

Sample TIME System Policy

Intent

The rapid and efficient exchange of information between law enforcement agencies has long been recognized as one of the major necessary elements of crime control and apprehension. The Transaction Information for the Management of Enforcement (TIME) System provides a central system for the collection and dissemination of information of mutual concern to law enforcement agencies. Portions of information from the TIME System are maintained solely for reasons of officer safety.

In addition to rapid and efficient exchange of information, it is also essential that the information exchanged be accurate and complete. The TIME System is a central repository for information submitted by its contributors, who are responsible for the information entered, updated and canceled. Each agency providing access to its files is solely responsible for the information contained therein.

The TIME System provides an efficient and expeditious means by which the procurement, exchange and transmission of information with law enforcement agencies state and nationwide is accomplished. The system also provides an effective method of administrative communication for law enforcement purposes. The TIME System is interfaced with numerous local, state and national agencies, departments, and files. It is of vital importance that regulations pertaining to its use be complied with in order to ensure individual rights are not violated and to minimize issues of liability. Data service agencies have agreed to make information available to law enforcement and criminal justice over the TIME and NCIC Systems for the specific purpose of facilitating the administration of criminal justice. Any misuse of this information or violations of these understandings jeopardizes the availability of information for all participating agencies. The systems and the information contained therein must be protected from possible physical, natural and hardware vulnerabilities. The FBI's CJIS Security Policy establishes minimum information security requirements, guidelines and agreements reflecting the will of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies for protecting the sources, transmission, storage and generation of criminal justice information. This department has adopted the CJIS Security Policy as the department's security policy.

User agencies must also remember that data obtained from the TIME System may not be the property of the inquiring agency to release or disseminate to non-law enforcement agencies or personnel. Strict controls must be in place to ensure that improper or even unlawful release of information does not occur.

A member of the public cannot request information directly from the TIME System. If a member of the public wishes to obtain information from one of the files available via the TIME System, the requester must contact the agency that owns the file (i.e. Department of Transportation for driver's license information, CIB for Wisconsin adult criminal history, etc.). Public records rules apply to requests for existing TIME System responses that were obtained in pursuance to the criminal justice or law enforcement agency's official duties and functions and are contained within agency case files. The TIME System interfaces with data files maintained by various data sources. The ability to disclose information obtained from the TIME System, in response to a public records request for existing records, depends on 1) any restrictions imposed by the data

source or applicable law, and 2) your usual public records analysis. An agency may need to redact non-disclosable confidential data prior to release.

As a subscriber to and user of the TIME System, this agency has agreed to utilize the system for official purposes only. If TIME System data is provided to other authorized agencies, a signed agency agreement will be obtained with those agencies.

Probable Cause

A TIME System hit alone is NOT probable cause to arrest. A TIME System hit furnishes the inquirer with the fact that a stolen report, missing person report or warrant has been filed and also provides the date of theft, date missing or date of warrant, which are matters to be considered by the receiving officer in arriving at an arrest decision. A hit is one fact that must be added to other facts by the officer in arriving at sufficient legal grounds for probable cause to arrest. Correct procedure demands that the agency, which placed the record in the file, be contacted by the inquiring agency to confirm that the data is accurate and up to date. In some circumstances, the hit confirmed with the originating agency may be the major fact, and indeed, may be the only fact necessary; for instance when a hit on a stolen car or other stolen property is made in a time frame very close to the time of the actual theft or when a hit indicates that a car was recently used in a bank robbery or is in the possession of fugitives.

As the time increases, the significance of the hit decreases. Thus, a hit received on a record one or two years after the car had been stolen would be inadequate probable cause for an arrest on its own since it would be possible, or even probable, that the vehicle was then in the possession of an innocent purchaser, rather than the thief. To make an arrest under the latter circumstances would require that the officer not only have the fact of the hit but also additional facts adding up to probable cause. A hit confirmed with the originating agency may be adequate grounds to recover stolen property, return a missing person, or arrest a fugitive.

TIME Agency Coordinator

This agency will designate an employee of this agency to serve as TIME Agency Coordinator (TAC). The TAC will be responsible for coordinating training of the functions of the terminal, ensuring compliance with National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and Crime Information Bureau (CIB) policy and regulations including validation and other requirements, and format training in conjunction with CIB certification, recertification, and specialized training classes. The TAC will attend CIB TIME System TAC training within one year of appointment as TAC.

Security

Each TIME System agency is responsible for allowing only authorized personnel to operate the TIME terminal and enforce system and data security. The FBI CJIS Security Policy establishes minimum information security requirements to protect information sources, transmission, storage, and creation of criminal justice information. The FBI CJIS Security Policy has been adopted by the Crime Information Bureau as the TIME System Security Policy, and as a system user this agency is responsible for meeting the requirements in the CJIS Security Policy. Each agency and user accessing the system is responsible for ensuring the security of the system and criminal justice information.

As part of this responsibility, each terminal agency is responsible for ensuring that the terminal is used to send authorized and official messages only. Any violation of this TIME System policy or misuse of information obtained from the TIME System will subject personnel to any and/or all departmental disciplinary procedures. Any department member who witnesses or has knowledge of a violation of TIME System access or other section of this policy is required to report this violation to a supervisor. An FBI authorized Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) assigned to this agency shall be used in each TIME System transaction. This agency will change the (ORI) of each TIME System transaction to that of the agency and/or user making the request.

Personnel Security/Authorized Personnel

Only authorized personnel will be allowed un-escorted access to this agency's physically secure area. Authorized personnel are those that have met the three following requirements:

Background Screening

Thorough background screening by this agency of personnel is required. State and national criminal history record checks by fingerprint identification will be conducted, within 30 days upon initial employment or assignment, for all personnel who have authorized access to FBI CJIS Systems and those who have direct responsibility to configure and maintain computer systems and networks with direct access to FBI CJIS Systems. The minimum check will include submission of completed applicant fingerprints to the FBI CJIS Division and CIB through the state identification bureau. CIB and NCIC Wanted Person files will also be checked. If the person resides outside of Wisconsin, this agency will also check the Nlets criminal history file for the state in which the person resides. Sworn personnel who have been fingerprinted (using the LESB - Law Enforcement Standards Board purpose code) and certified by the law enforcement standards board will still have to submit a second set of prints with CIB (using the LEAP - Law Enforcement Applicant purpose code).

When identification of the applicant or employee has been established by fingerprint comparison and they appear to be a wanted person or to have an arrest history for a felony or serious misdemeanor, this agency will delay granting NCIC access until the matter is reviewed by the CJIS Systems Officer (CSO) or designee. If a felony conviction of any kind exists, the hiring authority in this agency will deny systems access. However, the hiring authority may ask for a review by the CSO in extenuating circumstances where the severity of the offense and the time that has passed would support a possible variance. Other offenses may be disqualifying at the discretion of this agency or the CSO. (Note: A denial of NCIC access may not be sufficient grounds for denial of employment. This agency must consider the provisions of Chapter 111, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to employment discrimination). If the person already has access to CJIS systems and is subsequently arrested and or convicted, continued access to CJIS will be determined by the CSO.

Security Awareness Training

Security awareness training is required for all personnel who have un-escorted access to terminal areas and/or criminal justice information received from the system. Security awareness training is currently incorporated into the standard TIME System certification level training but is also available in a separate on-line module and as a handout for those personnel that do not require TIME System certification. Security Awareness training is required annually.

Authorized Personnel List

This agency will develop and keep current a list of personnel with authorized access to the physically secure location.

System Usage

Users should use the terminal only for those purposes for which they are authorized. The TIME System and CIB/NCIC information is only to be used by authorized law enforcement or criminal justice personnel for law enforcement and/or criminal justice purposes. Individuals and agencies are subject to system sanctions for policy violations. Misuse of the TIME System or information obtained from it may be a violation of state or federal laws. Individuals and agencies may be subject to criminal and/or other penalties for misuse.

Physical Security

The following physical protection policies and procedures will be implemented to ensure criminal justice information and information system hardware, software and media are protected.

Security Perimeter

The perimeter of this agency's physically secure locations will be prominently posted and separated from non-secure locations. This agency will control all physical access points and will verify individual access authorizations before granting access.

Visitors

Visitors must be authenticated before authorizing escorted access to the physically secure location. A visitor is anyone who has not completed the required fingerprint-based background check, has not completed security awareness training, and is not on this agency's authorized access list.

Officers from other agencies are considered visitors, subject to all visitor requirements, unless this agency has verified, they have completed the required fingerprint-based background check and completed security awareness training. Once such verification has been received in writing from the officer's employing agency specifying by name who has met the requirements, the officer's names will be added to this agency's authorized access list.

This agency will escort visitors at all times and monitor visitor activity.

Access Control for Display Medium

This agency will control physical access to devices that display criminal justice information and will position information system devices in such a way as to prevent unauthorized individuals from accessing and viewing criminal justice information.

Publicly Accessible Computers

Utilizing publicly accessible computers to access, process, store or transmit criminal justice information is prohibited. Publicly accessible computers include but are not limited to hotel business center computers, convention center computers, public library computers, public kiosk computers, etc.

Identification and Authentication

This agency will identify information system users and processes acting on behalf of users and authenticate the identities of those users or processes as a prerequisite to allowing access to agency information systems or services.

Logins

This agency prohibits users from sharing user identifications or logins. Each individual who is authorized to store, process, and/or transmit criminal justice information will be uniquely identified. A unique identification will also be required for all persons who administer and maintain the system(s) that access criminal justice information or networks leveraged for criminal justice information transit. The unique identification can take the form of a full name, badge number, serial number, or other unique alpha-numeric identifier. This agency will require users to identify themselves uniquely before the user is allowed to perform any actions on the system. This agency will ensure that all user IDs belong to currently authorized users. Identification data will be kept current by adding new users and disabling and/or deleting former users.

Passwords/Memorized Secrets

This agency prohibits users from sharing user passwords or memorized secrets. This agency will follow the secure password attributes listed below to authenticate an individual's unique ID. Passwords/Memorized Secrets will:

- Not be a proper name.
- Not be the same as the User ID.
- Expire within a maximum of 90 calendar days.
- Not be identical to the previous ten (10) passwords.
- Not be displayed when entered.
- If chosen by the subscriber, memorized secrets SHALL be at least 8 characters in length.
- For a full list of attributes, refer to the CJIS Security Policy IA5-1(a)

Unsuccessful Login Attempts

This agency will enforce a limit of no more than 5 consecutive invalid access attempts by a user (attempting to access criminal justice information or systems with access to criminal justice information). In the event more than 5 consecutive invalid access attempts are made, the user account will be locked for at least a 10-minute period unless released by an administrator.

Session Inactivity Lock

The information system will initiate a session lock after a maximum of 30 minutes of inactivity. The session lock will remain in effect until the user reestablishes access using appropriate identification and authentication procedures. Users can directly initiate session lock mechanisms to prevent inadvertent viewing when a device is unattended. A session lock is not a substitute for logging out of the information system. In the interest of officer safety, devices that are: (1) part of a police vehicle; or (2) used to perform

dispatch functions and located within a physically secure location, are exempt from this requirement. Note: an example of a session lock is a screen saver with password.

Data Security

Information accessed via the TIME System shall be used only for the purpose for which the request was made. Access is subject to cancellation if information is improperly disseminated. The TIME System will not be used to obtain data for personal reasons. The selling of information obtained from the TIME System is strictly prohibited, and illegal.

This agency accesses TIME System files but is not the custodian of the records contained in those files. Any public access request for release of those records should be made to the custodian of those records, i.e., the Department of Transportation (DOT), CIB, etc. This department will release data obtained via the TIME System only to those law enforcement or criminal justice agencies with which this department has a signed agreement detailing dissemination of that information.

Storage

Data stored in central repositories such as CIB and NCIC files must be protected from unauthorized access. Data stored in the databases of participating data service agencies are documented justice records or administrative records containing sensitive personal information. These records must be protected to ensure correct, legal and efficient dissemination and use. Each data service has its own rules for secondary dissemination of records. Records obtained via the TIME/NCIC systems must be stored in a secure records environment, inaccessible to the public.

This agency will securely store electronic and physical and paper media within physically secure locations or controlled areas. This agency will restrict access to electronic and physical media to authorized individuals.

This agency recognizes the need for secure storage of electronic media and hardware containing criminal justice information. This agency will ensure that backup procedures, archiving, and storage, whether centralized or de-centralized (off site), meet the security requirements outlined in the CJIS Security Policy.

Transport

This agency will protect and control electronic and physical media during transport outside of controlled areas and restrict the transport of such media to authorized personnel.

Destruction/Disposal

All records must be properly disposed of by shredding, incineration, degaussing or another appropriate secure method. This agency will sanitize or degauss electronic media using approved sanitizing software that ensures a minimal 3-pass wipe prior to disposal or release for reuse. Inoperable electronic media will be destroyed (cut up, shredded, etc.). This agency will maintain written documentation of the steps taken to sanitize or destroy electronic media. This agency will ensure the sanitization or destruction is witnessed or carried out by authorized personnel.

Physical media will be securely disposed of when no longer needed. Physical media will be destroyed by cross-cut shredding, incineration, etc. This agency will ensure the disposal or destruction is witnessed or carried out by authorized personnel.

Dissemination

Any individual authorized to use the TIME System who receives a request for TIME System information from another individual must be able to confirm the requester's true identity and ensure the person requesting the information is authorized to receive the data. The correct Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) must be used in each transaction to identify the agency receiving the information to ensure the proper level of access for each transaction.

This agency accesses TIME System files but is not the custodian of the records contained in those files. Any public access request for release of those records should be made to the custodian of those records. This department will release data obtained via the TIME System only to those law enforcement or criminal justice agencies with which this department has a signed agreement detailing dissemination of that information.

Each data service has its own rules for secondary dissemination of records, which may include requirements for logging, identification of the purpose of the request, and identification of the specific individual receiving the record. Most records may be legitimately disseminated to another criminal justice employee or agency when the purpose of the request is criminal justice related.

Disclosure of an existing TIME System response contained within a file of the criminal justice agency, when that file is subject to a public records request, must comply with disclosure restrictions for data sources, the Wisconsin Public Records Law, and other applicable law. Any secondary dissemination of information must meet state and federal statutes and or regulations.

Criminal justice information obtained from the TIME/NCIC Systems may not be included in Internet email transmission unless the email is encrypted to the FIPS 140-2 standard. When email contains sensitive information, it should be standard practice to label those items as well.

Voice transmission of criminal justice information (via police radio, cellular phone, etc.) is exempt from the encryption and authentication requirements when an officer determines there is an immediate need for the information in a situation affecting the safety of the officer or the general public, or the information is needed immediately to further an investigation.

System users should be aware of subjects attempting to obtain access to confidential information via "social engineering." Social engineering means manipulating people into doing something or divulging confidential information. This may include emails from unknown sources, email attachments containing spyware programs, telephone callers purporting to be from another authorized agency, etc. When in doubt, system users should verify the source or identity behind the email, telephone call, etc. before potentially misusing system resources or providing criminal justice information to unauthorized subjects. All attempts of social engineering should be reported to a supervisor.

Security Incident Response

A security incident is a violation or possible violation of policy that threatens the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of TIME/NCIC information. There has been an increase in the number of accidental or malicious computer attacks against both

government and private agencies, regardless of whether the systems are high or low profile.

Indicators of a security incident may include system crashes without a clear reason, new files with novel or strange names appearing, changes in file lengths or modification dates, unexplained poor system performance, etc.

If agency personnel notice unusual occurrences on the system, or observe any indicators of a possible security incident, they should immediately report the possible security incident to their immediate supervisor, who will contact appropriate agency and/or information security staff. Personnel will follow the instructions of supervisors and/or information technology personnel regarding appropriate actions to take to protect the security of the information system.

Agency staff should document any security incidents including possible or attempted security incidents, and ensure the information is promptly reported to the Crime Information Bureau. Evidence of the security incident may need to be collected and retained to conform to the rules of evidence in case of legal action (either civil or criminal).

Technical Security

Virus/Spam/Spyware and Malicious Code Protection

This agency will employ virus protection mechanisms to detect and eradicate malicious code (e.g., viruses, worms, Trojan horses) at critical points throughout the network and on all workstations, servers and mobile computing devices on the network.

This agency will implement spam and spyware protection. This agency will employ spam protection mechanisms at critical information system entry points (e.g., firewalls, electronic mail servers, remote-access servers), and employ spyware protection at workstations, servers, or mobile computing devices on the network.

This agency will ensure malicious code protection is enabled on all critical points and information systems and ensure resident scanning is employed. This agency will ensure malicious code protection is kept current (i.e. most recent update available).

Users should be cautious when downloading internet content or clicking on web-based pop-ups/windows, unknown emails, email attachments or embedded objects. Removable devices such as flash drives, CDs, etc. may also possibly introduce viruses and malware. Personally owned digital media devices and devices without an identifiable owner are prohibited. When in doubt, contact a supervisor before downloading content, clicking on pop-ups, or attaching removable devices to the system.

This agency will monitor applications, services, and information systems containing software or components affected by recently announced software flaws and potential vulnerabilities resulting from those flaws. System patches will be installed in a timely manner.

Mobile Devices

As electronic handheld devices continue to become more integrated into the mobile workforce, security measures must be employed since such devices may be used outside of physically secure locations. Wireless devices, even in physically secure areas, are susceptible to penetration, eavesdropping and malware. Furthermore, compromised

or lost wireless devices may introduce risk to the overall security of an agency's network, criminal justice information and/or the TIME/NCIC Systems.

The use of electronic handheld devices and/or laptops to access TIME/NCIC information is allowed, provided the security requirements for such access as outlined in the CJIS Security Policy are implemented. This may include advanced authentication, encryption, security-related updates, official use guidance, data at rest encryption, and prevention of data compromise in case of possible loss of the device. The requirement to use or not use advanced authentication is dependent upon the physical, personnel and technical security controls associated with the user location as specified in the CJIS Security Policy.

A personal firewall must be employed on all devices that are mobile by design (i.e. laptops, handhelds, personal digital assistants, etc.).

Mobile devices used to access the TIME/NCIC Systems may be agency owned or personally owned. Personally owned equipment used to access the TIME/NCIC Systems or used to access data obtained from those systems must meet all the requirements set forth in the CJIS Security Policy. This agency may allow the use of personally owned devices for system access once specific terms and conditions for such use are established. Such documentation should consider licensing issues, agency control, security requirements, and sanitization of the device if the owner no longer carries out law enforcement duties, etc.

Account Management

This agency will keep user logins and accounts current. When a user is terminated, leaves employment or job duties no longer require TIME/NCIC System access the user's system account will be disabled. This agency will validate information system accounts at least annually and will document the validation.

User TIME/NCIC accounts will be assigned according to the principle of 'least privilege'. Least privilege means giving a user account only those privileges which are essential to perform assigned duties. Assigned authorizations will control access to the system and system information.

Users may only have one active computer session accessing the TIME/NCIC Systems at a time. Multiple concurrent active sessions for one user are prohibited unless a business need for such multiple session access can be documented.

Training

Trained personnel are more effective and efficient in the performance of their assigned TIME System responsibilities. In addition, having untrained personnel may subject an agency to potential liabilities. As a TIME System user, this agency has agreed to participate in a system of TIME System operator training and re-certification.

Initial training

Each individual using the TIME System or information received via the TIME System will be trained in the operation of equipment, system policies and procedures. This includes field and office personnel that use the system only to relieve terminal operators. The level of training will be based on system use. Initial training will occur within six months of employment or assignment to a position with TIME System access privileges. This training will include a test to affirm the operator's proficiency and knowledge of data

services connected to the TIME System. Prior to this initial training, all TIME terminal users shall read and complete the new operator training.

Security awareness training is required for all personnel who have unescorted access to terminal areas and/or criminal justice information received from the system. Security awareness training is incorporated into the standard TIME System certification level training but is also available in a separate online module and as a handout for those personnel that do not require TIME System certification.

Re-certification

All TIME System users will be retested biennially to reaffirm operating proficiency. Re-certification must be accomplished by the operator's anniversary date. All operators shall maintain their certification and employees without valid certification will not be allowed to work as a TIME System operator. All personnel who access the TIME System will keep up to date on any TIME System changes by reading the TIME System newsletters published by CIB. Security awareness training must also be completed annually.

Data Files

Carry Concealed File

The carry concealed file serves as a means for law enforcement personnel to access the concealed carry database under circumstances authorized by the statutes to check the current status of a license. Wisconsin law is very specific about when law enforcement is authorized to access this information and the requirements for control of the data.

Law enforcement can only check on carry concealed permit status after making an in-person request to the subject. The law only allows officers to check on the validity of the license presented to determine if the license is valid or if the individual does not have the card on his or her person, to confirm that the individual holds a valid license, or to investigate whether the person made false statements in the license application or renewal. 175.60(12) (b) 1 and 2.

- This agency will only use the information to confirm that a license or certification card is valid, or if the individual claims to have a license or a certification card but it is not in their possession, to check that the individual has a valid certification card or license, or to investigate whether a person made false statements in their license application or renewal. 175.60(12) A police officer who uses this information for purposes other than those described above, is subject to a criminal penalty of a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both. 175.60(17) (ag)
- This agency shall not store or maintain information regarding an individual that was obtained from DOJ based on the individual's status as a licensee or certification card holder. This agency, nor any of its employees, may sort or access information regarding vehicle stops, investigations, civil or criminal offenses, or other activities involving the agency based on an individual's status as a licensee or holder of a certification card. 175.60(12) A police officer who violates this section is subject to a criminal penalty of a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days or both. 175.60(17) (ag) While the statute places a premium on confidentiality, it would not seem to preclude placing this information on a report. However, this report should not be flagged or separated in any way to highlight that a subject is a CCW license holder.
- This agency shall abide by all laws and legal opinions provided by DOJ. The DOJ has compiled a list of frequently asked questions (FAQ's) regarding the concealed carry law and made these questions and their answers available online. Two versions of these

FAQ's exist. The public can find answers to their CCW questions on the DOJ website [FAQ Concealed Carry | Wisconsin Department of Justice \(state.wi.us\)](https://www.doj.wisconsin.gov/concealed-carry/). Another version of the FAQ's dealing with issues specific to law enforcement can be found on WILENET. In addition, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has compiled a list of DNR/hunting specific questions regarding the concealed carry law and made these questions and answers available on their website.

Criminal History Record Information

Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) means information collected by criminal justice agencies on individuals, consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, information or other formal criminal charges and disposition arising therefrom, sentencing, correctional supervision and release.

CHRI must be afforded strict privacy consideration by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Requests for CHRI must be submitted in the proper format specified by CIB/NCIC. This format requires that each request for CHRI utilize the proper purpose code(s) and identification of the specific individual requesting or receiving the CHRI. This ensures prohibited information is not released to unauthorized persons. CHRI requests are subject to audit and therefore must be able to be tracked within the department as to final destination and reason for the request.

Individuals wishing to obtain a copy of their record from CIB or the FBI, or other public requests for CHRI will be directed to either CIB or the FBI, as appropriate. Persons requesting Wisconsin CHRI may receive Wisconsin adult criminal history record information under the provisions of the Wisconsin open records law. Information can be obtained by completing the appropriate form, paying the appropriate fees, enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope and contacting:

Wisconsin Department of Justice

Crime Information Bureau

Record Check Unit

PO Box 2688

Madison, WI 53701-2688

Further information and forms are also available on the DOJ website. The Department also provides for online access to this information, and public requestors may also be directed to the website at [Crime Information Bureau | Wisconsin Department of Justice \(state.wi.us\)](https://www.doj.wisconsin.gov/concealed-carry/).

III shall not be used to access a record to be reviewed and/or challenged by the subject of the record. If an individual has a criminal record maintained by the FBI and the record has been entered into III, it is available for review through the FBI, upon presentation of the appropriate fee and identification (which includes a set of rolled fingerprint impressions, name, date and place of birth). A written request must be submitted to:

FBI-CJIS Division

ATTN: SCU Module D-2

1000 Custer Hollow RD

Clarksburg, WV 26306-0171

Attention Line

Requests for CHRI must be submitted in the proper format specified by CIB/NCIC. This format requires that each request for CHRI identify the specific individual receiving the CHRI information. Include the unique identifier of the specific individual the segment or record will be given to (e.g., Lt. Smith, Officer Jones, DA Johnson). If space permits, the attention line should also include a case number and/or text providing the reason for the inquiry. Case number or reason alone are not sufficient.

Purpose Codes

Requests for CHRI must be submitted in the proper format specified by CIB/NCIC. This format requires that each request for CHRI utilize the proper purpose code(s). Authorized purpose codes include the following:

- *(Purpose code C)* Criminal justice/law enforcement purposes. Purpose code C is accepted by state central repositories and the Interstate Identification Index (III). Adult and juvenile records will be supplied. This code is used for official duties in connection with the administration of justice. This includes detection, apprehension, detention, pretrial release, post-trial release, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision or rehabilitation of accused persons or criminal offenders. A criminal history record check may also be made using purpose code C for the purposes of the security of a criminal justice facility. This may include checks on vendors, contractors, volunteers at the criminal justice agencies not involved in the administration of criminal justice, or participants of law enforcement sponsored firearms training class held at a public firing range or law enforcement facility. Confinement facility visitors, inmate mailing lists, and participants in law enforcement sponsored firearms training classes held a public firing ranges or this law enforcement facility also meet this criterion.
- *(Purpose Code J)* Criminal justice/law enforcement employee applicants. Purpose code J is accepted by state central repositories and III. Adult and juvenile records will be supplied. This purpose code is used to initiate background checks of agency personnel, including noncriminal justice agencies that are involved with the administration of criminal justice on behalf of the criminal justice agency. This code should be used for background checks of vendors or contractors at this agency who are involved with the actual administration of criminal justice on behalf of this agency. Volunteers at this criminal justice agency who are involved with the actual administration of criminal justice at this agency, e.g. volunteer dispatchers, volunteer data entry clerks, are also subject to background checks using this purpose code.
- *(Purpose Code D)* Domestic violence and stalking. Purpose code D is accepted by state central repositories and III. CIB will return only adult records. III will return information that has not been sealed by the contributing state. Civil court cases involving domestic violence or stalking cases (civil courts are issued a NCIC Agency Identifier with the letter D in the ninth position of the identifier). Law enforcement agencies providing CHRI to a criminal or civil court for a domestic violence hearing.
- *(Purpose Code H)* Public housing applicants. Purpose code H is accepted by state central repositories and III. State central repositories will return only adult records. III will return an identification response only. Purpose code H is used to check the suitability of applicants for public housing under the authority of the Housing Opportunity Extension Act of 1996. If a complete record is requested the Public Housing Authority must submit

a fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). There is a fee associated with a CHRI request made using this purpose code.

- (*Purpose Code F*) Acceptable by the Interstate Identification Index (III) and state central repositories. Adult and juvenile records are accessible for this type of investigation. Used by this agency for the purposes of issuing firearms-related permits and explosives permits pursuant to state law, regulation, or local ordinance; returning firearms to their lawful owners; and enforcing federal and state laws prohibiting certain persons with criminal records from possessing firearms in circumstances in which firearms have been pawned.
- (*Purpose Code E*) Other authorized employment or licensing purposes. Purpose code E is accepted by some state central repositories only. No other purpose code may be used to bypass this requirement and access III information for employment purposes. Only adult records will be returned. Authorized means that the criminal history inquiry is required by state statutes, local ordinance, or federal regulation. There is a fee associated with a CHRI request made using this purpose code.

Secondary Dissemination

This agency accesses CHRI but is not the custodian of the records contained in those files. This department will release data obtained via the TIME System only to those law enforcement or criminal justice agencies with which this department has a signed agreement detailing dissemination of that information. If CHRI is released to another authorized user of such information, and that user was not specifically identified in the attention line of the CHRI request, the department will log such dissemination. The reporting of a criminal justice transaction to a state, local or federal repository is not a dissemination of information. This log will include a notation of what information was disseminated, whom the information was disseminated to, and the date of the dissemination. This log shall be maintained for a minimum of one year and will be made available for review by NCIC/CIB auditors upon request.

Storage of CHRI Information

CHRI records obtained by a law enforcement or criminal justice agency via the TIME System become a local agency record and may be subject to release under the Wisconsin open records law. These records may not necessarily be up to date and accurate when the request for information from the case file is made; therefore, CHRI records will not be maintained in case files. Criminal history records received from the III System - will be used only for the purpose requested and a current record should be requested when needed for a subsequent authorized use. Identifiers obtained from CHRI may be maintained in the file, but the actual criminal record will be disposed of once the case has been forwarded to the prosecuting attorney, or if not forwarded, when the case is closed or no longer actively under investigation.

Data File Entries

As a user/participant in the TIME System, this agency is provided the opportunity to make entries into various statewide and nationwide databases listing wanted persons, missing persons, stolen property, etc. Other law enforcement and criminal justice personnel throughout the state and country view information entered into such files by this agency. Entries to these files must be accurate, complete, valid, and up to date. To meet these goals, this agency adopts the following guidelines for data entry:

When to Make a Data File Entry

To ensure maximum system effectiveness, entry into the data files should be made immediately upon receipt of required documentation and minimum data required for entry, not to exceed three days of receipt of information. The only exceptions to immediate entry are when otherwise prescribed by law. Although data entries may be made with minimum data, it is the policy of this department to enter as much information as is available. If data becomes available at a later date, the record may be updated to include the new information.

The National Child Search Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5779, 5780) requires law enforcement agencies to immediately enter cases of missing children. The law defines a child, for purposes of missing persons, as someone under the age of 21 and defines immediately as being "within 2 hours of receipt."

Wisconsin statutes require domestic abuse, child abuse, vulnerable adult, and harassment orders, both temporary and injunction, to be entered within 24 hours of receipt.

Inquiries should be made to the TIME System DOT files, CHRI files, Department of Natural Resources files, etc., the department's in-house computer system and any other existing records to obtain all the data available. Any new information should be retained with the original case file to show where the identifiers or new information was obtained. Any information that cannot be verified will not be included in the data entry.

Quality Control

To make sure data file entries do not contain errors, it is the policy of this department to have the data file entry checked by another department member. The member verifying the accuracy of the data should initial the entry. All updates to entries (modification, supplement) are also subject to this second party check procedure.

Images

The TIME System supports entry of NCIC images for persons, articles, parts, boats, and vehicles. Authorization must be obtained from the source of the image to use the image as an attachment to any TIME System entry. This agency will enter an image when there is one available for the person or property and there is investigative value in doing so. To enter an image the base record must already exist.

Documentation Required for Entry

Entry of data in the TIME System can only be accomplished if the entering agency has proper documentation in its possession. Each piece of information must be supported by documentation and this documentation must be available for review by CIB/NCIC auditors. Case files will be available 24 hours a day and all operators will know and have access to where the case record can be located. If the case file is removed from where it is routinely stored, it will be replaced with an insert card to note when the file was removed, who removed it and where it can be found. Examples of suitable documentation for the various files are listed in the following sections. The list of examples is not all-inclusive, but merely a reference.

Warrant/Wanted Person File

Must possess a court issued warrant or have an investigative report sufficient to obtain a warrant and show that because of extenuating circumstances we have been unable to obtain the warrant. Entries into this file are based upon the following warrant categories, with the actual offense specified in the entry.

Categories

- **Felony:** This category is used when the charge is a violation of state law that calls for a penalty of imprisonment in state prison (§939.60). The warrant can be entered into CIB only or CIB and NCIC.
- **Temporary Felony Want:** This category is used when law enforcement needs to take prompt action to apprehend a person who is alleged to having committed a felony. The individual may seek refuge by fleeing across jurisdictional boundaries while circumstances prevent the immediate acquisition of a warrant. A warrant for the arrest of the individual must be obtained as soon as possible. This entry requires knowledge by law enforcement that a felony was committed and who the person was that committed the felony, but no warrant has been issued yet. This record can be entered and will remain on the files for 48 hours and then will be automatically purged. The want can be entered into CIB only or CIB and NCIC.
- **Non-Felony State Law Violation Warrant:** This category is used for entries that are misdemeanors, criminal traffic warrants, etc. when the charge is based on a violation of state statute that is punishable by fine and/or time in county jail for a period of less than one year. The warrant can be entered into CIB only or CIB and NCIC.
- **Temporary Misdemeanor Want:** This category is used when law enforcement needs to take prompt action to apprehend a person who is alleged to having committed a misdemeanor. The individual may seek refuge by fleeing across jurisdictional boundaries while circumstances prevent the immediate acquisition of a warrant. A warrant for the arrest of the individual must be obtained as soon as possible. This category requires knowledge by law enforcement that a misdemeanor was committed and who the person was that committed the misdemeanor, but no warrant has been issued yet. This record can be entered and will remain on the files for 72 hours and then will be automatically purged. The want can be entered into CIB only.
- **Civil Process Non-Criminal State Law Violation Warrant:** This is a violation of state law or statute, but the penalty calls for a forfeiture instead of a fine or imprisonment. Restrictions can be applied on distance of service. The warrant can be entered into CIB only.
- **Civil Process Local Ordinance Violation Warrant:** This is a violation of an ordinance. An ordinance is defined as a regulation adopted by the governing body of a city, town, or county. Because an ordinance violation is a civil violation and not a crime, restrictions on service can be applied against an ordinance violation warrant. The restriction to how far the police agency will travel to serve the warrant is allowed on an ordinance or civil process violation. The warrant can be entered into CIB only.
- **Juvenile Warrant:** This is for a person under 17 years of age who has been declared delinquent by a juvenile court. The warrant can be entered into CIB only or CIB and NCIC.

Extradition / Geographic Restrictions

Before entering a record of a wanted person into the NCIC files, the entering agency must attempt to determine, to the maximum extent possible, if extradition will be authorized if the individual is located in another state. If extradition is not authorized, the entry still may be entered into NCIC if the notation 'NOEX' is listed as the first four characters in the remarks field or Extradition Code "04" (No Extradition) in the Extradition Limitation Field. Entry of such non-extraditable warrants provides notice to law enforcement and criminal justice in other states of the wanted subject's status and provides important officer safety information. This agency will not make entries to the NCIC wanted persons file unless the case file includes evidence of communication with the district attorney's office indicating whether or not they will extradite, and what limitations they place on that extradition.

If a warrant/wanted subject entry is subject to any other geographic restriction, either upon order by the court or other agency policy, such geographic restrictions will be listed on the entry to provide other criminal justice agencies with needed information regarding our agency's intention to retrieve the wanted subject when located. If the geographic restriction is court ordered, the restriction must be listed or further explained in the remarks of the entry.

CIB policy allows for the entry of court ordered geographic restrictions. CIB also permits the entry of local ordinance and state law-civil process violations with an agency assigned geographical pickup restriction. Agencies that enter ordinance or civil process warrants but are not willing to travel statewide to pick up the subject based on bond amount or seriousness of the offense, must geographically restrict the entry so agencies that receive a positive response will not detain the person unless they are within the restricted boundaries. Warrants for non-felony state law violations may only be geographically restricted by the court. CIB recommends that agencies establish internal policies regarding agency assigned geographic restrictions.

Detainers

The detainer function allows an agency warrant/wanted person record to remain entered after hit confirmation has occurred, but the arrested subject will not be released to the agency holding the warrant. Detainer information is appended to the already existing warrant/wanted person record and can only be placed on a record that has a locate placed on it. This information may include details of where the subject is being held, how long they will be held, and miscellaneous remarks. There will be times when the conditions of the sentence will change and/or multiple agencies will have warrants for the same subject. When this occurs, the detainer must be modified with each change of sentence and/or place of incarceration. If detainer information is appended to a record, the agency must maintain documentation of the information listed in the detainer.

The ending date must be a documented date accurately representing the anticipated transfer of the subject by the incarcerating agency to your department. The requirement of the ending date field as mandatory was designed to automatically clear old records by purging them after this date. For detainer information added to NCIC records, the date the sentence ends must be five days or more into the future. If a record containing detainer information is audited during a triennial audit and found to contain an

undocumented or inaccurate ending date it will be counted as wrong the same as any other record containing fictitious/undocumented data.

For detainers on CIB records only, if the subject is not immediately available for pick up and this agency is unable to obtain an accurate ending date from the incarcerating agency at the time of entering the detainer information, the agency must enter an ending date that is ten days or less into the future. At approximately 12:00 a.m. on the date the sentence ends automatic advisory messages will be sent to both the incarcerating agency and the entering agency advising that the detainer has expired and that a contact should be made to determine if the subject is available for pickup.

The entry of detainer information is voluntary and not required by the TIME System. The alternative to the use of the detainer data is to cancel the warrant record as soon as the entering agency has been advised that the subject is in custody and being held for their agency.

It is not permissible to leave a warrant record in the TIME System without detainer information if the subject has been arrested on the warrant.

Caution Indicator

When an agency lists a subject as a wanted person in the CIB/NCIC databases, they have the option of having their entry bear a notation of 'CAUTION.' This notation should be listed on a warrant/wanted person entry whenever this agency has information that the wanted subject poses a danger to themselves or others. This determination should be made after an examination of all supporting documentation in the case file, to include the original offense the subject is wanted for, past agency dealings with the subject, and information listed on criminal history or other files.

Vehicle Information

A vehicle may be entered as part of a wanted person record, provided the location of the vehicle is unknown, and the entering agency has reasonable grounds to believe that the wanted person is operating the vehicle. Mere knowledge or verification with the (DOT) Department of Transportation that a vehicle is registered to the wanted person does not meet criteria for entry of the vehicle or license plate as part of the wanted person record.

Missing Person File

A record for a missing person who is 21 years of age and over may be entered in the Missing Person File provided this agency possesses signed documentation from a source outside the department supporting the conditions under which the person is declared missing. This written documentation will aid in the protection of the individual's right to privacy. A record for a missing person who is under the age of 21 must be entered within 2 hours of receipt of the minimum data required to enter an NCIC record. Examples are a written statement from a parent or guardian, physician or other authoritative source, statement from a family member, etc. In the absence of documentation from a parent, guardian, next of kin or other authoritative source, including friend or neighbor in unusual circumstances, or when such documentation is not reasonably available, a signed report by the investigating officer will suffice. Entries into this file are based upon the following categories.

Categories

- **Disability**: A person of any age who is missing and under proven physical and/or mental disability or is senile, thereby subjecting himself or others to personal and immediate danger.
- **Endangered**: A person of any age who is missing and in the company of another person under circumstances indicating that their physical safety is in danger.
- **Involuntary**: A person of any age who is missing under circumstances indicating that the disappearance is not voluntary.
- **Juvenile**: A person who is missing and unemancipated under the laws of his or her state of residence.
- **Disaster/Catastrophe Victim**: A person of any age who is missing after a manmade or natural disaster/catastrophe, but not confirmed to be dead. Examples include subjects missing after tornado, explosion, possible drowning, etc.
- **Other**: A person not meeting entry in any other category and there is a reasonable concern for their safety or a person under age 21 and declared emancipated by the laws of his or her state of residence.

Missing Person Flags

The missing person flag is required for all missing person entries. Many software applications default the standard missing person flag of "MP" behind the scenes but allow for modification for the following special circumstances:

- ***Child Abduction Flag (CA)***

A child abduction flagging mechanism has been added to missing person entries to facilitate automatic notification to the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crimes (NCAVC) and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). Use of this automatic alert system may save valuable time in the crucial first 48 hours after a child is abducted.

Upon request, NCAVC provides immediate operational assistance to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation of child abduction and serial homicide cases. NCMEC was established to aid the parents of missing and exploited children. It is a national clearinghouse and resource center for missing and exploited children's issues.

The child abduction flag is to be used when the child is under the age of 21, and there is reasonable indication or suspicion that the child has been abducted and/or is missing under circumstances suggesting foul play or a threat to life. Therefore, the Child Abduction Flag can only be used for the missing person categories of Endangered and Involuntary.

The flag is initiated at the local level when an agency enters a child. In order to immediately notify NCAVC and NCMEC, the terminal operator should enter "CA" in the missing person flag field.

For NCIC to work effectively, all entries or records must be packed with as much information as possible. The Remarks Field will assist NCAVC and NCMEC in reviewing cases for immediate attention. Any additional information that will assist law enforcement in identifying special/urgent cases or unusual circumstances should be entered.

The activation of the child abduction flag DOES NOT activate the AMBER Alert System.

- **Amber Alert Flag (AA)**

An Amber Alert capability has been added to missing person entries. Use of the Amber Alert flag will generate an automatic notification to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and the FBI. In addition, NCIC responses will be preceded by a caveat to indicate an Amber Alert was issued.

In order to utilize the Amber Alert flag, agencies must make the determination that an Amber Alert will be issued, following the standard procedures for Amber Alerts. The flag is initiated at the local level when an agency enters a child. The agency must enter an "AA" code in the Missing Person Flag field. Currently no modification of this field is allowed.

Remember that the use of the AA in your missing person entry does not automatically initiate the statewide Amber Alert process and you must still follow the Amber Alert procedures separately.

- **Disaster Victim Flag (DV)**

The missing person flag must be set to "DV" for entry of all missing person disaster victims.

Person With Information (PWI)

The missing person file allows an agency to add special supplemental information to an already existing missing person record that describes a person who may have information regarding the missing person.

The PWI capability may only be used when:

- The missing person was last seen under circumstances that pose a risk to the safety of that person. Thus, PWI information may only be added to missing person records in the endangered or involuntary categories, and only the agency that entered the missing person record may add PWI information to the record.
- There is a substantial likelihood that the PWI has relevant information about the missing person that could result in the recovery of the missing person.
- The identity of the PWI has been disclosed to the general public through an Amber Alert or other formal notification.
- Entering information concerning the PWI could assist the law enforcement agency to identify and interview the PWI and the resulting information could assist in the recovery of the missing person.
- The PWI cannot be located, and time is of the essence.

- There is no prohibition under state law on the publication of information concerning the identity of a person for whom a warrant has not been obtained.
- The PWI entry must include agency contact information and guidance for the officer who encounters the PWI.

If the PWI can be entered as wanted (warrant exists, temporary felony want, etc.) the subject should be entered as a wanted person and the records should be linked. Only two PWI may be added to a missing person record, and the PWI information must be reviewed and validated 72 hours after it is entered and every 30 days thereafter.

Caution Indicator

When an agency lists a subject as a missing person in the CIB/NCIC databases, they have the option of having their entry bear a notation of 'CAUTION.' This notation should be listed on a missing person entry whenever this agency has information that the missing subject poses a danger to themselves or others or the circumstances under which a person has disappeared warrant such a designation. This determination should be made after an examination of all supporting documentation in the case file, to include the case reports, past agency dealings with the subject and/or suspect, and information listed on criminal history or other files.

Vehicle Information

A vehicle may be entered as part of a missing person record, provided the location of the vehicle is unknown, and the entering agency has reasonable grounds to believe that the missing person is operating or is a passenger in the vehicle. Mere knowledge or verification with the Department of Transportation that a vehicle is registered to the missing person does not meet criteria for entry of the vehicle/license plate as part of the person record.

National Child Search Assistance Act

The National Child Search Assistance Act of 1990 requires that agencies verify and update original NCIC missing juvenile entries with any additional information, including medical and dental records, blood type, fingerprint characteristics, jewelry type and description, scars, marks, tattoos, and other characteristics fields within 30-60 days of entry.

NCIC will automatically review missing person entries to determine if information is present in the previously mentioned fields. If one or more of the fields is missing data, an advisory message (\$.K) will be sent via the TIME System to the entering agency. This message should serve as a reminder to contact the source of the missing person entry to determine what additional information can be added to the entry. If the entry is updated, the entry will again be searched against other entries.

Identity Theft File

The identity theft file serves as a means for law enforcement to 'flag' stolen identities and identify the imposter when they are encountered.

When an individual becomes a victim of identity theft and reports the incident to law enforcement, law enforcement should collect pertinent information from the victim. This information is used to create a victim profile which is entered into the NCIC Identity Theft File.

This profile includes information such as victim name, date of birth, social security number and type of identity theft. In addition, the victim chooses a password that will be used to identify that person as the victim in any subsequent police encounters. This password is also entered in the profile listed on NCIC. A caution indicator should be entered when it is appropriate to the circumstances of the individual. The reason for the caution must be entered in the Caution and Medical Conditions (CMC) Field.

The Identity Theft File will be searched as part of any NCIC person query. If a match is found, the victim profile will be returned, including password. This provides the officer with the information necessary to verify that the person encountered is the victim or that the person may be using a false identity.

Information on deceased persons may also be entered into the Identity Theft File if it is deemed by the law enforcement agency that the victim's information has been stolen. The record must include the word "DECEASED" in the password field. No consent form is required with the entry of deceased person information.

The victim profile will also include information in the IDT (Identity Theft Type) field about what type of identity theft has been reported:

- ACCT – Checking or savings account
- CFRD – Credit card
- GOVT – Government documents or benefits
- INVT – Securities or other investments
- LOAN – Loans
- NETT – Internet or email
- OTHR – Other
- UTIL – Phone or utilities

Criteria for Entry

An entry in the Identify Theft File must be supported by an official complaint recorded by a law enforcement agency and obtain a signed waiver form from the complainant. Documentation for the identify theft complaint must meet the following criteria before an entry can be made into the Identity Theft File:

- Someone is using a means of identification of the victim (denoted in the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act of 1998 as any name or number that may be used alone or in conjunction with any other information to identify a specific individual).
- The identity of the victim is being used without the victim's permission.
- The victim's identity is being used or intended to be used to commit an unlawful activity.

Unidentified Person File

The Unidentified Person File is a computerized file that contains records of persons whose identity is unknown. This file is closely associated with the Missing Person File and contains many of the same physical descriptor fields to allow daily computerized comparisons in an effort to aid in identification. This agency must possess documentation from a source supporting the conditions under which the person, body or body parts have been located. A signed report by the investigating officer will suffice. Entries into this file are based upon the following categories.

Categories

Deceased: A person who is no longer living for whom the identity cannot be ascertained. This category also includes recovered body parts when a body has been dismembered.

Living: A person who is living and unable to ascertain his or her identity (e.g., amnesia victim, infant, etc.). The information on unidentified living persons should only be included if the person gives their consent or if they are physically or mentally unable to give consent.

Catastrophe Victim: A person who is a victim of a catastrophe for whom the identity cannot be ascertained or body parts when a body has been dismembered as the result of a catastrophe.

Protection Order/Injunction File (POIF)

Wisconsin statutes require the clerk of circuit court to send a copy of certain orders and injunctions to the sheriff or other appropriate law enforcement agency within one business day of issuance. The clerk is further required to provide information concerning the effective period of the injunction and information necessary to identify the respondent. The law enforcement agency is required to enter the information into the TIME System no later than 24 hours after receiving the information from the clerk. Domestic abuse, child abuse and harassment orders and injunctions are required to be reported. The TIME System will allow, optionally, any other order or injunction to be entered when the information serves a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

Because a restraining order or injunction is issued only after a serious situation has come to the attention of the court, it is important that information on injunctions and restraining orders be entered into the TIME System as soon as possible. Wisconsin and federal law prohibit some respondents of injunctions from possessing a firearm.

The "Ending Date" is a required field for entry of an injunction and the TIME System will not allow the "Ending Date" field to be filled with "NONEXP" for non-expiring. This is done in conjunction with Wisconsin Chapter 813 and the time limits restricted for injunctions. Therefore, if this agency receives an injunction with the "Effective Until" or "Ending Date" field not completed, it should be returned to the court to obtain the specific date of when the order expires. There is an exception to this and that is Kayleigh's Law, which allows for non-expiring injunctions for certain types of offenses. The ending date for those types of orders must be entered as 12/31/2150 until directed otherwise.

Entries into this file are based upon the following categories:

Categories

- **Domestic Abuse:** Temporary restraining orders or injunctions issued under state statute 813.12. The respondent is prohibited from having firearms under these orders.
- **Child Abuse:** Temporary restraining orders or injunctions issued under state statute 813.122. The respondent is prohibited from having firearms under these orders.
- **Harassment:** Temporary restraining orders or injunctions issued under state statute 813.125. The respondent may or may not be prohibited from having firearms under these orders.

- **Vulnerable Adult:** Temporary restraining orders or injunctions issued under state statute 813.123. "Vulnerable adult" means any person 18 years of age or older who either is a developmentally disabled person or has infirmities of aging, mental illness or other like incapacities and who is substantially mentally incapable of providing for their needs for food, shelter, clothing or personal or health care or is unable to report cruel maltreatment without assistance.
- **Foreign:** Temporary restraining orders or injunctions issued by an out-of-jurisdiction court. The respondent may or may not be prohibited from possessing a firearm under these orders. A foreign protection order shall be accorded full faith and credit by the courts in this state and shall be enforced as if the order were an order of a court of this state if the order meets all of the following conditions: the foreign protection order was obtained after providing the person against whom the protection order was sought a reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard sufficient to protect his or her right to due process and the court that issued the order had jurisdiction over the parties and over the subject matter. A copy of any foreign protection order, or of a modification of a foreign protection order that is on file with the circuit court, that is authenticated in accordance with an act of congress, an Indian tribal legislative body or the statutes of another state may be filed in the office of the clerk of circuit court of any county of this state. The clerk shall treat any foreign protection order or modification so filed in the same manner as a judgment of the circuit court.
- **Other:** Other types of orders not included in the above categories may be entered. The entering agency must specify the supporting statute that authorizes the issuance of the order.

Caution Indicator

When an agency lists a subject in the CIB/NCIC databases, they have the option of having their entry bear a notation of 'CAUTION.' This notation should be listed on an entry whenever this agency has information that the subject poses a danger to themselves or others or the circumstances under which a person disappeared warrant such a designation. This determination should be made after an examination of all supporting documentation in the case file, to include the case reports, past agency dealings with the subject and/or suspect, and information listed on criminal history or other files.

Vehicle Information

A vehicle may be entered as part of a person record, provided the location of the vehicle is unknown and the entering agency has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is operating or is a passenger in the vehicle. Mere knowledge or verification with the Department of Transportation that a vehicle is registered to the person does not meet criteria for entry of the vehicle or license plate as part of the wanted person record.

Violent Person File

The violent person file alerts law enforcement officers that an individual they are encountering may have the propensity for violence against law enforcement.

When an individual has a known history of violence towards law enforcement and/or criminal justice personnel, law enforcement should collect pertinent information about the subject. This information is used to create a violent person profile which is entered into the NCIC Violent Person File. This profile includes information such as the violent person's name, date of birth, social security number and criteria for entry. A caution indicator should be entered when it is appropriate to the circumstances of the individual. The reason for the caution must be entered in the Caution and Medical Conditions (CMC) Field.

The Violent Person File will be searched as part of any NCIC person query. If a match is found, the violent person's profile will be returned. This provides the officer with the information necessary to exercise additional caution if in contact with the person.

Criteria for Entry: An entry in the Violent Person File must be supported by an officer's report supporting the criteria used for entry. Documentation for the violent person entry must meet at least one of the following criteria before an entry can be made into the Violent Person File:

1. Offender has been convicted for assault or murder/homicide of a law enforcement officer, fleeing, resisting arrest, or any such statute which involves violence against law enforcement.
2. Offender has been convicted of a violent offense against a person to include homicide and attempted homicide.
3. Offender has been convicted of a violent offense against a person where a firearm or weapon was used.
4. A law enforcement agency, based on its official investigatory duties, reasonably believes that the individual has seriously expressed their intent to commit an act of unlawful violence against a member of law enforcement or criminal justice community.

Caution Indicator

When an agency lists a subject as a violent person in the NCIC database, they have the option of having their entry bear a notation of 'CAUTION.' This notation should be listed on a violent person entry whenever this agency has information that the subject poses a danger to themselves or others. This determination should be made after an examination of all supporting documentation in the case file, to include past agency dealings with the subject, and information listed on criminal history or other files.

Gang File

The Gang File provides law enforcement with identifying information about criminal gangs and the members of such groups. This information may warn law enforcement officers about the potential danger posed by individuals and allow for the exchange of information about these groups and members to aid criminal investigations. The information listed in this file is investigative and intelligence information that has not been subjected to an independent judicial review. Under no circumstances should information from this file be disseminated to non-law enforcement or non-criminal justice personnel.

Group Reference

Prior to listing a group as a gang on the TIME System, an agency must possess documentation showing the group meets below definition. In addition, if the group has not been previously listed on the CIB/NCIC files, an NCIC code must be assigned to the group. This code is obtained by completion and submission of the appropriate forms to NCIC. Forms and further details may be obtained from CIB/NCIC.

- **Gang:** A gang is an ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons that have a common interest and/or activity characterized by the commission of or involvement in a pattern of criminal or delinquent conduct.

Group Member

Prior to listing an individual as a gang member on the TIME System, an agency must possess documentation showing the subject meets one of the below definitions.

An individual may be considered a member of a gang if they have admitted membership in a specific gang at the time of arrest or incarceration. If the subject does not meet this criterion, they may be considered a member of a gang if they meet any two of the following criteria:

- They have been identified by an individual of proven reliability as a group member.
- They have been identified by an individual of unknown reliability as a group member and that information has been corroborated.
- They have been observed by members of the entering agency to frequent a known group's area, associate with known group members, and/or affect that group's style of dress, hand signals or symbols.
- They have been arrested on more than one occasion with known group members for offenses consistent with group activity.
- They have admitted membership in the identified group at any time other than arrest or incarceration.

Caution Indicator

When an agency lists a subject as a gang member in the NCIC database, they do not have the option of having their entry bear a notation of 'CAUTION.' All individual subjects listed as members will have this notation placed on the record.

Property Files

Stolen property may be entered if the owner or custodian of the property has made a theft report. Some property files have special requirements outlined below.

Loaned / Rented / Leased Vehicles

A loaned, rented, or leased vehicle or boat that has not been returned may not be entered unless an official police theft report is made or a complaint results in the issuance of a warrant charging embezzlement, theft, etc.

Felony Vehicles

A vehicle used in the commission of a felony or wanted in connection with a felony may be entered immediately providing the whereabouts of the vehicle is unknown. A vehicle does not have to be reported stolen to be listed as a felony vehicle.

Stolen / Missing License Plates

Stolen or missing license plates may be entered into the CIB/NCIC database. If only one license plate was taken, the plate may only be entered when the remaining plate is removed or destroyed, and the complainant or owner obtains corrective registration. If the owner or complainant wishes to retain the same license plate number, no entry can be made to the database. Documentation should be maintained detailing what happened to the remaining plate and the fact that the owner was directed to obtain corrective registration.

Recovered Guns

A gun that has been recovered by this department must be queried through the TIME System to determine if it has been listed as stolen. If not, the gun should be entered as a recovered gun, provided it remains in the custody of this department.

Stolen / Lost Articles

Categories included in this file are: bicycles, camera and photo equipment, data processing equipment, equipment measuring devices and tools, furniture and furnishings, games and gambling apparatus, household appliances and housewares, items of identification, public safety, homeland security and critical infrastructure items of identification, special documents/food stamps and tickets, keepsakes and collectibles, livestock, musical equipment, office equipment, personal accessories, radio/TV/sound equipment devices, sports camping exercise and recreational equipment, toxic chemicals, viewing equipment, well drilling equipment, public safety equipment, homeland security equipment, critical infrastructure equipment and equipment not categorized. This agency will enter stolen and lost articles immediately upon receiving the proper report and documentation.

Public safety, homeland security and critical infrastructure items of identification only such as badges, credentials, police and federal identification cards, military identification, etc., must be entered using an article type code starting with "Q." Lost or stolen equipment associated with public safety, homeland security, and critical infrastructure must be entered using an article type code starting with "Z." Toxic or hazardous materials must be entered using an article type code "T."

National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB)

The National Insurance Crime Bureau maintains a database of vehicle records. This database includes Manufacturer's Shipping File, Impound File, Import/Export File, Salvage File, Auction File, Pre-Inspection File, Vehicle Physical Damage Claim File, Rental File, Insurance Theft File, NCIC/CPIC Vehicle Purge Data File, International Index File, Lien Holder File, Mexican OCRA File and eBay Auction File. All NICB entries and queries are based upon a vehicle identification number. Prior to making entries to the NICB impound files, an agency must have the vehicle in question in its possession or control.

Caution Indicator

When an agency lists property in the CIB/NCIC databases, they may have the option of having their entry bear a notation of 'CAUTION.' This notation should be listed on an entry whenever this agency has information that the subjects in a stolen vehicle or boat are armed and dangerous, or when an agency wishes a recovered stolen item be held for latent fingerprint examination. This determination should be made after an examination of all supporting documentation in the case file, to include the case reports, past agency dealings with the subject and/or suspect, and information listed on criminal history or other files.

Data Files Modification / Supplementation

Although data entries may be made with minimum data, it is the policy of this department to enter as much information as is available. If data becomes available later, the record will be modified or supplemented to include the new information. Inquiries should be made to the TIME System DOT files, CHRI files, Department of Natural Resources files, etc., the department's in-house computer system and any other existing records to obtain all the data available. Any new information should be retained with the original case file to show where the identifiers or new information was obtained. Any information that cannot be verified will not be included in the data entry.

Data Files Cancellations

When to Cancel a Data File Entry

All entries will be removed as soon as it is learned that the person has been apprehended, found, or is no longer wanted, or the property has been recovered. It is not permissible to wait until the person or property is in this department's possession (even if the arresting jurisdiction is holding the person pending outcome of their charges). The entry must be cancelled as soon as practicable. The only exception to this section is if the CIB wanted person detainer function is utilized. Details of the detainer function may be found in the section of this policy dealing with entry of wanted person records. Once a record has been cancelled, documentation of the cancellation and reason for cancellation will be retained in the case file. The record should be queried again to ensure that it has indeed been removed from the database.

Retaining Records

This agency shall retain audit records for at least 1 year. Once the minimum retention period has passed, this agency shall continue to retain audit records until it is determined they are no longer needed for administrative, legal, audit or other operational purposes.

Purged Records

Records entered into the CIB/NCIC databases are retained in these files for a specified period of time. When the specified timeframe has passed, records are purged from the databases. When notice is received a record has been removed from the database the case file will be annotated to reflect this. These records will not normally be re-entered unless there is some investigative value to re-entering the item to extend the retention period. This determination will be made on a case-by-case basis. Retention periods for the various files are outlined below.

Warrant/Wanted:

- **Warrants** remain on file indefinitely, or until the entering agency cancels the entry.
- **Temporary Felony Wants** remain on file for 48 hours.
- **Temporary Misdemeanor Wants** remain on file for 72 hours.
- **Detainers** (warrants with detainer information appended) will remain on file until the date the sentence ends specified by the entering agency. When purged, the warrant record itself, along with detainer information, is removed from the file.

Missing Person

- **Missing person** entries remain on file indefinitely or until the entering agency cancels the entry.

Identity Theft

- **Identity Theft** entries remain on file until the entering agency cancels the entry or until the Date of Purge (DOP) is equal to the current date. The maximum retention period for an identity theft is 5 years.

Unidentified Persons

- **Unidentified Person** entries remain on file indefinitely or until the entering agency cancels the entry.

Protection Orders/Injunctions

- **Protection order/injunction** file entries remain on file until the specified date of expiration.
- **Temporary Restraining Orders** remain on file for 96 hours after the specified expiration date of the order.

Violent Persons

- **Violent Person** entries remain on file indefinitely or until the entering agency cancels the entry.

Gang Files

- **Gang Organization** entries remain on file indefinitely or until all agencies remove interest in the organization.
- **Gang Member** entries remain on file for 5 years or are purged on an earlier date specified by the entering agency. (For incarcerated individuals, the 5 year retention period does not begin until they are released.)

Vehicle Files

- **Stolen Vehicles:** If a vehicle identification number or owner applied number is included in the entry, stolen vehicle entries remain on file for four years plus the remainder of the year of entry. If one of these two identifying numbers is not included (if entered by license plate number only), the record will be purged after ninety days.
- **Felony Vehicles** remain on file for 90 days.
- **Stolen/Missing License Plates** remain on file for four years, plus the remainder of the year of entry.

Parts File

- **Parts** remain on file for four years plus the remainder of the entry year.

Articles File

- **Articles** remain on file for one year plus the remainder of the year of entry, with the exception of articles entered with a Type Code starting with "T," "Q" or "Z" which remain on file until the entering agency cancels the entry.

Gun Files

- **Stolen and lost gun** entries remain on file indefinitely, or until the entering agency cancels the entry. **Recovered gun** entries remain for two years plus the remainder of the year of entry.

Boat Files

- **Stolen and missing boats:** If a boat hull number or owner applied number is included in the entry, stolen boat entries remain on file for four years plus the remainder of the year of entry. If one of these two identifying numbers is not included the record (and if entered by boat registration number only), the record will be purged after ninety days.

Security Files

- **Securities** remain on file for four years, plus the remainder of the year of entry.
- **Traveler's checks and Money Orders** remain on file for two years, plus the remainder of the year of entry.
- **Ransom securities** have an unlimited retention period.

Validation

Validation obliges the entering agency to confirm the record is complete, accurate and still outstanding or active. Validation is accomplished by reviewing the original entry and current supporting documents. Recent consultation with any appropriate complainant, victim, prosecutor, court, motor vehicle registry files, or other appropriate source or individual also is part of the validation process. If the ORI is unsuccessful in its attempts to contact the victim, complainant, etc., the entering authority must determine based on the best information and knowledge available whether or not to retain the original entry in the file.

Validation Officer

This department will designate a validation officer. This person will attend CIB Validation/Quality Control training.

Validation Schedule

Records for validation are selected from the CIB/NCIC databases based upon the month of entry as outlined below. A listing of records requiring validation is then forwarded to this department.

- **January** validation includes records entered in October.
- **February** validation includes records entered in November.
- **March** validation includes records entered in December.
- **April** validation includes records entered in January.
- **May** validation includes records entered in February.

- **June** validation includes records entered in March.
- **July** validation includes records entered in April.
- **August** validation includes records entered in May.
- **September** validation includes records entered in June.
- **October** validation includes records entered in July.
- **November** validation includes records entered in August.
- **December** validation includes records entered in September.

Accuracy of Records

The accuracy of records is an integral part of the system. The verification of a record should include assuring all available crosschecking was made and that the data in the record matches the data in the investigative report.

Maintaining accurate files means more apprehensions and recoveries will be made.

It is the duty of the validation officers to ensure the accuracy of the entries into the CIB/NCIC files. During validation, an examination will be conducted of each record, comparing the entry to the supporting documentation to ensure the entry accurately reflects the information available to the department.

Completeness of Records

Complete records include all information that was available on the person or property at the time of entry. The validation process should include a review of whether additional information has become available (missing from the original entry) that could be added. This is accomplished by conducting queries on the person or item through all available databases and information sources (i.e., DOT, CHRI, DNR, departmental records, etc.) and reviewing responses to obtain new or additional information. Stale information will be removed and updated information added. All changes will be documented.

Complete inquiries on persons include numbers that could be indexed in the record, i.e., Social Security, Passport, VIN, License Plates, Driver's License, etc. Inquiries should be made on all names and aliases used by the suspect. Complete vehicle queries include VIN and License Plate Numbers as well as the VIN check form available in the TIME System.

Validity of Records

No records entered by this department into the CIB/NCIC files will be retained on such files without verification from the person or office/official responsible for the initial report, or from someone who has assumed responsibility for the record/property (i.e., an insurance company). An entry may remain in the CIB/NCIC database without such verification if this department determines there is some investigative value in maintaining the entry.

During the validation process, this department will contact the originating party of each record, either by personal contact, letter, memo, or telephone. Contact will be made with the clerk of court and/or district attorney to determine if a warrant is still outstanding.

- National Child Search Assistance Act

During validation, this department will ensure follow-up is conducted on missing person reports to determine if the subject is still missing and attempt to obtain

any missing information that would assist in identifying the missing person if found.

- License Plates

Vehicle license plates will only be retained in the database if a check of registration status indicates the plate was cancelled or otherwise not currently in use. If a registration check shows current registration, the entry will be cancelled.

Certification

Records for validation are selected from the CIB/NCIC databases based upon the month of entry. A listing of records requiring validation is available to the department online via the eTIME Browser. The agency must certify that the validation is complete. Due to the limited time which the CIB must validate these files with NCIC, IF THE CERTIFICATION IS NOT RECEIVED BY THE DATE INDICATED, CIB HAS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO PURGE ALL OF THE RECORDS FOR THAT MONTH. Certification acknowledges that all inactive records have been cancelled, all incorrect records have been modified, and presently all records on the computerized data files entered by this agency are correct and accurate. The validation officer is responsible for ensuring validation is completed within the applicable period and that CIB is notified of certification by the specified due date.

Advisory Messages

All quality control and other advisory (\$) messages shall be reviewed by a validation officer in a timely fashion. These messages include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *File-Transfer-Ready Notification (\$B)*

A \$B administrative message is transmitted to an ORI whenever a file is available for retrieval. This situation occurs when: 1) excessive hits resulting from an inquiry is transmitted and 2) a response to a batch inquiry is transmitted.

- Duplicate Vehicle (\$D)

When a vehicle locate, clear, or cancel transaction is processed by NCIC and there are duplicate records on file (VIN and VMA or LIC, LIS, LIT and LIY exactly match), a message is sent to the owner(s) of the duplicate record(s). If such a message is received, the terminal operator will query the possible duplicate record and forward the message and a copy of the possible duplicate record to the investigating officer for the case.

- Quality Control Notice / Serious Error (\$E)

When errors are identified in entries to the CIB/NCIC files, the entering agency is advised of the error through receipt of a \$.E. Serious Error Notification from NCIC or a Quality Control Notice from CIB. Both advise of a significant error in a specific entry. NCIC Serious Error Notifications indicate the erroneous record has been removed from the file, whereas a CIB Quality Control Notice generally advises the agency of the error and provides a deadline for correcting it. The receipt of such a message by this department will cause the error to be corrected

and the record to be re-entered, as necessary. If correct information is not readily located in the case file, the case will be forwarded to a supervisor to be assigned to a department member for follow-up investigation to attempt to locate correct information for entry to the database.

- Delayed Hit (\$.H)

A message is sent to the ORI entering or modifying a record which resulted in a hit response for an inquiry made within the last 5 days. A message is also sent to the ORI of an inquiry transaction when a hit response is generated because of a subsequent entry or modification transaction. The inquiring agency will potentially receive hit responses for 5 days after the initial inquiry was made. A \$.H. administrative message will not be sent to an agency that hits on a delayed queue inquiry which has the U. S. Customs Service's ORI VAUSC6099 unless the entry or modification transaction is to the Gang File or the Deported Felon File.

Upon receipt of a delayed hit message indicating this department was the inquiring agency, the validation officer will make a reasonable effort to ascertain what terminal or officer initiated the query. The validation officer will also query the possibly wanted subject or vehicle to attempt to ascertain if the subject or vehicle is still wanted. If the entry is still active, and the validation officer is able to ascertain who initiated the query, the validation officer will advise a supervisor of the information. The information will then be forwarded to the initial inquiring officer and/or presented to all staff in an attempt to locate the subject or vehicle.

- Originating Agency Notification (\$.H)

A message is sent to the ORI of record when an inquiry, enter, or modify transaction results in a hit response and the Notify Originating Agency flag (NOA) is set to Y in a NCIC 2000 formatted record.

- Investigating Interest (\$.I)

NCIC has developed a concept to create a supplemental entry that allows agencies to indicate an investigative interest on another law enforcement agency's NCIC record entry. This concept pertains to any type of record entry that is currently listed in the NCIC files. If an agency receives a record response to an NCIC query containing investigative interest information, the inquiring agency is not required to notify the investigative interest agency(s), but it is recommended that they do so. Multiple agencies can append their interest to an NCIC base record. A \$I Investigative Interest Notification is sent to the ORI of the record when an investigative interest supplement record is entered or cancelled.

- Emancipated Juvenile (\$.J)

This message is sent to the ORI of a wanted juvenile record when the individual of the record reaches the age of emancipation. The message may be generated by NCIC or CIB. Upon receipt of this message the validation officer will make contact with the city attorney, district attorney, or court to ascertain whether the warrant should remain on the system, be cancelled, or be reissued charging the subject as an adult.

- Incomplete Missing Person (\$.K)

NCIC will automatically review missing person entries to determine if information is present in the previously mentioned fields. If one or more of the fields is missing data, a message (\$K) will be sent via the TIME System to the entering agency. This message should serve as a reminder to contact the source of the missing person entry to determine what additional information can be added to the entry. If the entry is updated, the entry will again be searched against other entries. Upon receipt of a \$K message, it will be forwarded to the investigating officer of the case, along with a request he or she attempt to obtain the missing information and forward it to the appropriate personnel for entry into the system.

- Locate (\$.L)

The purpose of a locate message is to indicate (until the originating agency cancels the record) that the wanted person has been apprehended or stolen property has been located. If the ORI fails to cancel the NCIC record, the Locate will purge it within two weeks of placement. In the missing person file, a locate message indicates the whereabouts of the missing person has been determined and immediately purges the record from the file. If a CIB record is being located, TSCC will contact the ORI and explain why the locate is being placed against the record. TSCC will advise the ORI that they have approximately TWO hours to cancel the record. If the ORI fails to cancel the record within the time allotted, TSCC will cancel the record. This message is placed against a record that remains active in the system after hit confirmation has taken place. The locate message includes the date and time the person or property was located, as well as the name of the locating agency. If a record of this department is subject to a locate, the record will be immediately fixed or cancelled, as appropriate.

- Possible Match (\$.M)

A message is sent to the ORI initiating an entry or modification transaction that results in potentially positive hits during a comparison of the missing and unidentified person files. It is also sent to the ORI(s) of record for the possible matches from the comparison. Upon receipt of such a message, the inquiring agency must review all of the information in the candidate record(s) and contact the agency(s) that entered the record(s) to confirm possible matches.

If a possible match message is received regarding one of the department's records the investigating officer of the case will be notified as soon as possible. In addition, the terminal operator will query the possible matching record in the system to receive a complete printout. The terminal operator will also make contact with the entering agency of the possible matching record, either by telephone or via administrative message, advising them of the receipt of the possible match notice and to obtain contact information for the investigating officer responsible for the possible matching record. All information obtained will be forwarded to the investigating officer.

- No Match (\$.N)

A message is sent to the ORI initiating an entry or modification transaction that results in no potential matches during the missing and unidentified person

comparison. If such a message is received it will be retained in the case file and the investigating officer notified.

- Incarcerating Agency (\$.O)

NCIC has created the ability for law enforcement agencies to enter detainer information to an NCIC wanted person record, after a positive hit confirmation response has been received. A detainer in NCIC may generate a \$.O Incarcerating Agency Notification to a Wisconsin agency. This message provides formal notification via the TIME System that an NCIC detainer has been filed. This message will be forwarded to appropriate personnel and retained in the detained subject's file to ensure staff is aware of the fact another agency wishes to take custody of the subject.

- Purge (\$.P)

This message is sent to the entering agency when a record has been retired because it has reached the end of its retention period. This message may be generated by NCIC or by CIB and may be sent to the entering agency via the TIME System or US Mail. Upon receipt of the annual purge listing of articles, vehicles and parts, the case file should be annotated to show that the record has been purged from the computer files.

A \$.P message (sentence expiration notification) is generated by NCIC only and will be sent to the entering agency of a detainer five (5) days prior to the Date Sentence Ends.

- Hits to Wants

When a wanted person file entry contains an FBI number, the same wanted information is posted in the subject's FBI III criminal history record. If the FBI receives subsequent arrest fingerprints that are identified with the criminal history record, the NCIC System sends an automatic notification message, referred to as a hits-to-wants message, to the wanting agency to inform them that the wanted person has been arrested. The validation officer should investigate to determine if the wanted subject remains in custody of the agency submitting fingerprints, or if not, attempt to obtain from that agency further descriptive and location information for the subject which may be included in the TIME System entry or used for apprehension of the wanted person.

- Hot Check Initiative

The FBI has implemented a hot check initiative. The hot check initiative is the automatic name-based search of specific NCIC files that will occur for all Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) ten print submissions. For each IAFIS criminal and civil applicant ten-print submission, the interstate identification database will send one inquiry request to NCIC, searching the Wanted Person File and the Gang File. After the search is completed, the following notification of the hot check inquiry will be generated and sent to the agency(s) that entered the NCIC record(s) as an administrative message. If the agency that entered the NCIC record determines that the subject of the ten-print submission is potentially the subject of the NCIC record, then the entering agency should contact the contributing agency as necessary.

- Detainer

The detainer function allows an agency's warrant/wanted person record to remain entered after hit confirmation has occurred, but the arrested subject will not be released to the agency holding the warrant. Detainer information is appended to the already existing warrant/wanted person record and can only be placed on a record that has a locate placed on it. This information may include details of where the subject is being held, how long they will be held, and miscellaneous remarks. There will be times when the conditions of the sentence will change and/or multiple agencies will have warrants for the same subject. When this occurs, the detainer must be modified with each change of sentence and/or place of incarceration. If detainer information is appended to a record, the agency must maintain documentation of the information listed in the detainer.

The ending date must be a documented date accurately representing the anticipated transfer of the subject by the incarcerating agency to your department. The requirement of the ending date field as mandatory was designed to automatically clear old records by purging them after this date. For detainer information added to NCIC records, the date the sentence ends must be five days or more into the future. If a record containing detainer information is audited during a triennial audit and found to contain an undocumented or inaccurate ending date it will be counted as wrong the same as any other record containing fictitious/undocumented data.

For detainees on CIB records only, if the subject is not immediately available for pick up and this agency is unable to obtain an accurate ending date from the incarcerating agency at the time of entering the detainer information, the agency must enter an ending date that is ten days or less into the future. At approximately 12:00 a.m. on the date the sentence ends, automatic advisory messages will be sent to both the incarcerating agency and the entering agency advising that the detainer has expired and that contact should be made to determine if the subject is available for pickup.

The entry of detainer information is voluntary and not required by the TIME System. The alternative to the use of the detainer data is to cancel the warrant record as soon as the entering agency has been advised that the subject is in custody and being held for their agency.

It is not permissible to leave a warrant record in the TIME System without detainer information if the subject has been arrested on the warrant.

- Juvenile Missing Person Emancipation

If an individual has been entered as a missing person juvenile and the record is still outstanding when the individual turns 18, a message will be sent to the ORI of the record from the Wisconsin Crime Information Bureau.

Administrative Messages

An administrative message is a point-to-point free form message. This criminal justice related message may be asking for information or assistance, or it may be in response to a request from another agency. It is differentiated from other messages in that it is free form and may be used for practically any type of information transmission not associated with a specific message type. If the administrative message includes information that is related to officer safety (i.e.,

armed and dangerous), this phrase should be placed at the front of the message on its own line to highlight it. Administrative messages may be routed terminal to terminal, terminal to multiple terminals, or terminal to area.

Prohibited Administrative Messages

To ensure the system remains dedicated to transmitting essential law enforcement / criminal justice information, the following types of administrative messages are **PROHIBITED**:

- Announcements of social affairs, retirement parties, labor-management affairs, and seasonal goodwill messages such as Christmas/New Year's greetings.
- Messages supportive of or in opposition to political issues, labor management issues, legislative bills, or announcements of meetings relative to such issues.
- Messages related to the advertising of equipment for sale.
- Messages relating to requests for information concerning recruitment of personnel, job announcements, interviews, salaries, uniforms, personnel, or other related items which can routinely be obtained by correspondence or other means.
- No routine broadcasts of wanted/missing persons or stolen property if they can be entered into NCIC.
- No solicitation of funds.
- No NLETS training messages that include the name of a company that is providing the training unless the company is not-for-profit and is providing a direct service. Training announcements may be sent via regional broadcast codes to states in geographic proximity of the sender only.
- Excessively long messages or messages that are incomplete (contain insufficient information for action requested).

All Points Broadcasts (APBDs)

The restrictions listed have been adopted for APBDs (sometimes referred to as state-wide broadcasts). Recognizing that there may be circumstances where the seriousness of the situation overrides the normal policy prohibitions, the restrictions may be waived under the following conditions:

- A user has information that is pertinent to a criminal investigation that is of interest to all and cannot be entered into NCIC.
- A user has information regarding kidnapping, skyjacking or other serious criminal acts. Keep messages as brief as possible.
- A user has information on a wanted person that cannot be entered into NCIC but is of interest to all.

If there is information in the APBD request that qualifies for entry into any of the data files, the APBD will not be approved until the applicable data has been entered into CIB/NCIC.

All requests for nationwide or statewide APBDs MUST be directed to the TIME System Control Center (TSCC) and must be of significant importance to law enforcement. If your agency needs to request a broadcast in a specific state, send a message to that state's control terminal. An attempt to locate in Canada or a Canada-wide broadcast request must be sent to INTERPOL in Washington, D.C. (DCINTER00). If an out-of-state agency contacts your agency requesting a broadcast, refer them to TSCC.

The following APBD regulations will be used to evaluate requests for all points broadcasts. Requests for APBDs (state and/or nationwide) will be approved if the message falls within one of the following categories:

- Death or aggravated battery to law enforcement officials involving a person at large.
- An adequate physical description of suspect and/or vehicle is required. "Adequate" means enough information to recognize the person or vehicle if seen.
- Felonies involving armed or believed to be armed fugitive(s).
- An adequate physical description of the fugitive and/or vehicle is required.
- Escapees from custody
- This includes all escapees from: officer custody, city and county jails, prisons, detention homes or centers, work camps, and juvenile facilities.
- Death and funeral notices of actively or formerly employe law enforcement officials. Wisconsin APBD's may also include public safety officials.
- Attempts to Locate (ATLs)
- When foul play is suspected or known and is so specified. An adequate physical description of the person and/or vehicle is required. For death or serious illness message delivery only if the direction of travel is unknown. If the direction of travel is known, the requesting agency must send messages to the specific agencies along the route of travel (an AREA/HIGHWAY broadcast may be used under appropriate circumstances).
- Found unidentified bodies or body parts
- Information that has state/nationwide law enforcement significance
- This may be a description of the method of operation (M.O) requesting information from similar cases or alerting other agencies of same, or a request for information on a person in custody refusing to cooperate by not giving name, etc. The requesting agency can ask for assistance based on the description of the person and circumstances surrounding the case. If the request concerns stolen property that cannot be entered into CIB/NCIC, the list of property items

must have state or nationwide significance and be condensed into no more than 15 lines of text. Give general descriptions without listing all quantities. Any information that cannot be entered into CIB/NCIC that is pertinent to a criminal investigation and would be of interest to state or nationwide law enforcement agencies.

Area / Highway / Transport Broadcasts

The same categories and rules are to be used when considering an AREA / HIGHWAY / TRANSPORT broadcast; the difference being that the information in the message pertains to a specific area of the state rather than having state or nationwide significance. The area broadcast can be sent by an individual agency, it is not to be requested through TSCC.

Training Broadcasts

All announcements of training being hosted or sponsored by the originating agency must be sent to the broadcast area "TRNG". An agency may transmit up to three training announcements for each training session to be held. The receipt of "TRNG" training broadcasts is entirely voluntary. Your TIME Agency Coordinator (TAC) can request to have terminals added or removed from the "TRNG" broadcast group.

Urgent Message Indicator

Designating a message as 'urgent' will cause an audible noise to be played when the message is received at another terminal. In addition, there will be a visual notification displayed on the receiving terminal indicating an urgent message has arrived.

This department will utilize the urgent function to avoid missing important messages. Only the administrator will have the authority to disable the function and/or change the sound of the .wav file.

Hit Confirmation

A TIME System hit will generally provide reasonable suspicion for a stop so long as the information given, resulting in the hit, was reasonably accurate (i.e., the officer read the license plate or serial number correctly). When an officer communicates with the dispatcher to evaluate all available descriptors from the hit against the person or property stopped and it appears reasonable that there is a potential match, the officer may detain the person or property for a reasonable amount of time while hit confirmation takes place. A TIME System hit may not, in and of itself, be probable cause to arrest a person or seize property. It is one fact that must be added by the officer in arriving at sufficient legal grounds for arrest or seizure of property. The older the hit entry and the less descriptive the information available, the more independent facts the officer must develop to establish probable cause. To aid in the officer's decision, hit confirmation must take place prior to making an arrest or seizing property.

Confirming a hit means to contact the agency that entered the record to ensure that the person or property inquired upon is identical to the person or property identified in the record, ensure that the warrant, missing person report, protection order or theft report is still outstanding, and obtain a decision regarding the extradition of a wanted person when applicable, information regarding the return of the missing person to the appropriate authorities, information on the conditions of a protection order or information regarding the return of stolen property to its rightful owner.

Hit Confirmation Levels

There are two levels of priority when requesting to respond to a hit confirmation.

- ***Urgent:*** An agency must respond to the requesting agency within ten minutes advising either the status of the validity of the entry and other information pertaining to the case, or advising the amount of time it will take to respond to the request with the needed information. This priority should be used where the hit is the only basis for detaining a suspect, or the nature of the case requires urgent confirmation.
- ***Routine:*** An agency must respond to the requesting agency within one hour advising either the status of the validity of the entry and other information pertaining to the case, or advising the amount of time it will take to respond to the request with the needed information. Generally, this is used when the person or property is being held on local charges and urgent confirmation is not needed.

Hit Confirmation Request Steps

- *Check the computer results with the original query.* Compare the hit received with the original information queried. Ensure you are within any geographic restrictions listed on the warrant entry. Ensure subject or item is in custody. No hit confirmation message should be sent when a record contains a geographic or extradition limitation and the person is outside the restriction indicated. An administrative message may be sent to the entering agency to advise them of the location of the person as an investigative update/courtesy; be sure to indicate the subject is not being held due to the restriction on the record.
- *Check with the requesting person for additional information.* Additional information may clarify the hit. Relay to the requesting person all identifying information such as height, weight, hair color, eye color, scars/marks/tattoos, etc.
- *Check with the ORI to verify the record.* When it is believed to be a valid hit and the department is able to arrest the wanted person or recover the stolen property, confirm with the entering ORI that the entry is valid. Obtain any further identifying information or information about the case that would be useful to the investigating officer. Send the appropriate TIME System message requesting confirmation. Hit confirmation should be done using the appropriately formatted screens. Hit confirmation may not be done using administrative message formats. If no response is received within the designated timeframe, a second request may be sent. A follow-up phone call to the entering agency is recommended.
- *Obtain hard copy documentation.* Obtain hard copy documentation from the entering ORI on the results of the hit confirmation request and disposition of the person or item. This provides a record of information that was used to make the decision to arrest or seize property.
- *Query all identifiable data not queried originally.* Additional identifiers may be discovered during the hit confirmation or arrest process. Querying these identifiers may result in other hits being discovered for the person or property.

Hit Confirmation Responses

If an agency maintains entries into the data files of CIB/NCIC they are required to ensure hit confirmation is available 24 hours a day. When a request for hit confirmation is received this department will respond within the specified timeframe. Remember, this response does not necessarily need to confirm the hit, but must at least acknowledge the hit request and provide an approximation of the amount of time it will take to confirm the hit. The operator receiving the hit request should retrieve the case file involved and check the file to ensure the entry is valid. The operator should make sure the requesting agency is within any geographic or extradition restrictions specified. If the entry is valid and the requesting agency is within the specified limits, the operator should advise the requesting agency of the validity of the hit and request information of the holding agency as to the disposal or retrieval of the person or property. Once the hit has been confirmed and the requesting agency advises they have the person or property in custody, the original entry should be cancelled. It is not permissible to wait until the person or property is in this agency's custody before canceling the record. The only exception to this process would be the use of the detainer in regards to the wanted person file.