

(2) Limitations

Of the amount made available to carry out this section in any fiscal year—

(A) not more than 3 percent may be used by the Attorney General for salaries and administrative expenses;

(B) not more than 5 percent may be used for technical assistance, training and evaluations, and studies commissioned by Bureau of Justice Statistics of the Department of Justice (through discretionary grants or otherwise) in furtherance of the purposes of this section; and

(C) the Attorney General shall ensure the amounts are distributed on an equitable geographic basis.

(f) Grants to Indian tribes

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Attorney General may use amounts made available under this section to make grants to Indian tribes for use in accordance with this section.

(Pub. L. 105-251, title I, §102, Oct. 9, 1998, 112 Stat. 1871; Pub. L. 106-177, title I, §102, Mar. 10, 2000, 114 Stat. 35; Pub. L. 106-561, §2(c)(4), Dec. 21, 2000, 114 Stat. 2791; Pub. L. 107-56, title X, §1015, Oct. 26, 2001, 115 Stat. 400; Pub. L. 109-162, title XI, §1111(c)(1), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 3101.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 103(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, referred to in subsecs. (b)(6), (8) and (c)(1), is section 103(b) of Pub. L. 103-159, as amended, which is set out as a note under section 922 of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, referred to in subsec. (c)(2)(G), is Pub. L. 90-351, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 197, as amended. Part Q of title I of the Act is classified generally to subchapter XII-E (§3796dd et seq.) of chapter 46 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3711 of this title and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (c)(2)(G), Pub. L. 109-162 substituted “such as the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program and the M.O.R.E. program” for “such as the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program (described under the heading ‘Violent Crime Reduction Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance’ of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-119)) and the M.O.R.E. program”.

2001—Subsec. (b)(18), Pub. L. 107-56, §1015(1), added par. (18).

Subsec. (e)(1), Pub. L. 107-56, §1015(2), substituted “this section \$250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2007” for “this section \$250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003”.

2000—Subsec. (b)(17), Pub. L. 106-177 added par. (17).

Subsec. (e)(2)(B) to (D), Pub. L. 106-561 inserted “and” after semicolon in subpar. (B), redesignated subpar. (D) as (C), and struck out former subpar. (C) which read as follows: “not less than 20 percent shall be used by the Attorney General for the purposes described in paragraph (11) of subsection (b) of this section; and”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-162 applicable with respect to the first fiscal year beginning after Jan. 5, 2006, and each fiscal year thereafter, see section 1111(d) of Pub. L. 109-162, set out as a note under section 3750 of this title.

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 105-251, title I, §101, Oct. 9, 1998, 112 Stat. 1871, provided that: “This title [enacting this subchapter] may be cited as the ‘Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998’.”

Pub. L. 105-251, title II, §201, Oct. 9, 1998, 112 Stat. 1874, provided that: “This title [enacting subchapter II of this chapter, amending sections 5119a and 5119b of this title, and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 5101 of this title] may be cited as the ‘National Criminal History Access and Child Protection Act’.”

Pub. L. 105-251, title II, §211, Oct. 9, 1998, 112 Stat. 1874, provided that: “This subtitle [subtitle A (§§211-217) of title II of Pub. L. 105-251, enacting subchapter II of this chapter] may be cited as the ‘National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Act of 1998’.”

SUBCHAPTER II—EXCHANGE OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS FOR NONCRIMINAL JUSTICE PURPOSES

§ 14611. Findings

Congress finds that—

(1) both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and State criminal history record repositories maintain fingerprint-based criminal history records;

(2) these criminal history records are shared and exchanged for criminal justice purposes through a Federal-State program known as the Interstate Identification Index System;

(3) although these records are also exchanged for legally authorized, noncriminal justice uses, such as governmental licensing and employment background checks, the purposes for and procedures by which they are exchanged vary widely from State to State;

(4) an interstate and Federal-State compact is necessary to facilitate authorized interstate criminal history record exchanges for noncriminal justice purposes on a uniform basis, while permitting each State to effectuate its own dissemination policy within its own borders; and

(5) such a compact will allow Federal and State records to be provided expeditiously to governmental and nongovernmental agencies that use such records in accordance with pertinent Federal and State law, while simultaneously enhancing the accuracy of the records and safeguarding the information contained therein from unauthorized disclosure or use.

(Pub. L. 105-251, title II, §212, Oct. 9, 1998, 112 Stat. 1874.)

§ 14612. Definitions

In this subchapter:

(1) Attorney General

The term “Attorney General” means the Attorney General of the United States.

(2) Compact

The term “Compact” means the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact set forth in section 14616 of this title.

(3) Council

The term “Council” means the Compact Council established under Article VI of the Compact.