

# Washington State RAPsheet Resource Pages

The numbers and letters in the example RAPsheet coincide with the numbers and letters in the resource pages for easy reference.

Data is entered into the livescan using the standard National Crime Information Center (NCIC) abbreviations.

The Section retains five types of fingerprint cards: Criminal Arrests, some Applicants (criminal justice applicants, contractors, Personal Identification (diminished mental capabilities and Compromised Identity Claim), Department of Corrections, Sex/Kidnapping Offender Registrations, and Other Offender Registrations. All other fingerprint cards are searched based on fingerprint comparison and the results of the background check are returned to the requestor of the background check.

A correction notice is used by a law enforcement agency to: correct, add, delete, or report deceased information. A Notice of Arrest (NOA) or a RAPsheet may be used in lieu of a correction notice to submit updated information to the WSP. The required change, addition, or deletion must be clearly indicated on the NOA and RAPsheet, dated, and signed by the person making the change. They must also indicate this is a "Correction Notice".

An arresting agency may not change court information. To obtain an electronic correction notice form, go to the website: <https://fortress.wa.gov/wsp/watch/help/forms.html> or call (360) 534-2000.

**1. CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION AS OF** – the request date of the background check.

**2. MASTER INFORMATION**

- A. NAME** – the name received on the first set of retained fingerprints. This name becomes the "master" name and may or may not be the person's true name. Other names used are entered in the Other Names Used field under Person Information.
- B. STATE IDENTIFICATION (SID) number** – a unique number assigned to the subject of record by the Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS). All subsequent submissions receive the same SID number based on fingerprint identification.
- C. DOC NUMBER** – a unique number assigned by the Department of Corrections (DOC). This number is not based on fingerprints.
- D. DATE OF BIRTH (DOB)** – subject's date of birth provided at the time of the fingerprinting event; this DOB may or may not be the subject's true DOB. Additional dates of births are entered in the Other Dates of Birth field under Person Information.
- E. FBI OR UNIVERSAL CONTROL NUMBER (UCN)** – a unique number assigned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation based upon fingerprint identification.

**3. PERSON INFORMATION**

**A. DECEASED**

1. **Date Reported** – reported date of death.
  2. **Reporting Agency** – ORI and name of reporting agency.
  3. **Deceased Type** –
    - Reported – submitted on a death certificate, disposition, correction notice, or other written form.
    - Verified – based on post-mortem fingerprints or dental records.
  - B. **SEX, RACE, HEIGHT** (feet and inches), **WEIGHT** (pounds), **EYE** color, and **HAIR** color.
  - C. **PLACE OF BIRTH** – two letter state or country abbreviation indicating the place of birth.
  - D. **CITIZENSHIP** – two letter country abbreviation. An individual may have dual citizenship; dual citizenship is not verified by the WSP.
  - E. **OTHER NAMES USED** – includes alias names (birth/maiden, street/gang, nicknames, etc.).
  - F. **OTHER DATES OF BIRTHS USED** – other dates of birth provided at the time of fingerprinting.
  - G. **SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER** – includes other social security numbers provided.
  - H. **MISCELLANEOUS NUMBER** – other forms of government issued photo identification, the most type are common are listed –
    - Air Force serial number                      AF-
    - Alien registration number                      AR-
    - Army serial number                              AS-
    - U.S. Coast Guard serial number              CG-
    - Navy serial number                              NS-
    - U.S. Passport                                      PP-
    - Port security card number                      PS-
  - I. **DNA TAKEN** – Indicates if DNA was taken; N for No or Y for Yes. A biological sample from an adult or juvenile must be collected for purposes of DNA Identification per RCW 43.43.754 upon conviction of a felony, refer to the RCW for additional information.
  - J. **DNA TYPED** – indicates whether a profile was created from the DNA that was typed, N for No or Y for Yes.
  - K. **DLO** – indicates the location of the DNA, telephone number, the system used to type the DNA (Short Tandem Repeat) STR, and the DNA number.
  - L. **COMMENT** – allows entry of other important information such as twin, real name unknown, etc. Reported deceased information from another state may be reflected in the Comment field; includes the name of the agency reporting the deceased information and the date reported.
4. **PHOTOGRAPH** – photograph taken at the time of the arrest, commonly referred to as a mug shot.
    - A. Date of the photograph.
    - B. Format of the photograph.
  5. **SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS, and AMPUTATIONS (SMT)**
    - A. Location – NCIC abbreviation, indicating where the SMT is located on the body.
    - B. Example of a scar (SC) and tattoo (TAT) – SC L ARM, tattoo right leg – TAT R Leg.

C. Description – a generic description of the tattoo. Example – cartoon character, flowers, etc.

**Note:** the NCIC code “ART” indicates a body part is artificial.

**6. CONVICTION AND ADVERSE SUMMARY**

A. Reflects the number of offenses for each offense classification and the charge literal.

B. Felony classification: Class A (the most serious classification), Class B, and Class C.

C. The disposition date (the date the judge signed the disposition).

**7. DOC SUMMARY**

A. Crime literal: the offense the subject is under DOC’s jurisdiction for.

B. Type: commitment, supervision, vacated, or interstate unit.

C. Date: date the DOC fingerprinted the subject.

**8. CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION** – reflects the subject’s arrests and dispositions in chronological date order with the newest arrest appearing first. All arrests are based on probable cause, which may not result in the filing of charges.

**ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS**

1. **ARREST 23** – indicates there are 23 arrests on the RAPsheet for this Subject. All arrests are numbered with the newest arrest appearing first.
2. **DATE OF ARREST** – date the subjected is fingerprinted.
3. **NAME USED** – the name used by the subject at the time of the fingerprinting event.
4. **CONTRIBUTING AGENCY:** agency – the agency submitting the fingerprints to the Washington State Patrol. The contributing agency may be the arresting agency or transmitting fingerprints for another agency referred to as the originating agency and forwarding the arrest to the WSP.
5. **LOCAL ID** – number assigned by the contributing agency to link this arrest to the subject.
6. **ARREST TRANSACTION NUMBER (ATN)** – In 1990, the Process Control Number (PCN) a unique number generated by the livescan device came into being linking the criminal arrest-fingerprinting event to the disposition and facilitated the electronic submission of disposition information to the Washington State Patrol. The PCN is a finite number and eventually will end, in order to continue to receive dispositions electronically from the court, the TCN an infinite number is replacing the PCN, effective 05/2021. Existing arrests with a PCN will appear in the ATN field. Livescan devices will continue to generate PCNs until the agency livescan is updated by the livescan vendor; the vendor must update all their livescans by 12/2021. Effective 05/2021 forward the TCN to the court or prosecutor’s office instead of the PCN. Refer to Appendix G.
7. **TRANSACTION CONTROL NUMBER (TCN)** – a unique identification number generated by the livescan at the time of the criminal arrest-fingerprinting event. If an agency does not have a livescan the WSP will assign a TCN. The TCN number is replacing the PCN effective 05/2021; the TCN must be forwarded to the court or prosecuting attorney’s office. The TCN is an infinite number and facilitates the electronic submission of disposition information to the Washington State Patrol. The TCN identifies the state, county number, city name, the livescan device number, sequential number, and a check digit. It appears on arrests after October 1993. This number is also used as WSP’s tracking and archive number. If no PCN is entered the TCN will populate the ATN field.

## **8. ARREST INFORMATION**

**Note: The crime codes used by WSP staff for manual entry will no longer appear on the RAPsheet. The livescan device arrest offenses are based on RCWs not WSP crime codes.**

- A. Offense Literal – name of the offense.
- B. Date of Offense – date the offense occurred.
- C. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) – the RCW describes the offense and the degree.
- D. Crime Classification – the crime classification provides the degree of the offense: Class A, B, and C felonies, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or classification unknown (no degree is associated with the offense).
- E. Other Identifying Number (OIN) – may be the citation or incident number or any number the agency assigns.
- F. Court Case Number – court case number given to this case. The court case number may not be known at the time of the booking event.
- G. Originating Agency – agency who initiated the case; may be the same as the contributing agency or a different agency.
- H. Dispo Responsibility – identifies which court will hear the case, only the ORI is shown.

## **9. DISPOSITION INFORMATION**

- A. Court case number – assigned by the court hearing the case.
- B. Contributor or disposition responsible agency – court or local sheriff office, police department, or prosecutor.
- C. The conviction offense – Drug Related Charge
- D. Disposition, the outcome of the case...
- E. Disposition date – date the disposition/case outcome was determined. (Ex. dismissal date, date judge signed judgment and sentence, etc.)
- F. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) – describes the offense and the sanctions.
- G. Offense classification – the degree of the offense.
- H. Sentence – sentencing information includes fine, jail, supervision, suspended sentencing, etc. The sentencing for gross misdemeanors and misdemeanors is per offense. Sentencing information includes fine, jail, supervision, suspended sentencing, etc. The sentencing for gross misdemeanors and misdemeanors is per offense.

## **ARREST 22**

- 10. Example of a Disposition Not Received – an arrest without a disposition. This arrest goes out on a conviction RAPsheet until it the arrest is over one year. Once the arrest is over one year old with no disposition, it is no longer viewable by the public, businesses, and organizations. Law enforcement agencies will see the arrest.

**ARREST 21**

11. Example of a Dismissed – no guilty or adverse finding, the court case is dismissed.

**ARREST 20**

12. Example of Pending – may be used to close out open arrests that have not yet reached a final disposition but have had a TCN entered into the court’s database. “When the case is resolved the new disposition will replace “Pending.” It will be disseminated on nonconviction (criminal justice and law enforcement agency) RAPsheets and on conviction (public) RAPsheets for one year.

**ARREST 19**

- A. Example of Continued Disposition –“Continued” is entered when there is a disposition value of “Other Deferral” with a not guilty plea. If the court submits a disposition with dismissed, Continued is changed to “Dismissed This will remain nonconviction information and will not appear on a conviction RAPsheet. If the plea changes to guilty before the deferral is completed and dismissed “Continued” would be replaced by “Other Deferral” and dismissed would be entered as a subsequent disposition. This becomes an adverse finding and would appear of a conviction RAPsheet.

**ARREST 18**

13. Example of a Pre-Court disposition, Tribal Code Violation – the arrest and disposition is provided by the law enforcement at the time of booking/fingerprinting.
  - a. Pre-Court Disposition – Tribal Arrest, disposition for this arrest event.
  - b. Pre-Court Disposition Date – date the pre-court disposition is entered.
14. Example of a Pre-Court disposition DOC Violation – a DOC offender arrested on a Community Custody Violation. The offender did not comply with their sanctions, such as pay their financial legal obligations, stay drug free, etc. The offender is booked into the local jail instead of going to prison.
15. Example of a Pre-Court disposition, “Out of County Wrnt” or “Released No Charge” – the warrant is issued in one county and a different county arrested the subject. Since the case is not be heard in the county making the arrest, the arresting agency has the option to provide the disposition of either “Out of County Warrant” or “Released No Charge.”
  - a. Comment field: reflects the original offense and county issuing the warrant.

**ARREST 17**

17. Example of a Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity – example of an adverse finding; there is no finding of guilt.

**ARREST 16**

18. Example of a criminal arrest amended to a civil offense – if the subject is arrested on a civil offense and the fingerprints transmitted to the WSP, the arrest and fingerprints are rejected back the submitting agency; only criminal arrest offenses are retained.
  - a. Example of a Committed – the disposition of the civil offense, closes the court case.

b. Example of the civil infraction in the Comment field.

19. Example of a No Charge Filed – the prosecutor or court decided not to file charges.

#### **ARREST 15**

20. Example of Other Deferral (OD) – OD sentencing is deferred by the court for different reasons. The defendant is given time to complete imposed sanctions.

- a. Comment field pre-12/2020– the OD is completed, the sanctions were met and the sentence is dismissed. The disposition of OD remains as the case disposition and is adverse to the subject.
- b. Subsequent Activity OD post-12/20 – the OD is completed, the sanctions were met and the sentence is dismissed. The OD remains as the disposition.

#### **ARREST 14**

21. Example of an Attempt (Conspire) – reduces the offense classification down one degree, except for serious offenses and serious sex offenses.

- a. Example of two court cases being served at the same time, court case number 1510002XX50.

22. Example of Solicit – solicit drops the offense classification down one degree. It does not drop serious offenses or serious sex offenses down.

#### **ARREST 13**

23. Example of a warrant arrest – the original offense appears as a new charge with “WRNT” in the Comment field.

24. Example of a “Refer To” with a date – the original arrest is already on file; refer to the date original date of arrest.

#### **ARREST 12**

25. Example of an Assault-4 DV enhancement – describes the specific domestic violence relationship between the defendant and the victim. RCW 9A.36.041(4). Effective March 2020 the Assault 4 DV will not be entered, but will appear on the RAPsheet if entered.

26. Example of a relationship to the victim –prior to 12/2020 the WSP was unable to receive this information from the court. With the new system the WSP is now able to receive the victim relationship information.

#### **ARREST 11**

27. Example of court case being served concurrently with court case 1510009XX52.

28. Example of Appeal Information –

- a. Appealed Date: date the case is sent to the Court of Appeals
- b. Division of the Court of Appeals hearing the case.
  - King County – Division 1
  - Pierce County – Division 2
  - Spokane County – Division 3
- c. Appellate Court Case Number

- d. Appellate Court Judgement Date
- e. Appellate Court Judgement
  - Affirmed – the Appellate Court agreed with the lower court.
  - Remanded – returned to the lower with instructions.
  - Reversed – something within the court case was reversed not necessarily the disposition.
  - Reversed/Remanded – something within the court case was reversed, not necessarily the disposition, and returned to the lower court with instructions.

#### **ARREST 10**

- 29. Example of Superior Court Sentencing.
- 30. Example of a second charge added at the time of the disposition. Example of a weapon enhancement – the subject must serve the sentence for the enhancement. The subject may not get out of jail or prison on good behavior, time served, etc.

#### **ARREST 9**

- 31. Example of Subsequent Activity – Certificate and Order of Discharge: issued by Superior Court when the subject completes all of the assigned sanctions. When a person is convicted of a felony they lose the right to vote, firearm possession rights, sit on a jury, and hold public office. The certificate reinstates the subject’s right to vote, sit on a jury, and hold public office. RCW 9.94A.637.
- 32. Example of Subsequent Activity – Right to Possess a Firearm Restored: any Superior Court in Washington may reinstate a subject’s right to possess a firearm. The restoration is only good for the court case number(s) in the court order; the restoration is entered only on those arrests. Other prohibitions may still exist. RCW 9.41.040.
- 33. Example of Subsequent Activity – Conditional Commutation reduces the subject’s sentence or changes the punishment to one that is less severe. The Commutation does not changes the disposition of the case. RCW 29A.08.520.
- 34. Example of Subsequent Activity – Certificate of Restoration of Opportunity (CROP), it may reduce some barriers to employment. CROP does not restore or create a means to restore firearm rights or eligibility to obtain a firearm dealer license or requires the removing of a protection order. RCW 9.41.110, 9.97.020, and ESSHB1553.

#### **ARREST 8**

- 35. Example of a Municipalities Code Violation – Non Felony – this offense may be an arrest or disposition offense. Municipalities Code Violations are heard in District and Municipal Courts, they do not have an offense classification.
- 36. Example of a Deferred Sentence – the subject entered a plea of guilt and the sentence is deferred. When the deferred sentence is successfully completed it’s entered in the Subsequent Disposition field. This is adverse to the subject.

### **ARREST 7**

37. Example of a Deferred Prosecution – a prosecuting attorney may grant a deferred prosecution to a subject for a period of time (generally five years). This is not adverse to the subject. Upon successful completion, the disposition is changed to “Deferred Prosecution Dismissed.”

### **ARREST 6**

38. Example of an Unavailable – unavailable is entered when a disposition is received from the court or on an inquiry on a background check and there is no disposition, staff exhaust all possible sources to locate a disposition and the arrest is 7 years old or older. Unavailable may be entered when the arrest is over twenty years old and is not a felony or juvenile record.

### **ARREST 5**

39. Example of a Vacated – the guilty disposition is replaced with “Vacated.” The vacate allows a person to state, “they have never been convicted of this offense.” RCW 9.94A.640, 9.94A.637, and 9.96.160

### **ARREST 4**

40. Example of a pardon – the guilty disposition is replaced with “Pardoned.” The pardon does not grant legal authority for a subject to state, “they have never been convicted of this offense.” They may indicate the pardon was issued by the Governor. RCW 9.94A.885

### **ARREST 3**

41. Example of a Warrant Issued – is received on a disposition audit report from a criminal justice agency. If the arrest is less than one year old “Pending” is entered. If the arrest is over one year old it is entered as “Warrant Issued.”

**Note:** A disposition status of “Warrant Issued” may not indicate the presence of an active warrant. All warrant information should be obtained from the ACCESS System and must be confirmed with the entering agency.

### **ARREST 2**

42. Example of a **\*\*Sealed Juvenile Record\*\*** – the guilty is replaced with **\*\*Sealed Juvenile Record\*\***. The disposition date is changed to reflect the date the court order was signed to seal the record.

43. The original conviction date and conviction – is entered in the Comment field.

44. The sentencing remains on the record. RCW 13.50.260

### **ARREST 1**

45. Example a Diversion – is used when a juvenile is referred for diversion. If the diversion is successfully completed the disposition of “Diversion” is replaced with “No Charges Filed.” If the diversion is not successfully completed the “Diversion” is replaced with the court disposition on the charges that are filed. If diversion is partially completed and/or unsuccessful but charges are not going to be filed, the “Diversion” disposition remains.

## 9. STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Not all DOC entries will have an associated arrest reflected on the RAPsheet. Listed are some of the reasons why an arrest may not be available:

- The fingerprint card was rejected due to poor quality fingerprints.
- The fingerprint card was not submitted to WSP.
- Arrest did not meet the 1972 criteria for entry into the fingerprint and CHRI databases.
- Out-of-state supervisions (only Washington state arrests are retained).

### DOC Header

- A. DOC EVENT 5**– reflects 5 DOC events for the Subject
- B. DATE** – date when the Subject was fingerprinted.
- C. NAME USED** – name listed in the commitment/supervision paperwork.
- D. CONTRIBUTING AGENCY** – ORI and name of the DOC facility contributing the fingerprints to the Section.
- E. DOC NUMBER** – unique number assigned by DOC, this number is not based on fingerprints.
- F. TRANSACTION CONTROL NUMBER (TCN)** – a unique number assigned at the time of the fingerprinting event. WSP uses this number as an archive number.

### DOC Event

- A. EVENT TYPE: COMMITMENT** – commitment, supervision, vacated, interstate unit (out-of-state supervision).
- B. COURT CASE NUMBER** – a unique number assigned by the court to identify a court case.
- C. COUNTY/STATE** – name of the Washington state county or 2-letter state abbreviation where the conviction occurred.
- D. CHARGE** – crime code, offense literal, offense classification, and RCW.
- E. RCW** – RCW for the offense.
- F. CRIMES AGAINST PERSON INDICATOR** – indicates if this offense is a crime against a person.
- G. DATE OF OFFENSE** – the date the offense occurred.
- H. CDD (Court Disposition Date)** – date of the disposition, finding, adjudication, or J&S was signed by the judge.
- I. CPL (Court Sentence Provision Literal)** – court sentencing information. This field includes the enhancement notation of the dangerous weapon used in the crime. Examples of enhancements include: domestic violence (DV), weapon, firearm, school zone, etc. It also reflects how the sentence is served, consecutively with the enhancement mandatory sentencing.
- J. COURT CASE NUMBER** – for second offense.
- K. COUNTY/STATE** – name of the county or state of conviction. An out of state commitment will show the state of conviction.

- L. **DOC EVENT: 4 – SECOND OFFENSE** – the CPL field reflects the sentence is served concurrently with the court case number 15100025XX52. T  
**Example** – of an Attempt showing on the DOC record.
- M. **DOC EVENT: 3 – VACATED** – the DOC custody is Vacated along with the court case information.
- N. **DOC EVENT: 2 – SUPERVISION** – the subject is supervised by Washington DOC and is a Washington State resident.
- O. **DOC EVENT: 1 – INTERSTATE UNIT** – indicates the person is from another state and is being supervised by Washington State DOC. There will not be an arrest record in the Washington RAPsheet; the person was not arrested in Washington.
- P. **COUNTY/STATE** – is the state where the subject served their prison term.

**10. SEX/KIDNAPPING OFFENDER REGISTRATION (SOR)**

RCWs: 9.94A.030, 9A.44.128, and 9A.44.130

- A. **PROJECTED END REGISTRATION DATE** – defaults to non-expiring.
- B. **CAUTION AND MEDICAL CONDITIONS** – alerts law enforcement of any cautions (violent, black belt, etc.) or medical conditions (heart condition, diabetic, etc.).
- C. **ORIGINAL REGISTRATION DATE** – date the person first registered as a SOR offender.
- D. **DATE** – the record became inactive due to relieved of duty.
- E. **PHONE NUMBER** – if available.
- F. **EMPLOYER NAME** – name of the employer.

**SOR EVENT 10**

**NUMBER OF SOR EVENT** – the most current event is listed first.

**DATE** – of fingerprinting event.

**NAME USED** – offender’s name.

**CONTRIBUTING AGENCY** – sheriff’s office submitting the fingerprints.

**COMMENT** – deceased reports, level updates, etc.

- A. **EVENT TYPE** – registration type: Sex Offender, Sex/Kidnapping Offender/ Relieved of the Duty to Register, etc.
- B. **CONVICTION OFFENSE** – crime(s) requiring the offender to register, charge literal.
- C. **RISK LEVEL CLASSIFICATION** – Local Classification: risk classification.
  - Level I - least likely to reoffend
  - Level II - moderate risk to reoffend
  - Level III - most likely to reoffend
- D. **LOCAL ID** – assigned by the Sheriff’s Office, if the field is left blank the last six digits of the subject’s SID number is entered or if there is no SID number “222222” is entered as the local ID.
- E. **PLACE OF CONVICTION** – county name or name of the state.

### SOR EVENT 9

- F. **EVENT TYPE – Released to Federal Authority:** Released to Federal Authority indicates the Washington State Sheriff’s Office no longer maintains the offender’s registration and whereabouts under their jurisdiction. The offender is now under the authority of a federal criminal justice agency (i.e. ICE, Deportation, Incarcerated in a federal prison).

### SOR EVENT 8

- G. **CONVICTION OFFENSE – Rape-3, Out of State** – an out of state conviction is a sex or kidnapping offense the offender was convicted of in another state. The offender is residing in Washington State and is required to register for the out of state conviction. The Comment field shows the out of state county, state, and the offense.

### SOR EVENT 7

- H. **EVENT TYPE – Kidnapping Offender Registration** – Offender Registration a Kidnapping Offender Registration is for offenders who have been convicted of a kidnapping offense as defined in RCW 9A.44.128. Not all convictions for kidnapping offenses require registration.
- I. **RISK LEVEL CLASSIFICATION – KIDNAP.**

### SOR EVENT 6

- J. **EVENT TYPE: Relieved of Duty** – Relieved of Duty to Register is when a Washington State Superior Court issues a court order allowing the offender to no longer register as a sex or kidnapping offender. The offender may petition the court to be relieved of the duty to register under RCW 9A.44.142 and 9A.44.143. Sheriff’s offices can also administratively relieve the offender of the duty to register. If the sheriff’s office reports the offender is deceased this would also create a Relieved of Duty to Register event.

### SOR EVENT 5

- K. **EVENT TYPE – Out-of-State Felony** – an out of state felony is a sex or kidnapping offense committed out of state. This person was not convicted of the sex or kidnapping offense in a Washington state court. The offender is residing in Washington State and required to register because of the sex or kidnapping conviction. The Comment field shows the offense.

### SOR EVENT 4

- L. **EVENT TYPE – Federal Violation** – a federal conviction is a sex or kidnapping offense committed at the federal level in a federal court. This person was not convicted of the sex or kidnapping offense in a U.S. state court. The offender is residing in Washington State and required to register because of the federal sex or kidnapping conviction. The Comment field shows Federal and the offense.

**SOR EVENT 3**

- L. EVENT TYPE – Address Verification** – an Address Verification event means the sheriff’s office was able to verify the offender’s address information after the offender failed to verify their address/whereabouts. If there is a Fail to Register event on file any address submitted to WSP will automatically create an Address Verified event.

**SOR EVENT 2**

- M. EVENT TYPE – Fail to Register** – a Fail to Register event means the offender has failed to verify their address/whereabouts with the sheriff’s office in the county they reside in per RCW 9A.44.132.

**SOR EVENT 1**

- N. EVENT TYPE – Sealed Juvenile Record** –the Juvenile Court sealed the record.

**11. ADDRESSES**

- A. RESIDENCE** – lists the last three most current addresses listed for the offender in chronological date order with the most recent address listed first. Includes the date submitted and the begin date.
- B. EMPLOYER** – lists the name and address of the business where the individual is employed. Includes the date submitted and the begin date.
- C. SCHOOL** – lists the city/state of the school, a contact name, date submitted, and likely start date.
- D. MAILING** – lists the mailing addresses of the Subject with the most current listed first. Includes the date submitted and the begin date.
- E. HOMELESS** – lists the county where the homeless Subject resides. Includes the date submitted and the begin date.
- F. SEX/KIDNAPPING OFFENSE PHOTO** – RCW 9A.44.130 and 9A.44.140 – the Sex/Kidnapping Offense photo displayed on the RAPsheet is the most current registration photo WSP has received by the sheriff’s office. WSP retains the 3 most current photos received.

## 12. OFFENDER REGISTRATION

Legislative Substitute House Bill 1612 created a Felony Firearm Offender Registry (FFOR). The law has a provision that allows the registering agency to submit fingerprints and photographs if desired. Please note there is no reimbursement to the registering agency for taking or submitting FFOR fingerprints. RCWs 9.41.330, 9.41.335, and 9.41.333.

The photograph will be housed with the registration in Washington Crime Information Center (WACIC) and will need to be submitted/entered as part of the FFOR entry. The fingerprints will be retained in the Washington State Identification System (WASIS) and the Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS).

- A. **TYPE** – Felony Firearms Offender Registration.
- B. **REG. REQ. DATE** – date of registration.
- C. **PROJECTED EXP. DATE** – date the subject no longer must register.
- D. **NAME USED** – name given at the time of the registration.
- E. **CONTRIBUTING AGENCY** – agency contributing the fingerprints to WSP.

Contact the Background Check Unit Supervisor at (360) 534-2109 or [watch.help@wsp.wa.gov](mailto:watch.help@wsp.wa.gov) if you have questions regarding fingerprint submissions for FFOR.

Contact the ACCESS Section at (360) 534-2010 or by email, [ACCESS@wsp.wa.gov](mailto:ACCESS@wsp.wa.gov) if you have questions regarding entries of registration information or photographs into the FFOR in WACIC.

## 13. APPLICANT INFORMATION

- A. **TYPE** – **Missing Persons**; missing person's information entered by the Missing and Unidentified Persons Unit.
- B. **TYPE** – **Criminal Justice**; criminal applicant.
  - **Fingerprint Reason** – Criminal Justice Applicant.
  - **Local ID** – entered when an agency provides the number, otherwise it is left blank and does not appear.
- C. **TYPE** – Contract Employee; person who does not work for a criminal justice agency (CJA), but is hired to complete work behind the locked doors of the CJA.
- D. **TYPE** – Personal Identification; when a person has diminished mental capabilities they may voluntarily request to have their fingerprints placed on file. They may also request in writing to have their fingerprints removed.
- E. **TYPE** – Compromised Identity Claim; effective 12/2020, when a person is the subject of identity theft they may request to have their fingerprints placed on file. There is a \$58.00; if the card needs replacing the person will need to pay the fee again.

**14. RESOURCES** – Contact information and website links to various agencies.

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## FBI Resource Pages

### **Example of a Washington State III requested in Washington State:**

The Washington State III requested via ACCESS is in Text format. No color or bolding is available.

### **Example of a NIEM III**

The National Information Exchange Model from the FBI.

### **The National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact - NFF**

The Compact was signed into law in 1998 and became effective in 1999 when the first two state legislatures ratified the Compact. By July 1, 2017, 31 states had ratified the Compact. Twelve other states and territories have signed Memoranda of Understanding with the Compact a voluntary recognition or affirmation of the Compact Council's authority to promulgate rules, procedures, and standards for the noncriminal justice use of the III.

Each participating state becomes the sole maintainer and provider of its criminal history records. Participation in the program is the final stage of III implementation and the decentralization of criminal history records. Participation in the NFF allows states to automatically provide the most accurate and complete information in response to all inquiries.

The Compact authorizes the exchange of criminal history data among states for noncriminal justice purposes when permitted by federal or state law. States that have ratified the Compact are authorized to use the III to retrieve an electronic copy of the record for noncriminal justice licensing, employment, and other regulatory purposes when the subject's identity has been confirmed by a fingerprint match to the III record. Compact states must make unsealed criminal history records available in response to authorized noncriminal justice requests.

NFF states send the first arrest and corresponding disposition to the FBI and retain the rest of the criminal history at the state level. When requesting a TRIPLE III from the FBI the NFF state return should automatically send the requestor, a copy of that state's RAPsheet. An agency may need to request the RAPsheet using the SID number, in the event no RAPsheet is provided.

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