TIME SYSTEM NEWSLETTER

A Newsletter for the Crime Information Bureau Published by the Wisconsin Department of Justice

Message from our Director

In this issue of the TIME System newsletter, we give you a little bit of the history of the System. It is amazing how far we have come in the last fifty years and while it will be a lot of work, I am excited to see what the future brings.

Recently, CIB worked with an agency regarding how to enter an unidentified human skull from 1978 that was identified after 40 years into NCIC. Also, in this edition we bring you a few reminders about NCIC Image indicators, and the use of DL Images.

I would like to bring to your attention the N-DEx article. The FBI is making a big push to educate law enforcement on the benefits of searching and contributing to the N-DEx system. Please reach out to the FBI or CIB if you have any questions about the system. The more agencies that contribute data the more useful it will be to Wisconsin law enforcement.

CIB is always on the lookout for newsletter article ideas, if you have any suggestions, please email them to cibtrain@doj.state.wi.us.

Lastly, I would like to let all our users know that CIB continues to work diligently with our I.T. department and vendors on our transition from TRAIN to Acadis for TIME System training and our upgrade from Portal 100 to Portal XL. We hope to have many more details, including a timeline, in our next newsletter.

Happy 50ᵗʰ Birthday TIME System

50ᵗʰ Anniversary

TIME System Turns 50

Logging into Portal100, eTIME or your interface software and running a query may seem quite routine to you, but nearly 50 years ago doing that simple task was at the bleeding edge of criminal justice technology. Let's take a look back at the inception of the TIME system. The predecessor to the TIME system was formed in the late 1960's; the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Teletype System (WLETS). This was comprised of a voluntary group of law enforcement agencies and coordinated by the Wisconsin State Patrol and allowed access to vehicle and driver registration data. More functionalities including access to wanted person and stolen property records were added to WLETS as the number of connected agencies grew. In August of 1971, a $ 383,000 grant was approved to create what was proposed to be called Wisconsin Automated Transactions and Criminal Histories (WATCH); Howard Bjorklund was the Crime Information Bureau Director at the time and his father was a watchmaker. The name was ultimately changed to "TIME" to avoid the perceived negative connotations of a "big brother watching you". The funding allowed for provisions to expand functionality to allow access to NCIC data and administrative messaging. The TIME system went live October 18, 1972, and October 18, 2022 will mark the 50ᵗʰ anniversary of the TIME system.

Over the next five decades, the TIME system went through a series of incremental upgrades adding more functionality and connecting Wisconsin to law enforcement partners across the nation. In 1974 the TIME system interfaced to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) in Phoenix, Arizona. NLETS allowed Wisconsin interface with other state systems. November 26, 1975, the missing person files were added to NCIC and CIB. By the end of 1975 there were 158 agencies using the TIME system through 220 teletype terminals, averaging 34,365 transaction per day. The NLETS upgrade was already paying dividends when on December 1, 1975, the Platteville Police Department arrested an individual for shoplifting an apple. The apple was valued at $.12 at the time. A query of the individual through the TIME system revealed an extraditable warrant out of Alaska for the possession and sale of drugs.

In 1977 the wanted person query was integrated with the Wisconsin DOT drivers record query. Formal TIME system training was offered through Wisconsin technical schools beginning in 1978. March 1, 1978, NLETS began carrying the interstate exchange of criminal history records utilizing unique transaction and purpose codes. Department of Natural Resources made boat and snowmobile registration information available in the TIME system in 1980. Things continued to change as the United State Secret Service Protective File was added to NCIC on February 27, 1983, and in August 1983 the Unidentified Person File was created. The year of 1983 closed out with TIME system being modified in December to include the Interstate Identification Index criminal history queries.

The CCH program became operational in 1985, but initially only contained a name and identification information. The process of loading criminal history information was handled by CIB staff who would pull the record and automated the record as inquiries were made. The Wisconsin criminal history records became available nationwide through NLETS. The Hazardous Material File was added to NLETS in 1987 and on July 1 ,1987 NCIC added Foreign Fugitive File.

A complete rewrite of the TIME system also began in 1987 with the plan to replace the current teletype machines with "microcomputers". This project closed in 1989 with the installation of the new TIME system software being installed. The new TIME system introduced "physical station numbers" (PSN) and transaction were given

numerical identifiers instead of the NCIC style mnemonics. May 10th ,1990 marked the first TIME system audit of a local agency, Monroe Police Department.

Canada joined NLETS in 1991 and in 1992 the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms began entering violent felon records into a new NCIC file. In April 1992, TIME system users playing games on the new microcomputer brought down their agency's access along with other agencies on the same circuit.

Early 1996 brought upgrades and new databases including the implementation of the detainer system, allowing arrest warrants to remain in the system while the individual was incarcerated by another agency. The Protection Order File was created in compliance with new state law, while NCIC added several new files (Violent Gang and Terrorist Organization, and Deported Felons).

With the rise of the internet in the early 2000's, the TIME system released the "eTIME Browser" on May 14, 2001. eTIME allowed users to access the TIME system using a standard internet browser with no specialized software required to be installed. TIME system training became available to complete online. Training Resources Available on the Internet (TRAIN) was released statewide September 13, 2001. The first online training module through TRAIN was released February 2002.

The NLETS data service was added to eTIME February 5, 2003. This was the first of many upgrades which would add functionality to eTIME. On July 14, 2003, Wisconsin and out of state criminal history access was added to eTIME, the Temporary Misdemeanor Want file was added to CIB Hotfiles at this time as well. Online validation was added to eTIME in 2007 removing the need to manually mail monthly validations. In December of 2008, eTIME was upgraded again to allow access to NCIC property files. Interpol queries were added to the TIME system in 2008 for agencies that had signed the Interpol agreement. With the passing of concealed carry legislation in 2011, new queries were created to check the concealed carry license (CCW) information and

status of CCW licenses for Wisconsin and out of state concealed carry licenses.

As we entered the second decade of the new millennium the TIME system had grown substantially, but there was still more work to be done. In March of 2013 DNR records were added to eTIME and the NCIC Violent Person File was added to the TIME system. 2014 brought the consolidation of Department of Corrections probation and parole records as well as sex offender registry with the CIB Hotfiles to ensure accurate and up to date information. In August of 2017, information from the NCIC NICS Denied Transaction File was added to the standard person query in the TIME system.

The TIME system has changed greatly over the last fifty years. From processing an average of 34,635 transactions per day in 1975 to processing an average of 148,000 transaction per day in 2021. The CIB Hotfiles also grew substantially from 22,267 wanted persons, 296 missing persons, and 12,277 stolen/felony vehicles records in 1975 to 122,061 wanted person, 78,417 Prohibited Person, 1001 missing persons, 16,355 protection orders, 5767 stolen/felony vehicles in 2021. To see what the future has in store for the TIME system, check out the article in this newsletter on the National Data Exchange System(N-DEx), which will bring next generation of criminal justice information sharing.

Former CIB Director: Walt Neverman

NCIC Image Indicators

Being on the Lookout for Images Attached to Entries

Most entries in the TIME system can have images added to them. It is possible to query a generic image for boats and vehicles using Portal 100 forms 0013 and 0014 respectively. These generic images will not be an exact picture of the stolen/missing boat or vehicle, but they will provide a basic idea for the person querying the entry. If an actual image for a person, article, or vehicle is available, the entering agency can use form 0015 to add the image to NCIC so that it can be supplemented to a record. When querying persons and property, the NCIC Image Indicator is defaulted to "N" for no, so if the querying agency wants to be able to see any images associated, they would need to remember to change this to "Y" before submitting the query. If the operator forgets to turn on the NCIC Image Indicator, they may still notice an image number associated with the hit in an NCIC record and they can query the image separately using the 0017 form.
Example: If you use the 0014 query to query a generic image for a 2000 Toyota Camry 4DR, an image number (I075047731) exists for the vehicle and if you set the NCIC Image Indicator to "Y", you will be able to see a picture of the stock photo. If a NCIC hit comes back with an image number, but you forgot to turn on the NCIC Image Indicator, you do not have to re-query the vehicle record. You can query the image number on the hit using the 0017 form/transaction.

VMO:CAM   VST:4D
VYR:2000 VMA:T0YT

IMN:I075047731 GENERIC VEHICLE

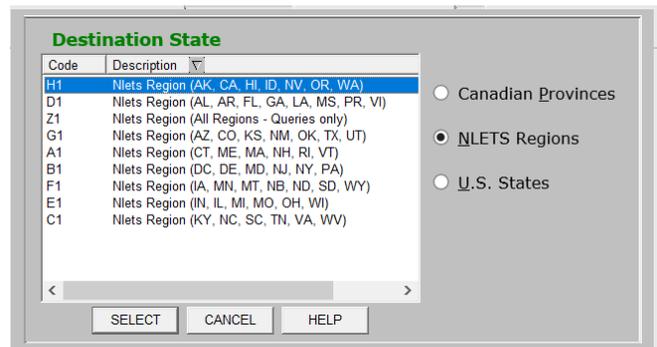# Updated License Plate Type

Golf License Plate Updated!

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has updated the Golf Wisconsin license plate. The new design is available effective April 11, 2022. To query the Golf Wisconsin license plate, use plate type code "CV". To enter a Golf Wisconsin license plate use plate type code "ZZ". The new design is:

License Plates

Running License Plates by Region

Sometimes officers are not able to see in which state a license plate is registered. When that occurs, there is an option to run the license plate by regions (A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, H1). Typically, the query will be done by the region that includes your state and surrounding states, but it can also be done for all 50 states (Z1). When reviewing the results, the user will encounter DOT responses for any state that has a matching plate number; however, once the appropriate state has been located, the user must re-run the plate through the correct state in order to retrieve any stolen hits associated with the license plate.

License Plate Entry Codes vs. Query Codes

It is easy to forget when entering vehicle plates into the TIME System that the codes used for entry can differ from the codes used for querying. While you may have the query list memorized, it would benefit you not to assume the code for entry is the same. For example, the query code for the plate type "Municipal" is "MU"; however, the entry code for the same plate type is "CI". When in doubt, double click in the Type field in form 1198 to see what options are available or refer to the License Plate Type Code list in the Basic and Mobile Handout.

Query Code	Entry Code	License Plate Type
ML	VF	Afghanistan War Veteran
ML	VF	Air Force
ML	CL	Air Force Academy
ML	VF	Air Force Cross Medal
ML	VF	Air Force Disting. Svc Medal
ML	MR	Air Force Reserve
ML	VF	Air Force Retired
ML	VF	Air Force Veteran
ML	VF	Airman's Medal
AT	AT	All-Terrain Vehicle
AR	AR	Amateur Radio
AQ	AQ	Antique
AL	AO	Apportioned Semi Trailer
AP	AP	Apportioned Tractor
AL	AO	Apportioned Trailer
ML	VF	Army
ML	VF	Army Disting. Svc Medal
ML	MR	Army Reserve
ML	VF	Army Retired
ML	VF	Army Veteran
ML	VF	Bronze Star Medal
BU	BU	Bus
CV	OR	Boy Scouts of America Alumni
TL	TL	Camping Trailer
CV	ZZ	Celebrate Children
CV	ZZ	Choose Life Wisconsin

Driver's License Photos in CAD?

Wisconsin Statute 165.8287 prevents DL photos from being stored or used in any manner other than the reason for which they were requested. DL photos may be requested for only two reasons: the administration of criminal justice and traffic enforcement. DL photos may not be used in photo line ups or arrays.

If an agency runs a DL query with the Image indicator set to "Y", they may not attach the DL photo acquired from the TIME system to CAD or any other record keeping system. The reason for this is that once the DL photo is added to the agency's CAD system, it becomes part of the record (even if deleted). The photo can be used for its initial identification purposes, but then must immediately be destroyed. If an agency has a mugshot on file, that image can be attached to the CAD or record keeping system if the agency wishes, but a DL photo cannot be attached to the record.

N-DEx

National Data Exchange

Contributing to N-DEx is highly recommended to law enforcement agencies across the country.
The N-DEx System is an unclassified national strategic investigative information sharing system bringing together records from across the nation.

The National Data Exchange System provides access to nearly one billion searchable records from over 8,100 criminal justice entities sharing information nationwide. N-DEx provides the criminal justice community an opportunity to connect, search, share, and analyze millions of records with one search. N-DEx records span the criminal justice life cycle and include, but are not limited to: incident case reports, arrests, missing person reports, booking and incarceration reports, probation and parole reports, warrants, citations, tickets, field contact interviews, service calls, etc. N-DEx can assist investigators determine relationships between people (subjects/victims/witnesses), things (vehicles/property), locations and characteristics of a crime to provide valuable leads.

Federal data available via the N-DEx System includes records from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), United States Marshals Service (USMS), Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), Joint Automated Booking System (JABS), and the Department of Defense (DoD).

N-DEx tools include: Batch Search functions, which enables users to search thousands of people, phone numbers, or vehicles at one time. The Subscription and Notification tool provides users with automatic notifications when a subject has an encounter with another law enforcement agency. Visualization tools which allow users to graphically display associations on a link analysis chart or map, to support predictive policing.

Enrolling in N-DEx can provide your agency with benefits such as increasing officer safety by preparing officers for encounters by providing a snapshot of an encountered persons criminal records, photographs, and associations in an easy-to-read format. N-DEx can also be a powerful tool for corrections agencies by improving case management, providing supplementary information for visitor screening, and allows for more effective client monitoring of individuals on probation.

Data contributed to N-DEx may be formatted via Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) over the public internet to submit records. The SFTP method is the preferred method for submission of large batches of data to the N-DEx System. Web service submission is used to extract, transform, and submit data in real-time. Web Service connections are preferred over the public internet. The FBI N-DEx office can provide No-cost technical assistance to agencies interested in making their data available in the N-DEx System, but do not have the necessary technical resources.

Agencies that are interested in contributing to N-DEx may contact CIB for more info at cibtrain@doj.state.wi.us or contact N-DEx directly at ndex@leo.gov. To access N-DEx, users must have a LEEP account. Visit www.cjis.gov to complete a LEEP access form.

IMMINENT THREAT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT (ITLE) MESSAGES

This is a mnemonic that can be used to send a very specific type of statewide broadcast to law enforcement agencies only. Because of the likely imminent threat, there is no need to contact TSCC before sending out an ITLE message. However, in order to meet the criteria to send out one of these messages, one of the following conditions must be met:

- There is a threat to cause death or serious injury to a law enforcement officer
- Death or serious injury of a law enforcement officer in the line of duty has already occurred, and/or
- There is a law enforcement officer missing in connection with official duties.

One or more of the above criteria must be met to send out this type of administrative message. If the criteria have not been met TSCC will follow up with the sending ORI. (More information is available in the Advanced Handout).

Unidentified Person and Missing Person

Recovered Human Skull Identified after 40 years

Here's a scenario not encountered often, so it's worth sharing. A human skull was recovered in 1978 and was entered into NCIC and CIB Hotfiles via the TIME system as an Unidentified Person. In 2021, DNA testing provided identification on that recovered human skull. Several body parts were still missing at the time that the identification was made, so the agency was not sure what action they should take regarding their Unidentified Person record moving forward. The agency reached out to CIB and asked if they should update the Unidentified Person record with remarks indicating that the human skull was identified but note that other parts were still unaccounted for. CIB determined that since the found parts were no longer unidentified, the entry could NOT remain active. As there were still body parts missing, some type of entry would need to remain in the TIME system, but it no longer met the criteria for entry in the Unidentified Person file. Unidentified records must have the unidentified remains in custody and substantiated by an agency report to be entered into the TIME system.

The solution to this circumstance was to enter the deceased person as a missing person. NCIC compares the Missing Person File to the Unidentified Person File each night. Any record entered or modified during the day goes through the compare process overnight to compare the record against the other file looking for matches. There should be remarks added that the person is deceased, and that the skull was previously recovered, but several body parts are still missing. Long story, short, even though the individual was confirmed to be deceased, they still needed to be entered as missing since their full remains had not been found. This situation was not one we see often but was a good reminder that if you are not sure how to handle something, please do not hesitate to reach out to CIB and discuss your next steps.

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Check the WILEnet website for additional data at https://wilenet.widoj.gov/