



U.S. Department of  
**JUSTICE**

# The Department of Justice's Report on the Fix NICS Act Through Fiscal Year 2023



September 18, 2025

Office of Legal Policy

## **The Department of Justice’s Report on the Fix NICS Act**

Ten categories of individuals are prohibited, under Federal law, from possessing, transporting, or receiving firearms or ammunition. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1)–(9), (n). Federal agencies are required to report potentially disqualifying information to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and many states voluntarily report information to NICS. The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 requires Federal Firearms Licensees to use the NICS to determine whether a prospective firearm transfer or purchase would violate State or Federal laws. In March 2018, Congress passed the Fix NICS Act (the Act) to strengthen the NICS by imposing new reporting requirements on Federal agencies and requiring the Department of Justice to coordinate with State and Indian Tribal governments to improve the availability of relevant records. Pub. L. No. 115-141, 132 Stat. 1132-38. Among other things, the Act directed the Department to publish and to submit to Congress regular reports on compliance with the Act. This report addresses Federal, State, and Tribal compliance with the Act through the end of fiscal year 2023 (September 30, 2023) as well as Tribal reporting updates through 2024. For additional information on the background of the NICS program and earlier compliance efforts please refer to the Department’s previous reports.<sup>1</sup>

### **I. Federal Agency Compliance**

#### **A. Semiannual Certifications**

The Act requires Federal departments and agencies to submit semiannual certifications to the Department indicating whether the agency is in compliance with the NICS record submission requirements and requires the Department to submit a report: (1) identifying Federal agencies that failed to submit a semiannual certification; (2) identifying Federal agencies that submitted a certification but failed to certify compliance with the NICS record submission requirements; and (3) providing a detailed summary of the data contained in the certifications. The Department received semiannual certifications from 46 agencies (every agency that was required<sup>2</sup> to submit a semiannual certification) for three six-month reporting periods from January 2022 to June 2023. Appendix A summarizes the data contained in these certifications and satisfies the Department’s reporting requirements with respect to these semiannual certifications.

#### **B. Federal Agency Implementation Plans**

The Act also requires Federal departments and agencies to establish four-year implementation plans to improve NICS record reporting, including the establishment of annual

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<sup>1</sup> *See The Attorney General’s Semiannual Report on the Fix NICS Act* (November 2019) (available at <https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2021/01/20/fix-nics-semiannual-report-11-12-19.pdf>); *The Attorney General’s Semiannual Report on the Fix NICS Act* (August 2020) (available <https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2021/01/20/fix-nics-semiannual-report.pdf>); *The Attorney General’s Semiannual Report on the Fix NICS Act* (July 2021) (available at <https://www.justice.gov/archives/dag/page/file/1417981/dl?inline>); *The Attorney General’s Semiannual Report on the Fix NICS Act* (September 2022) (available [https://www.justice.gov/d9/nics\\_semiannual\\_report\\_-\\_september\\_2022.pdf](https://www.justice.gov/d9/nics_semiannual_report_-_september_2022.pdf)).

<sup>2</sup> For a detailed summary of how the Department assessed which agencies and departments were required to submit certifications, please see the Department’s previous semiannual reports.

benchmarks for a number of metrics, and requires the Department to report: (1) the names of agencies that failed to submit an implementation plan; (2) the names of agencies that are not in substantial compliance with an implementation plan; (3) a detailed summary of the contents and status of the implementation plans; and (4) the reasons the Department found that an agency is not in substantial compliance with an implementation plan. By the end of fiscal year 2023, 45 agencies had established implementation plans.<sup>3</sup> All 45 Federal agencies have fully complied with, or were in substantial compliance with, the benchmarks set forth in their implementation plans. Appendix B summarizes the benchmarks contained in those implementation plans as well as the agencies' progress in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 toward meeting those benchmarks.<sup>4</sup>

## **II. State Compliance**

The Act also requires States to establish four-year implementation plans and the Department to determine whether States have achieved “substantial compliance” with the benchmarks established in these plans. In its September 2022 report, the Department reported on State efforts into 2021.<sup>5</sup> For the purposes of this report, the Department asked each State to provide the Department with an update on the status of their implementation at the conclusion of calendar year 2022. The Department received the requested status reports from all States and the District of Columbia; carefully reviewed these reports; and determined that in 2022 all 50 States and the District of Columbia were in substantial compliance with the benchmarks set forth in their implementation plans.

## **III. Tribal Compliance**

Finally, the Act requires Tribes to establish four-year implementation plans and the Department to determine whether Tribes have achieved “substantial compliance” with the benchmarks established in these plans. As noted in the Department's prior reports, considering its unique relationship with Tribes, the Department, through the Office of Tribal Justice, prepared a Tribal implementation plan that would ensure better access and submission of records to the NICS for Tribes. The Department's plan relies in large part on expanding access to NICS through the Department's Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information (TAP). The Department's efforts to date have been a success. As of December 31, 2024, there were 149 recognized Tribes that use TAP (one Tribe has since stopped using TAP), and TAP Tribes had made 2,163 entries to NICS.

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<sup>3</sup>As noted above, 46 agencies submitted semiannual reports in 2022 and 2023, and 45 agencies submitted implementation plans. In January 2024, after the end of the period covered by this report, the U.S. Capitol Police established an implementation plan, noting that it was in full compliance with the requirements of making record available to the NICS.

<sup>4</sup> The Department's assessment for fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021 are set forth in the Department's previous semiannual reports. See *The Attorney General's Semiannual Report on the Fix NICS Act (August 2020)*; *The Attorney General's Semiannual Report on the Fix NICS Act (July 2021)*; *The Attorney General's Semiannual Report on the Fix NICS Act (September 2022)*.

<sup>5</sup> *The Attorney General's Semiannual Report on the Fix NICS Act (September 2022)*.

## Appendix A – Summary of Federal Agency Semiannual Certifications<sup>1</sup> for January 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023

Agency Name	Certification Period <sup>2</sup>	Agency Certified Compliance with NIAA Submission Requirements (Y/N)	Total Number of Records Created or in Possession <sup>3,4</sup>	Total Number of Records Submitted	Records Submitted Broken Down by Prohibitor Category Under 18 U.S.C. § 922 <sup>5</sup>									
					g(1)	g(2)	g(3)	g(4)	g(5)	g(6)	g(7)	g(8)	g(9)	(n)
Administrative Office of the United States Courts <sup>6</sup>	2022 A	Y	69,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,183
	2022 B	Y	69,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,907
	2023 A	DNS <sup>7</sup>	71,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,188
Amtrak - OIG	2022 A	Y	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

<sup>1</sup> The is chart is populated with the data that each agency provided in their semiannual certification. Accordingly, the mechanism employed by agencies in tracking and reporting this data may vary from agency to agency, and, for questions about specific entries, the Department of Justice refers you to the agency.

<sup>2</sup> 2022 A = January 1, 2022 – June 30, 2022

2022 B = July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022

2023 A = January 1, 2023 – June 30, 2023

<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise noted, agencies have not specified whether the data they reported for this column is the number of new records created or located during the reporting period or net changes (all submissions minus all removals) from the beginning of the reporting period to the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, for questions about specific entries, the Department of Justice refers you to the agency.

<sup>4</sup> The Department of Justice has included explanatory notes from agencies in the footnotes in this document where helpful.

<sup>5</sup> The Department of Justice has provided a short description of each prohibited category here: g(1) – felony conviction; (g)(2) – fugitive from justice; (g)(3) – addict or illegal user of controlled substances; (g)(4) – mentally disabled; (g)(5) – illegal alien; (g)(6) – dishonorable discharge from military; (g)(7) – renounced U.S. citizenship; (g)(8) – domestic violence restraining order; (g)(9) – misdemeanor domestic violence conviction; (n) – under criminal indictment. For additional details as to what conduct is included in each category, please see 18 U.S.C. § 922.

<sup>6</sup> The Administrative Office of the United States Courts reported that the data they provided in the “total number of records created or in possession” column reflected the total number of “felony and certain misdemeanor offenses charged in federal district courts” during the twelve month period that preceded each certification period (i.e., July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022; January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022; and July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023). The agency reported that it does not submit records to NICS, rather the agency provides the Department of Justice with electronic access to this information.

<sup>7</sup> “DNS” indicates that the agency did not specify an answer in its certification.

Agency Name	Certification Period <sup>2</sup>	Agency Certified Compliance with NIAA Submission Requirements (Y/N)	Total Number of Records Created or in Possession <sup>34</sup>	Total Number of Records Submitted	Records Submitted Broken Down by Prohibitor Category Under 18 U.S.C. § 922 <sup>5</sup>									
					g(1)	g(2)	g(3)	g(4)	g(5)	g(6)	g(7)	g(8)	g(9)	(n)
	2022 B	Y	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	2023 A	Y	22	0 <sup>8</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System/Consumer Financial Protection Bureau - OIG <sup>9</sup>	2022 A	Y	53	53	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
	2022 B	Y	76	76	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
	2023 A	Y	50	50	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	2022 A	Y	1,217	1,217	0	0	1,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	1,809	1,807	0	0	1,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	2,969	2,969	0	0	2,969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Agriculture - OIG	2022 A	Y	110	110	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
	2022 B	Y	151	151	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104
	2023 A	Y	136	136	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Department of Commerce - OIG	2022 A	Y	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2023 A	Y	8	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2022 A	N	16,772	17,118	540	4	15,792	3	0	95	0	93	50	541
	2022 B	N	16,340	16,690	487	0	15,427	5	0	122	0	120	64	465

<sup>8</sup> Amtrak Office of Inspector General reported that all “sentencing and Indictments/Informations [during this reporting period] that we have participated in are submitted by either DOJ or a State/Local Agency/Court.”

<sup>9</sup> The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System/Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Office of Inspector General reported that majority of this its investigations are worked jointly with multiple federal agencies, and the Department of Justice has taken “on the administrative burden for submitting relevant records to the NICS[.]”

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					g(1)	g(2)	g(3)	g(4)	g(5)	g(6)	g(7)	g(8)	g(9)	(n)
Department of Defense <sup>10</sup>	2023 A	N	15,925	16,355	633	0	14,803	2	0	92	0	192	105	525
Department of Education - OIG	2022 A	Y	39	39	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
	2022 B	Y	30	30	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	2023 A	Y	16	16	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Department of Energy	2022 A	Y	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2022 B	Y	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	2023 A	Y	16	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Department of Health and Human Services - OIG <sup>11</sup>	2022 A	Y	697	695	344	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331
	2022 B	Y	735	735	368	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346
	2023 A	Y	713	713	369	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335
Department of Homeland Security	2022 A	Y	1,433,285	1,433,285	366	126	231	47	1,432,510	3	0	0	1	1
	2022 B	Y	2,965,755	2,965,755	701,687	113	318	42	1,585,811	1	0	0	0	8
	2023 A	Y	1,388,403	1,388,403	314	77	467	33	1,021,009	1	0	0	0	16
	2022 A	Y	96	94	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
	2022 B <sup>12</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

<sup>10</sup> The Department of Defense reported that it “has made sweeping progress in ensuring not only that it tracks the number of NICS reports created and reported, but also toward meeting all statutory and policy-based NICS data requirements. However, NICS data submitted crosses multiple hierarchal, departmental, and functional lines across the broad scope of the DoD. Currently DoD relies on the data provided by the Component heads and has not achieved the level of certainty required to completely rule out small discrepancies in data or compliance.”

<sup>11</sup> The Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Inspector General reported that it “conducts the majority of [its] investigative work in federal jurisdictions where the Department of Justice has advised they will take on the responsibility for making relevant records accessible to NICS, i.e., federal convictions, felony warrants, indictments, and informations. Therefore, [it has] focused [its] attention on ensuring actions taken at the state/local level, where DOJ was not involved, are properly recorded either in NCIC and III or in the NICS indices.”

<sup>12</sup> In January 2023, the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General determined that it did not create relevant records and that previous semiannual certifications reported on records created by other agencies. The agency did not submit a report for this period. The agency subsequently reevaluated its position and resumed reporting.



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					g(1)	g(2)	g(3)	g(4)	g(5)	g(6)	g(7)	g(8)	g(9)	(n)
Department of Homeland Security - OIG	2023 A	Y	98	98	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Department of the Interior	2022 A	Y	147	120	39	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	24
	2022 B	Y	111	92	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
	2023 A	Y	134	102	45	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	27
Department of the Interior - OIG	2022 A	Y	8	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2022 B	Y	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2023 A	Y	12	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Department of Justice <sup>13</sup>	2022 A	Y	72,053	72,053	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2022 B	Y	67,155	67,155	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2023 A	Y	64,799	64,799	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Department of Labor <sup>14</sup>	2022 A	Y	10	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	2022 B	Y	44	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	2023 A	Y	39	39	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Department of Labor - OIG	2022 A	Y	378	378	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193
	2022 B	Y	488	488	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268

<sup>13</sup> The Department of Justice creates and submits tens of thousands of records—which includes its own records and records provided to it by other federal or state entities—to the NICS Indices every year. It also removes prohibitors on behalf of itself and several other federal and state entities. Due to system limitations, the agency can only report on the net changes (all submissions minus all removals) from the beginning of the reporting period to the end of the reporting period. The agency submits vastly more prohibitors than it removes and the net change is positive in the “records created” and “records submitted” categories. To prevent misleading data in “records submitted broken down by prohibitor category,” such as negative numbers, this information has been omitted. The Department of Justice anticipates that revisions to its systems and process will allow for more detailed reporting moving forward.

<sup>14</sup> The Department of Labor reported that, “[w]here applicable, DOL non-OIG components continue to work with state or federal LE entities who have arrest authority to submit appropriate records to NICS.”

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					g(1)	g(2)	g(3)	g(4)	g(5)	g(6)	g(7)	g(8)	g(9)	(n)
	2023 A	Y	487	487	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
Department of State	2022 A	Y	2,485	2,485	41	42	0	0	0	0	2,217	0	0	185
	2022 B	Y	2,855	2,855	38	62	0	0	0	0	2,552	0	0	241
	2023 A	Y	3,655	3,655	28	117	0	0	0	0	3,080	0	0	458
Department of State - OIG	2022 A	Y	8	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2022 B	Y	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2023 A	Y	16	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Department of the Treasury - Bureau of Engraving and Printing	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service <sup>15</sup>	2022 A	Y	1,381	811	764	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	1,390	778	736	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	1466	1466	809	754	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of the Treasury - Mint Police	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of the Treasury - OIG	2022 A	Y	14	14	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	2022 B	Y	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	8	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2022 A	Y	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

<sup>15</sup> The Internal Revenue Service explained that the Department of Justice submits § 922(g)(2), fugitive, and § 922(g)(n), indictment, information on its behalf.



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					g(1)	g(2)	g(3)	g(4)	g(5)	g(6)	g(7)	g(8)	g(9)	(n)
Department of the Treasury - Office of the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Department of the Treasury - Office of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	2022 A	Y	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs - Veterans Benefits Administration	2022 A	Y	6,395	6,395	0	0	0	6,395	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	6,593	6,593	0	0	0	6,593	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	7,029	7,029	0	0	0	7,029	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs - OIG	2022 A	Y	58	61	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
	2022 B	Y	60	67	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	2023 A	Y	55	56	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Environmental Protection Agency	2022 A	Y	56	56	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	36	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Protection Agency - OIG	2022 A	Y	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export-Import Bank of the United States - OIG	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Agency Name	Certification Period <sup>2</sup>	Agency Certified Compliance with NIAA Submission Requirements (Y/N)	Total Number of Records Created or in Possession <sup>34</sup>	Total Number of Records Submitted	Records Submitted Broken Down by Prohibitor Category Under 18 U.S.C. § 922 <sup>5</sup>									
					g(1)	g(2)	g(3)	g(4)	g(5)	g(6)	g(7)	g(8)	g(9)	(n)
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation - OIG	2022 A	Y	111	111	67	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
	2022 B	Y	90	90	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
	2023 A	Y	118	118	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Federal Housing Finance Agency - OIG	2022 A	Y	76	57	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	2022 B	Y	67	63	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
	2023 A	Y	59	44	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
General Services Administration - OIG	2022 A	Y	36	36	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
	2022 B	Y	42	42	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	2023 A	Y	51	51	31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Government Publishing Office - OIG	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Library of Congress - OIG	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration - OIG	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	7	0 <sup>16</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>16</sup> The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Office of Inspector General explained that it had “State or Federal Attorney offices report[] information as appropriate.”

Agency Name	Certification Period <sup>2</sup>	Agency Certified Compliance with NIAA Submission Requirements (Y/N)	Total Number of Records Created or in Possession <sup>34</sup>	Total Number of Records Submitted	Records Submitted Broken Down by Prohibitor Category Under 18 U.S.C. § 922 <sup>5</sup>									
					g(1)	g(2)	g(3)	g(4)	g(5)	g(6)	g(7)	g(8)	g(9)	(n)
National Archives and Records Administration - OIG	2023 A	Y	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C. Pretrial Services Agency	2022 A	Y	764	764	0	0	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	2,085	2,085	0	0	2,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	7,249	7,249	0	0	7,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange Commission - OIG	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Business Administration - OIG	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Security Administration - OIG	2022 A	Y	31	33	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	2022 B	Y	20	22	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	2023 A	Y	36	43	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
United States Agency for International Development - OIG	2022 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Agency Name	Certification Period <sup>2</sup>	Agency Certified Compliance with NIAA Submission Requirements (Y/N)	Total Number of Records Created or in Possession <sup>34</sup>	Total Number of Records Submitted	Records Submitted Broken Down by Prohibitor Category Under 18 U.S.C. § 922 <sup>5</sup>									
					g(1)	g(2)	g(3)	g(4)	g(5)	g(6)	g(7)	g(8)	g(9)	(n)
United States Capitol Police	2022 A	Y	11 <sup>17</sup>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023 A	Y	8	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Postal Inspection Service	2022 A	Y	158	158	157	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022 B	Y	218	218	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	2023 A	Y	218	218	217	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Postal Service - OIG	2022 A	Y	229	229	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
	2022 B	Y	201	201	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
	2023 A	Y	192	192	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89

<sup>17</sup> The United States Capitol Police explained that the Department of Justice submits records related to § 922(g)(1), felonies,(g)(2), fugitives, (g)(9), certain misdemeanors, and § 922(n), indictments, on its behalf.

## APPENDIX B - Summary of Federal Agency Benchmarks and Progress – Fiscal Year 2022 - 2023

Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
Administrative Office of the United States Courts	Yes	During the past two years, the Administrative Office (AO) has been collaborating with DOJ to satisfy the Fix NICS Act requirements. This has included a series of meetings with different DOJ offices intended to examine the existing data-sharing arrangements between the courts and the DOJ and determine whether and how new data sharing arrangements (or changes to existing data sharing arrangements) might fix gaps in the NICS database, consistent with the Fix NICS Act. These conversations have focused on sharing criminal judgment forms with the DOJ in a streamlined and up-to-date manner.	2022: The AO is conducting a pilot with a limited number of district courts to test the data feed tool and its potential for implementation at the national level. This tool significantly satisfies the courts' record-sharing requirements under the Fix NICS Act. The streamlined mechanism for sharing and integrating criminal judgment records into the NICS will likely make federal firearms background checks more effective, will demonstrate the judiciary's willingness to comply with the Act, and would promise to satisfy the courts' new record-sharing obligations.  2023: No change.
Department of Agriculture - OIG	Yes	Develop a method within the database to readily identify whether a conviction was processed using an USDA-OIG ORI number.	2022: For arrest reporting: The database has been modified so that in order to claim an arrest, the user must check a box indicating whether USDA-OIG's ORI number was used, record whether the arrest is due to a federal or state warrant, and the date the fingerprint card was submitted to update the arrest disposition. If the user checks the box that the USDA-OIG ORI number was used, the system prompts the user to enter the date the fingerprint card was submitted to CJIS. This change was made to

<sup>1</sup> This chart contains information on 18 of the 45 agencies that submitted implementation plans or updates to those plans in the reporting period. It does not contain information on the remaining 27 agencies for the following reasons:

- (a) 12 federal agencies were already in compliance with the requirements in the Fix NICS Act at the time it was enacted in March 2018 (Amtrak – OIG; Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency; Department of Commerce – OIG; Department of Education – OIG; Department of Energy; Export-Import Bank of the United States – OIG; National Aeronautics and Space Administration – OIG; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Securities and Exchange Commission – OIG; Small Business Administration – OIG; Social Security Administration – OIG; United States Agency for International Development – OIG);
- (b) 6 federal agencies met all their benchmarks prior to Fiscal Year 2022 (Department of Homeland Security – OIG; Department of the Treasury - Office of the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation – OIG; General Services Administration – OIG; Government Publishing Office – OIG; National Archives and Records Administration – OIG); and
- (c) 9 federal agencies did not have any updates or changes to report since fiscal year 2021 (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System/Consumer Financial Protection Bureau – OIG; Department of Labor – OIG; Department of State; Department of State – OIG; Department of the Treasury - Bureau of Printing and Engraving; Department of the Treasury - Mint Police; Department of Veterans Affairs – OIG; Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Housing Finance Agency – OIG).

<sup>2</sup> This chart does not include any benchmarks that any of the listed agencies had fully completed prior to fiscal year 2022. For those benchmarks, please see the Department of Justice's previous reports.

<sup>3</sup> Information in the Benchmarks and Progress/Update columns is minimally edited by the Department of Justice for readability and consistency only. For questions about specific entries, the Department of Justice refers you to the agency.

Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
		<p>This benchmark has been amended to include "identify when an arrest was processed using an USDA-OIG ORI number."</p> <p>2022: In CY22, this benchmark was amended to require the inclusion of the court (federal or state) and the date the fingerprint card was submitted at the time of arrest. This provides a more complete picture in the case management system and ensures both arrest and conviction dispositions are updated promptly and thoroughly.</p>	<p>enhance compliance with DOJ's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) reporting requirements. NIBRS requires reporting of data elements at the time an incident occurs. USDA-OIG uses the arrest as the trigger to define an incident. This was effective for all arrests claimed from forward.</p> <p>For conviction reporting: No change.</p> <p>2023: In CY22, this benchmark was amended to require the inclusion of the court (federal or state) and the date the fingerprint card was submitted at the time of arrest. There has been no change since then.</p>
		<p>Memorialize the procedures for capturing whether USDA-OIG's ORI is used and the date of the R84 submission in an Investigative Bulletin and later an updated "Complaint Processing and Investigation Control" policy.</p>	<p>2022: This policy has not yet been updated.</p> <p>2023: In September 2019, USDA OIG published an Investigative Bulletin that outlined procedures to ensure appropriate measures are taken for the proper submission of R-84 disposition data related to the ten determining factors.</p> <p>The Complaint Processing and Investigation Control policy will be updated following the USDA OIG deployment of a new case management system (e-case). Because USDA OIG business processes will change, the policy update must be done in conjunction with the roll out of e-case.</p>
Department of Defense	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Line of Effort #2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USD(I&amp;S) identifies NICS policy gaps</li> <li>2. USD(I&amp;S) identifies required legislative changes</li> <li>3. USD(I&amp;S) publishes DoD NICS policy</li> <li>4. All relevant DoD policies updated to incorporate NICS</li> </ol>	<p>2022: No changes.</p> <p>2023:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NICS policy gap study was completed on 17 September 2019.</li> <li>2. After careful consideration, legislative changes are not needed.</li> <li>3. DoD draft Instruction is currently in the formal staffing phase.</li> </ol> <p>This task requires DoD instruction to be published. However, a memorandum was issued on March 16, 2020, titled, "Compliance with Federal Drug Free Workplace Program and Inter-Agency Reporting Requirements" informing all DoD organizational entities of mandatory reporting to the NICS.</p>
		<p>Line of Effort #3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USD(I&amp;S) submits a request for CJI Records Management Tracking Process to Cost Assessment &amp; Program Evaluation (CAPE).</li> </ol>	<p>2022: The NICS working group determined that the shortfall to achieving 100% certainty in NICS compliance and data management was not the absence of an overarching DoD data system. Rather, it determined that the shortfall was the lack of overarching policy with prescriptive oversight. That policy shortfall will be addressed by the publishing of the DoD Directive on NICS, which is in draft and undergoing review.</p>

Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
		2. Initial operating capability of CJI tracking solution 3. Input all DoD NICS records in CJI tracking solution 4. Department fully compliant with NIAA and Fix NICS Act.	2023: The NICS working group determined that the shortfall to achieve 100% certainty in NICS compliance and data management was not the absence of an overarching DoD data system. Rather, it determined that the shortfall was the lack of overarching policy with prescriptive oversight. That policy shortfall will be addressed through the publication of the NICS instruction. The current draft is in staffing and under review.
Department of Health and Human Services - OIG	Yes	According to CJIS's records, HHS OIG currently has a record disposition deficiency rate of 15%. It is the goal of HHS OIG to improve this percentage by 2% per year to reduce this gap to below 10% over the next four years. It is our long-term goal to reduce this gap to as close to zero as is practicable.	2022: No change  2023: Our current disposition deficiency rate is 4%. We have achieved our goal of less than a 10% deficiency rate earlier than anticipated going from 27% in FY-2017 to 4% as of June 30th.
		To monitor internal compliance, HHS OIG will run periodic reports and validate them against CJIS reports. Additionally, internal procedures will be implemented that will require periodic review of cases and subjects to ensure compliance.	2022: No change  2023: Current policy requires personnel to ensure all actions that result in relevant records (regardless of where it is prosecuted) were properly submitted to NCIC and III and by proxy, the NICS indices. This policy, (published in 2021) has shown a positive effect on compliance.
		We are currently reviewing and identifying necessary upgrades to our CMS to better track results for NICS reporting. The costs of upgrading our CMS are currently not known.	2022: No change  2023: HHS OIG is actively involved in the process of replacing our current case management system. As a part of this upgrade, NICS compliance will be a priority requirement. When completed, as much of this process as practical will be automated. The completion date for this project is unknown but is expected to be approximately 2 years away.
Department of Homeland Security	Yes	USSS continually reviews and ensures reportable information and data is being entered and its reporting requirements under NICS are monitored and improved.	2022: The USSS continues to train personnel on NICS and how to recognize responsive records. The USSS also reviews policies and procedures and makes updates when necessary to improve identification of NICS relevant records or responsiveness to reporting requirements.  2023: No update
		NICS Monthly clean-ups of ICE records	2022: The NICS Reviews Team (DQI) handles day-to-day interaction with state submitters to clear, update, and remove any ICE records from the NICS indices. The DQI will soon acquire the clean-up functions previously held by the Deployment and Transformation Unit (D&T). The clean-up will take the entire database and verify if the records are valid to remain in the NICS index. Functions include adding, modifying, and removing records that no longer qualify.  2023: The NICS Cleanup of ICE Records is on target for achieving the established benchmarks in its implementation plan. This is accomplished by the NICS Reviews Team (DQI) consistently overseeing interactions with state submitters for clearing, updating, and removing ICE records from NICS indices.



Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
			The team regularly performs cleanup tasks, including reviewing the database segments, verifying records' eligibility for the NICS index, and making necessary additions, modifications, or removals.
		ICE: Future State of NICS queries via real-time data access	2022/2023: No update
		<p>DHS Component Goals for improved NICS record reporting requirements:</p> <p>USCIS: ICE, USCIS, and CBP are coordinating an automated approach to NICS requirements, that does not involve duplication of data and subsequent maintenance in different systems.</p> <p>CBP: Agree upon the methodology for identifying when to create CBP records in NICS.</p>	<p>2022: ICE and CBP are coordinating efforts.</p> <p>2023: ICE and CBP are coordinating efforts.</p>
		CBP: Provide the initial files of records to NICS.	<p>2022: The CBP-ADIS to FBI-NICS data exchange has been functioning well during the reporting period with no outages. To date this has resulted in 530 denials of firearms purchases. 260 of which occurred during this reporting period Jan 01, 2022, to Jun 30, 2022.</p> <p>2023: No update</p>
Department of the Interior	Yes	The records management division for law enforcement submitted a request to our current software vendor to create an automated feature for the officer/agent to indicate that fingerprint cards have been submitted and updated for all arrests. These will be mandatory fields to be completed before a case can be considered "Closed."	<p>2022: After careful consideration, it was decided that the Department will not pursue a case disposition module at this time in lieu of a new RMS currently being researched for future purchase.</p> <p>2023: No change</p>
Department of the Interior - OIG	Yes	<p>To improve reporting, new internal protocols involving the CJIS Modification Request Form and the R-84 process will be instituted through internal policy, along with standardization of charge data reported. These improvements will be established by September 30, 2019.</p> <p>Our organization will update internal policy requiring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An annual review of the organization's criminal investigations and verification of the accuracy of 75% of our agency's criminal</li> </ul>	<p>2022: Policy still in review as of July 2022</p> <p>2023: Policy still in review as of August 2023</p>

Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
		<p>history records.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional management case review of 100% criminal history records upon case closure, within 30 days of last investigative activity;</li> <li>• Headquarters management will perform a 100% quality assurance review of our criminal history records upon case closure, within 60 days of last investigative activity</li> </ul>	
Department of Justice	Yes	<p>The Department's NICS Indices associated criminal history, Department-wide, is 84% complete. In other words, 84% of arrests submitted by the Department to the NICS have a corresponding disposition record. That number will never reach 100% because some arrests will always be from active cases that are still being adjudicated (i.e., there is no disposition yet). However, the Department has established a target of 4% annual increases in matching disposition records until maximum completeness, efficiency, and quality can be attained.</p>	<p>2022: No change</p> <p>2023: No change</p>
		<p>The OCIO will work with FBI and leadership to identify appropriate internal monitoring measures, including annual goals for each of the next four years.</p>	<p>2022: No change</p> <p>2023: No change</p>
		<p>Feasibility and costs under review. Costs expected to be substantial. If feasibility of the automation effort is established, agency will provide an update.</p>	<p>2022: No change</p> <p>2023: Previous activities were accomplished with existing resources, to include a third-party review of the technical feasibility of the Working Group solution. Funding is now secured and contracting awarded. DOJ and the U.S. Courts are targeting full implementation by the close of FY 2024. FY 2025 Operations and Maintenance funding sources are still under consideration.</p>
		<p>Necessary additional resources would include technical and operational human resources, services, and support.</p>	<p>2022: No change</p> <p>2023: No change</p>
Department of Labor	Yes	<p>To monitor internal compliance, DOL will issue an internal semi-annual data call to ask for verification of reportable information and submit the required certifications. Over the next four years, DOL will continue to request from its internal</p>	<p>2022: No change</p> <p>2023: Ongoing. The DOL non-OIG components continue to work with the OASAM center to maintain program status quo, reporting new case numbers and component program changes/progressions.</p>

Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
		component stakeholders a status update in the preparation for the biannual certification reports to DOJ.	
Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service	Yes	<p>Convictions</p> <p>The agency's implementation plan provided that IRS-CI submit, bi-weekly, 100 reportable information records to the FBI with an annual benchmark of 2,600. For the June 2020 certification, the annual benchmark would be 1,300 records.</p> <p>2022 Update: The agency's implementation plan provided that IRS-CI submit, bi-weekly, 100 reportable information records to the FBI with an annual benchmark of 2,600. For the December 2021 certification, the annual benchmark is approximately 1,300 historical records predating 2019.</p> <p>2023 Update: The agency's implementation plan provided that IRS-CI submits reportable information records to the FBI.</p>	<p>2022: The present semi-annual certification period includes approximately 875 historical records submitted to the FBI for inclusion in the NICS database. As of July 31, 2022, IRS-CI plans to have submitted a total of approximately 1,300 historical felony and certain misdemeanor records to the FBI for inclusion in the NICS database. Currently, IRS-CI continues and has expanded its implementation plan to submit historical conviction records dating back to 1977 and will continue with its plan of action for these historical records. On limited situations, it has come to IRS-CI HQ's attention that some agents thought that the Forms R-84 were not necessary if a partner law enforcement agency was involved in the investigation. In addition, some agents thought that the Forms R-84 don't need to be completed until all co-conspirators are sentenced in multi-defendant investigations. There were limited instances in which some agents were not able to submit Forms R-84 because the defendants had never been fingerprinted. Other limited circumstances existed where agents were waiting until appeals were concluded before reporting the final convictions. IRS-CI continues to provide clear guidance to each of its Field Offices to ensure case agents adhere to the Fix NICS reporting requirements.</p> <p>2023: For the January 1, 2023 through June 30, 2023 reporting period, IRS-CI had a total of 765 records. There are a total of eleven (11) records not made available to the NICS database. Of the eleven (11) records, three (3) of the records were misdemeanors not reportable under the provisions of the Fix NICS Act and two (2) records were business entities. The remaining six (6) records were not submitted to the FBI for various reasons. However, IRS-CI HQ was informed by the respective field office that the six (6) records will be submitted to the FBI by August 10, 2023. On limited situations, it has come to IRS-CI HQ's attention that some agents thought that the Forms R-84 were not necessary if a partner law enforcement agency was involved in the investigation. In addition, some agents thought that the Forms R-84 don't need to be completed until all co-conspirators are sentenced in multi-defendant investigations. Other limited circumstances existed where agents were waiting until appeals were concluded before reporting the final convictions. IRS-CI HQ continues to provide clear guidance to each of its Field Offices to ensure case agents adhere to the Fix NICS reporting requirements.</p>
		<p>Fugitives</p> <p>The USMS is entering fugitive data as per IRS-CI case agents' requests.</p>	<p>2022: For the January 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022 reporting period, IRS-CI had 50 fugitives of which 47 requests were made to the USMS for entry into NCIC. A total of three (3) reportable records were not submitted to the USMS for various reasons. IRS-CI HQ was told that these three (3) reportable records will be submitted to the USMS by August 13, 2022.</p> <p>2023: For the January 1, 2023 through June 30, 2023 reporting period, IRS-CI had 65 fugitives of which 55 requests were made to the USMS for entry into NCIC. A total of ten (10) fugitive records were not submitted to the USMS. Of the ten (10) fugitive records, five (5) were subjects who were no longer fugitives, and one (1) was a subject the U.S. Attorney's office decided not to prosecute. IRS-CI HQ was</p>

Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
			informed by the respective field office that the remaining four (4) reportable fugitive records will be submitted to the USMS by August 10, 2023.
		<p>Indictments</p> <p>The USAO is responsible for updating NCIC. Once the individuals are sentenced, the case agents are instructed to update Forms R-84 and submit to FBI.</p>	<p>2022: From January 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022, IRS-CI had 558 indictments. The 558 indictments referenced in section 6 are the reporting responsibility of the USAO.</p> <p>2023: From January 1, 2023 through June 30, 2023, IRS-CI had 636 indictments. The 636 indictments referenced in section 6 are the reporting responsibility of the USAO.</p>
Department of the Treasury - OIG	<b>Yes</b>	Create a policy to identify and update outstanding criminal history dispositions using reports and notifications	<p>2022: TIG continues to work towards obtaining a new ORI that is specific to TIG; however, a completion date for obtaining a new ORI is unknown due to the involvement of the state liaison office. TIG has been told numerous times by the state liaison, over the course of several years, that the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is being reviewed and will be finalized; to date TIG has not received a final version of the MOU from the state liaison (latest update was July 5, 2022). TIG will finalize the MOU once the state liaison has replied with updated instructions. TIG will create and finalize a new policy to check NCIC dispositions after other benchmarks have been addressed and NICS reports have been created. Due to changes in TIG's information technology resources, TIG is amending its target date and will now complete the reports by the end of 2022.</p> <p>2023: TIG continues to work towards obtaining a new ORI that is specific to TIG; however, a completion date for obtaining a new ORI is unknown due to the involvement of the state liaison office. TIG has been told numerous times by the state liaison, over the course of many years, that the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is being reviewed and will be finalized; to date TIG has not received a final version of the MOU from the state liaison (latest update was July 27, 2023). TIG will finalize the MOU once the state liaison has replied with updated instructions. TIG has created a policy to check NCIC dispositions after other benchmarks have been addressed and NICS reports have been created. TIG is amending the target date for a new ORI to the end of 2023.</p>
Department of the Treasury - Office of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	<b>Yes</b>	TIGTA's NICS Program Manager will monitor internal compliance through the continuous, but no less than quarterly, reviews of legal actions.	<p>2022: For the first quarter of 2022, TIGTA reviewed legal actions by querying our internal case management database in February 2022. For the second quarter of 2022, TIGTA reviewed legal actions in May 2022.</p> <p>In June 2022, because of a proactive request to the FBI CJIS for cases with missing dispositions related to TIGTA's ORI, TIGTA reviewed and adjudicated an additional seventy-four (74) records.</p> <p>2023: For the first and second quarters of 2023, TIGTA reviewed legal actions from the Missing Dispositions List provided by FBI CJIS. The first quarter list consisted of 57 cases with missing dispositions related to TIGTA'S ORI. The second quarter list consisted of 55 of the same cases from the first quarter list of missing dispositions.</p>

Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
Department of Veterans Affairs - Veterans Benefits Administration	Yes	<p>Qualitative goals and quantitative measures.</p> <p>a. Numeric goals for improved record reporting has been accomplished.</p> <p>b. Non-numeric goals for improved record reporting. VBA will increase the frequency of reporting to the NICS Indices from monthly to weekly.</p>	<p>2022: No change</p> <p>2023:</p> <p>a. All records where individuals are found incapable of handling their affairs under 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(4) are provided to the NICS. Audits of the NICS program are conducted by the FBI every three years. The most recent audit, ending December 2021, reviewed 400 records for accuracy, validity, and completeness of VBA data provided to the NICS. VBA was found in compliance with only 4 errors (1% error rate). All errors were corrected within 14 days from close of audit.</p> <p>b. Effective July 7, 2020, the reporting frequency to NICS increased from monthly to weekly.</p>
		<p>Measures to monitor internal compliance, including any reporting failures or inaccuracies.</p> <p>VBA already has existing internal compliance monitoring measures in place.</p>	2022/2023: No change
		<p>Needs assessment, including estimated compliance costs.</p> <p>VBA maintains 100% accuracy on NICS reporting, thus, no needs assessment required. The goal in this category overlaps the goal above to increase the frequency of reporting to NICS.</p>	<p>2022: No change</p> <p>2023: Needs assessment is not required. FBI audit ending in December 2021 showed VBA maintained a 99% accuracy rate for its NICS reporting.</p>
		Estimated date by which your agency will fully comply with requirements of making records available to the NICS.	2022/2023: No change
Environmental Protection Agency - OIG	Yes	<p>100% data accuracy for new records during a reporting period</p> <p>Informing agents on Fix NICS</p> <p>Procedure for reporting</p>	<p>2022: Review of the NCIC records and case file records were successful in identifying</p> <p>2023: Current review of the NCIC records and case file records were successful in identifying records that needed to be updated in NCIC as well as identifying individuals who were not indexed in NCIC. records that needed to be updated in NCIC.</p>
		Monitoring internal compliance	2022/2023: No change
		Pre-2018 gaps in NICS information	2022/2023: No change
		Upgrade of EPA OIG's record tracking system	2022/2023: No change

Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
Library of Congress - OIG	Yes	LOC OIG plans to report 100% of the required data on a semiannual basis to NICS. The AIGI will establish internal protocols in the LOC OIG Investigations Manual to ensure that data is reported timely and accurately. The AIGI will maintain supporting documentation for all reported data. LOC OIG's case management system allows for reporting of cases going through the legal process, which will greatly increase our ability to identify the cases where reporting is required. The AIGI will also inquire with the contractor who provides support for our electronic case management system regarding whether an automatic reminder can be triggered by the entering of information related to the NICS prohibitors.	2022: This process remains in place. 2023: No change
		LOC OIG will take measures to monitor internal compliance, including any reporting failures or inaccuracies. The AIGI will be ultimately responsible for the accuracy of the information provided; however, to mitigate the risk of erroneous reporting, the information will go through an additional quality assurance process with the counsel to the IG.	2022/2023: No change
		The costs for complying with the requirements of this plan are expected to be de minimis and not affect regular operations. LOC OIG will reassess, should the need arise.	2022/2023: No change
Pretrial Services Agency	Yes	PSA's goal is to stay within the 96% accuracy range in a given month.	2022: PSA maintained 96% accuracy with data accuracy and reconciliation within this reporting period. 2023: PSA maintained 96% accuracy with data accuracy and reconciliation within this reporting period.
		PSA has arranged with the NICS Liaison to automatically receive a file that includes each record with name and unique proprietary PSA Client ID (OCA), which exists in NICS. PSA has created a matching program to compare with the records in PRISM, those same IDs of those who qualify for the prohibitor. PSA will perform the comparison each month within 21 days of receiving the file. This will ensure that the records in PRISM are synchronized with those in the NICS index. Any outliers will be reconciled by IT staff and adjustments will be made if necessary. PSA's Office of Information Technology will oversee	2022: PSA has continued our monthly internal data comparison process. During this reporting period we have continued keeping our data in sync with FBI data.  2023: PSA continues to receive two monthly reports from the FBI (As of November 2022 the file format of the FBI reports changed from excel to PDF) The two reports are: 1. Counts by PCA_Pretrial and 2. Records from ORI-Pretrial.  PSA has continued the internal monthly comparison of these reports against our records in our case management system of record PRISM.  PSA continues to perform the comparison each month within 10 days of receiving the PDFs.

Federal Agency <sup>1</sup>	Is agency in substantial compliance with its benchmarks?	Benchmarks <sup>2,3</sup>	Progress/Update
		the management and performance of the quality assurance work.	<p>This ensures that the records in PRISM are synchronized with those in the NICS index.</p> <p>Any discrepancies between the FBI and PSA records are reviewed by PSA IT staff and a list of records to be deleted is sent to the NICs liaison.</p> <p>PSA's Office of Information Technology continues to oversee the management and performance of the quality assurance work.</p>
		Estimated date by which your agency will fully comply with requirements of making records available to the NICS.	2022/2023: No change
United States Postal Inspection Service	<b>Yes</b>	The Inspection Service predicts it will increase the percentage of arrests with dispositions by a minimum of 3% annually until it attains the maximum number of validated records. Based on current projections, USPIS anticipates it will increase the percentage of arrests with a disposition from 81% in FY 2019 to 93% in FY 2023.	2022/2023: No change
		The Inspection Service will improve the record reporting process by implementing a monthly review of all relevant records to ensure the accuracy, as well as reporting of, criminal history data to the NICS, NCIC, and NGI/III.	<p>2022: The Inspection Service is moving forward with implementing a monthly review of relevant records. The Inspection Service anticipated having the procedure in place no later than December 2021. This date has now been extended to June 2023. The procedure is in place; however, there is an issue with file being provided to FBI CJIS Division.</p> <p>2023: The Inspection Service is moving forward with implementing a monthly review of relevant records.</p> <p>The Inspection Service anticipated having the procedure in place no later than December 2021. This date has now been extended to December 2023. The procedure is in place; however, there is an issue with file being provided to FBI CJIS Division.</p>
		The Inspection Service CJIS Systems Officer (CSO) will meet with National Headquarters personnel to evaluate the need for a periodic internal audit to compare and validate case information with data provided to the NICS, NCIC, and NGI/III.	2022/2023: No change
United States Postal Service - OIG	<b>Yes</b>	The USPS OIG will continue to provide FIX NICS training to our Special Agents during our In-Service conferences and New Agent trainings.	Continuous