing and expungement
 - No

2. If a record is sealed, is it still accessible for research purposes?
 - Yes, but access is limited to repository staff

Yes, outside researchers (e.g., Statistical Analysis Centers, universities, etc.) may use sealed records for purposes authorized by the repository pursuant to state law or policy

No

4. (a) Does your repository track the number of records that are sealed by the repository?

Yes No **Table 5a**

(b) If yes, how many records were sealed by the repository in 2022? _____

5. (a) Does your repository track the number of records that are expunged by the repository?

Yes No

(c) If yes, how many records were expunged by the repository in 2022? _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: