



WISCONSIN TIME SYSTEM

2025 INSERVICE TRAINING

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Missing Child Alerts

The 2023 Wisconsin Act 272 was signed by the Governor on April 10, 2024. Act 272 expanded the criteria for issuing alerts for missing persons. The legislation revised § 175.51 and expanded the definition of a “person at risk” to include children.

“175.51 (1m) (a) 2. A person who has not attained the age of 18 years, whose location is unknown, and whose situation does not qualify for another alert and the person is believed to be incapable of returning home without assistance due to a physical or mental condition or disability or the person has not attained the age of 10 years.”

MISSING CHILD CRITERIA:

- The person at risk has not attained the age of 18 years, AND the person is believed to be incapable of returning home without assistance due to a physical or mental condition or disability.
- The individual(s) location is unknown.
- It is within 72 hours of the individual’s disappearance.
- Their situation does not qualify for another alert (e.g., Amber Alert).
- OR the person has not attained the age of 10 years.
- The individual has been entered as missing into National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
- There is sufficient information available to disseminate to the public that could assist in locating the missing person.

Statute requires that the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN) be utilized when issuing a Missing Child Alert. The process to issue a Missing Child Alert will be identical to issuing a Silver Alert. **Only the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) can issue a Missing Child Alert.**

To Request a Missing Child Alert:

- Call the Wisconsin State Patrol Traffic Management Center, you will provide your agency contact information.
- A DCI Staff on-call person will contact your agency to discuss the request.
- There are no forms to fill out prior to contacting State Patrol.

If the Missing Child Alert has been approved a Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) will be issued up to a maximum of 5 miles radius from the last know location, and only between the hours of 8am-9pm.

US Marshal's Missing Child Program

The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) supports the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's (NCMEC's) mission to protect children from victimization by assisting federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 enhanced the U.S. Marshals' authority to assist federal, state and local law enforcement with the recovery of missing, endangered or abducted children, regardless of whether a fugitive or sex offender was involved.

The Marshals established a Missing Child Unit to oversee and manage the implementation of its enhanced authority under the act. Upon request, the Marshals assist other law enforcement agencies with the recovery of "critically missing children," who have gone missing under circumstances that indicate an elevated risk to the child.

To get the USMS involved, they request the following:

1. The child must be entered into NCIC
2. There must be a request / approval from the entering law enforcement agency
3. Access to police reports, case notes and photos
4. Risk factors should be articulated
5. The agency's recovery plan
6. Intake case with NCMEC (recommended, not required)

To contact the US Marshal Service Missing Child Unit, agencies can email MissingChildUnit@usdoj.gov or contact their local USMS office, which can be found here: <https://www.usmarshals.gov/who-we-are/contact-us/district-office-contact-information>.

Violent Person File

The Violent Person File (VPF) was designed with officer safety in mind; allowing a person search query to alert law enforcement officers that an individual they are encountering may have the propensity for violence against law enforcement. To enter an individual into the violent person file, they must meet one of the four NCIC entry criteria.

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 his or her intent to commit an act of unlawful violence against a member of the law enforcement or criminal justice community.

The VPF file type is underutilized. In Wisconsin, there are over a thousand individuals who meet one of the three conviction criteria, yet Wisconsin agencies have made fewer than 200 entries.

Perhaps an individual does not have warrants out for their arrest, and they are not on Probation; but they do have a Criminal History. If an officer on a traffic stop requests a name be run, that criminal history won't automatically come back unless a Criminal History of the individual is queried. The Violent Person entry will come back on a name query and alert the officer to the person's propensity for violence before getting to the point of querying a criminal history.

Any agency encountering an individual who meets one of the listed criteria is permitted to enter the individual into the Violent Person File. It does not have to be the agency in which the convicted offense occurred. If a user runs a criminal history and sees any of the convictions listed from the criteria or if they have documentation of the threat that the individual made, that agency may enter a violent person record. It will be an internal agency decision as to whom in the agency gives permission to enter it (dispatchers locating it on a criminal history or officers prompting it after an interaction, etc.)

CIB recommends that agencies establish policies and procedures to ensure proper use of the VPF file type. These policies can address internal concerns about who is authorized to enter records and whether social media posts can be used for documenting threats.

According to the NCIC operating manual, the VPF should be used if an individual meets one of the four criteria and documentation is available. Agencies can enter individuals who meet the criteria even if a policy is not yet in place, provided proper documentation is acquired.

Example: Madison PD has an initial encounter with an individual and they find an out of state conviction on criminal history that meets one of the 3 conviction criteria, Madison PD can enter the person into the VPF. They would include the documentation from the criminal history in the case file for the Violent Person File entry.

The Violent Person file (VPF) does not permit officers to detain or arrest an individual based solely on the return of the violent person record.

VIOLENT PERSON RECORD

WARNING-A SUBJECT IN THIS RESPONSE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A VIOLENT OFFENDER OR A SERIOUS THREAT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. REVIEW THIS RESPONSE IN ITS ENTIRETY TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT. USE EXTREME CAUTION IN APPROACHING THIS INDIVIDUAL.

WARNING-THE SUBJECT IN THIS RECORD HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A VIOLENT OFFENDER. THE SUBJECT HAS A CRIMINAL HISTORY OF ASSAULTING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. USE CAUTION IN APPROACHING THIS INDIVIDUAL. **DO NOT ARREST OR DETAIN BASED SOLELY UPON THIS INFORMATION.**

Although some agencies may use an internal RMS to flag or track violent individuals, the use of this file type would allow for officers all over the country, who do not share an RMS, to be made aware of the safety issues involved with violent individuals. The retention period for this file type is indefinite.

Repository for Individuals of Special Concern (RISC)

RISC is a rapid search of fingerprint records to quickly assess threat level of any subject encountered during law enforcement activities. Agencies must procure their own Mobile ID devices and coordinate with the Crime Information Bureau (CIB) to use it. As of December 2024, there are 11 agencies confirmed to be currently utilizing RISC in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin requires just two fingerprints (specifically right and left index fingers). Responses include population from the following files:

- Wanted Persons (including Immigration Violator File),
- National Sexual Offender Registry
- Threat Screening Center Subjects
- National Security Information Subjects
- Violent Person File (in the future)

Current RISC responses include Red/Yellow/Green flags, the category of hit, the Master Name, the Universal Control Number (UCN, AKA FBI #), and limited NCIC information with the ability to request rap sheets and photos.

The colored flags indicate the probability of the individual being a potential threat based on the responses received from the previously mentioned file types. The flag probability levels are as follows:

RED = Highly probable candidate

YELLOW = Possible candidate

GREEN = No candidate in the RISC

Commitments and Warrant Categories

TIME and Tech training staff frequently receive questions from agencies about appropriate categories for warrant entry. We highly recommended that you consult with the prosecuting attorney and/or courts to get clarification on any questions you have regarding warrant categorization. There is also a flow chart in the Advanced Handout that provides guidance for which category a warrant should be entered with. There remains some confusion as to how to handle commitments for failure to pay situations.

If the action is stemming from a criminal conviction, the categorization should be based upon the classification of the specific charge the defendant was convicted of, not the original charged offense.

Warrant categorization should be based upon the felony/misdemeanor classification of the conviction, regardless as to the final penalty imposed. For example, if the underlying case was charged as a felony, the defendant was convicted on a felony, but the court ordered one day jail, or a fine, it should still be categorized as a Felony Warrant.

In another hypothetical, say the original charged offense was a felony, but the defendant was convicted on only a misdemeanor, and the court sentenced the defendant to 9 months jail, it should be categorized as a Non-Felony State Law Violation.

For non-criminal convictions, those would be entered as Civil Process Non-Criminal State Law.

Mobile Device Query

Wisconsin recently built the functionality to use the Mobile Device Query through Nlets. This will be useful to agencies when encountering phones and other mobile devices during an investigation. This query is available in Portal XL, form 0182 – Mobile Device Query, which is located in the folder “NLETS/NCIC Special Messages”.

The query is performed by running the IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identification) number. The IMEI is a unique 14-digit identifier assigned by the device manufacturer. This is similar to a VIN for a vehicle. The IMEI can be found in the settings of the mobile device or obtained from the carrier associated to the device. You will also need to enter a three-character purpose code. The purpose codes are listed below. There is also an optional field for including the originating agency case number.

CNL – County lines related search

CRP – Crime report pre-check

FND – Device that was found
FOR – Forensic Examination
FUR – Further investigation
INT – Intelligence gathering
PRO – Property office
PRP – Prisoner property
STS – Stop and search
TRA – Training
WAR – Search Warrant

The transaction uses the Recipero National Mobile Property Register (NMPR) service, which is made available to Nlets to aid in law enforcement activities that involve mobile devices. The results of the query will show if a device was entered stolen. It will also show any queries that were previously conducted for the same device. This may lead to further investigative information for agencies, and lead to who the device was previously associated with. Below is an example of a response to a query by mobile phone IMEI.

```
MDR.NL0000000
16:40 05/06/2022 02830
16:40 05/06/2022 00001 AZNLETS20
*MDQEXAMPL1
TXT
*** MOBILE DEVICE QUERY DATA ***
DEVICE IMEI: 629328085231522
PURPOSE CODE: INT
ACTIVITY IDENTIFICATION: CASE 1234567879

*** MOBILE DEVICE RESPONSE DATA ***
----- MOBILE DEVICE RESPONSE -----
SEARCHED IMEI: 629328085231522
ACTIVITY IDENTIFICATION: TEST FULL MODEL
VALID IMEI: FALSE

----- SUMMARY -----
PROTECTED BY RECIPERO ASSET WATCH: FALSE
MOBILE NETWORK BLOCK EXISTS: FALSE
POLICE CRIME REPORT EXISTS: FALSE
POLICE FOUND REPORT EXISTS: FALSE
INFORMATION REPORT EXISTS: FALSE
INSURANCE CLAIM EXISTS: FALSE
POLICE LOST REPORT EXISTS: FALSE
REGISTERED ON RECIPERO IMMOBILISE: FALSE
SEARCH HISTORY ON RECIPERO SYSTEMS: recipero-nmpr

----- SEARCH RESULTS -----

---- RESULT 1 ----
SEARCH REASON CODE: intelligence
SEARCH REASON TEXT: intelligence
DATE OF EVENT: 2022-05-13T18:20:19Z
DATE ADDED TO RECIPERO SYSTEM: 2022-05-13T18:20:19Z
RECIPERO SYSTEM EVENT SOURCE: The NMPR (Police Interest)
EVENT HISTORY TYPE: search
FULL IDENTIFIER MATCHED: 629328085231522
AGENCY NAME: Nlets
```


ASSOCIATED COUNTRY: UK

---- RESULT 2 ----

SEARCH REASON CODE: intelligence

SEARCH REASON TEXT: intelligence

DATE OF EVENT: 2022-05-13T18:14:01Z

DATE ADDED TO RECIPERO SYSTEM: 2022-05-13T18:14:01Z

RECIPERO SYSTEM EVENT SOURCE: The NMPR (Police Interest)

EVENT HISTORY TYPE: search

FULL IDENTIFIER MATCHED: 629328085231522

AGENCY NAME: Nlets

ASSOCIATED COUNTRY: UK

Additional examples can be found in the Nlets User Guide, located on the Nlets website <https://service.nlets.org/>. Any questions about the query can be directed to cibtrain@doj.state.wi.us.

Special Plate Queries

With all the different license plate types that the WI DMV issues, it can be a struggle to properly query them via the TIME System. You may not know what plate type to run, or which characters on the plate should be included.

Below are just a few examples of special plates that WI DMV issues. The two letters at the end of the plate must be included to get a return via the TIME System. These three plates should be queried with the plate type code of CV. If you are not sure what plate type to query, it can be left blank, you can check the Vehicle Type HELP Files in Portal XL, or you can refer to the License Plate Type Code Appendix. The License Plate Type Code Appendix is included in Basic, Advanced and Validation training handouts.



DOT Responses Including Fuel Types

TIME System users can now see fuel types on vehicle registration responses from DOT. There are two main reasons for this change. The first reason is responder safety. In an instance where there is a vehicle crash, responders can see the fuel type on the return and then determine how to approach the situation (in case of fire/explosions/fumes, etc.) The second reason is that Wisconsin law now requires electric and hybrid vehicles to display an EV sticker. If an officer were to encounter someone driving a vehicle without a sticker displayed, they can properly inform, warn or cite them for not displaying the sticker.

The following are potential fuel types that users will see on DOT responses:

- Gas Hybrid
- Convertible
- Diesel
- Electric
- Ethanol fuel
- H Fuel Cell
- LNG
- Methanol Gas
- Comp Nat Gas
- Propane
- Unknown
- Gas and Oil Mix
- Diesel Hybrid

This change has not taken place for MACHBOT yet. It will be seen in eTIME, Portal XL or other interface responses. Below is an example of a response:

/0173 C173 A87A88E5COOKSM284 WI013015Y
DOT 258 32 08/21/24 09:44 01 OF 01
INP Input Request:
INP1 Plate only: 1205 08/21/2024 09.44 AM CT
INP2 Response 4 of 6

PLT Plate Information:
PLT1 NBR: 1205 / Type: SOV - STATE OWNED

REG Registration Information:
REG1 Type: GOVERNMENT / Last Updated: 10/11/2004 at 09:00 AM
REG3 Period: NON EXPIRING / Expires: NON-EXP

OWN Owner Detail:
OWN1 1st: WI DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
OWN3a 1704 S PARK ST
OWN3c PO Box 7880
OWN3d MADISON WI 53713-1212

VEH Vehicle Information:
WARN Data displayed may be incomplete.
VEH2 4TESTRECORD / No Data Found
VEH3 Year: 1940 / Make: CHEVROLET
VEH4 Model: No Data Found / Style: No Data Found
VEH10 Fuel Type: Gas

TTL Title Information:
TTL1 Title Number: 98005630108

Vehicle Registration

VEHICLE WARNING: DATA MAY BE INCOMPLETE.



1940 Chevrolet

Fuel Type : Gas

VIN 4TESTRECORD Title # 98005630108

Owner(s) Wi Department Of Administration



1205 State Owned

Non Expiring



Owner(s):

Wi Department Of Administration

1704 S Park St

Madison, WI 53713-1212

Vehicle Classification Update

Is it a vehicle or an article? After consulting with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), our department is implementing changes to our vehicle classification policy. Effective immediately, the definition of “vehicles” will no longer include items such as electric scooters, mobility devices, and other similar motor-powered devices. This adjustment aims to ensure our records are in alignment with NCIC standards.

The decision follows a thorough review of the NCIC’s updated guidelines, which emphasize the importance of precise categorization for law enforcement and public safety purposes. By excluding these items from the vehicle category, we can enhance the accuracy of records.

Agencies that come across any vehicle entries for electric scooters, mobility devices and other similar motor-powered devices during validation or any other time should cancel the vehicle entry and re-enter the item as an article.

Please contact CIB training staff if you have any questions.