NC BLET Fingerprinting & Photographing Study Guide

1. Legal Basis for Fingerprinting and Photographing

- N.C.G.S. 15A-501 & 15A-502: Governs fingerprinting and photographing.
 - G.S. 15A-502 specifies that individuals charged with felonies or certain misdemeanors may be fingerprinted and photographed if they are arrested, convicted, or committed to a detention facility.
 - **Exceptions**: Fingerprints and photos are generally not allowed for Class 2 or 3 misdemeanors under Chapter 20, or for certain juveniles.

2. Reporting Requirements

Disposition Reporting:

- Reports of case dispositions (outcomes) must be sent to the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) within 60 days after the final court outcome.
- **G.S. 15A-1381 & 15A-1382**: Defines "disposition" and requires reporting to the SBI for certain felony convictions.

• Juvenile Fingerprinting and Photographing:

- Juveniles transferred to adult court or in custody for specific serious offenses may be fingerprinted and photographed.
- If a juvenile is found delinquent of a felony, their fingerprints are sent to the SBI and added to the **Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)**.

3. Retention and Destruction of Fingerprints

Retention:

- Fingerprints of juveniles are not public records and must be properly formatted for submission to the SBI and FBI.
- O Juvenile fingerprints may be destroyed if no charges are filed within one year, probable cause is not found, or the juvenile is not adjudicated delinquent.

• Destruction:

 Fingerprints and photos must be destroyed upon certain conditions, such as if the case is dismissed or the juvenile is not found delinquent of a qualifying offense.

4. Special Cases for 16-17-Year-Olds

• Juvenile Delinquency and Chapter 20 Offenses:

- Sixteen and seventeen-year-olds who commit indirect contempt or state law violations (excluding motor vehicle violations) are processed as juvenile delinquents.
- Violations of Chapter 20 (motor vehicle offenses) are processed as adult offenses for 16- and 17-year-olds.

5. DNA Collection

DNA Collection Process:

- DNA is collected via cheek swab, with specific documentation required for each sample.
- Individuals providing a DNA sample receive a written notice detailing expungement procedures.
- O DNA records are stored in the State DNA Databank.

6. AFIS and Fingerprinting Systems

• AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System):

- AFIS stores fingerprints and enables matching and retrieval.
- Primarily contains ten-print arrest cards but also includes certain applicant and juvenile prints.
- Live-scan devices improve the quality and speed of fingerprint submission, with electronic transmission providing results in less than 30 minutes.

Submission Protocols:

- Fingerprint cards should be completed and sent to the SBI promptly.
- Live-scan devices are available in all NC sheriff's offices and facilitate quicker, higher-quality prints.

7. Fingerprinting Techniques and Guidelines

Equipment and Procedures:

- Essential tools include printer's ink, roller, inking plate, and cardholder.
- O Rolled Impressions: Each finger is rolled from nail to nail for a complete print.
- Plain Impressions: Taken by pressing fingers without rolling, used to verify accuracy.

Error Correction:

- Poor fingerprints may be corrected with cover tabs, white labels, or by retaking the fingerprints. If necessary, take two sets and submit the best one.
- Mandatory Fields: Certain information must be completed on each fingerprint card (e.g., name, date of birth, arrest charge) for retention by the SBI.

8. Fingerprint Classifications

Types of Fingerprint Patterns:

• Arch: Plain arch and tented arch.

O **Loop**: Ulnar and radial loops.

O Whorl: Includes plain, central pocket loop, double loop, and accidental.

9. Criminal History Records

• Retention and Expungement:

- O Records are maintained indefinitely unless ordered removed by expungement.
- Expungement orders require a certified copy to be sent to the arresting agency and the SBI for record removal.