



KANSAS DRIVER LICENSE PHOTOS AVAILABLE ON-LINE

Kansas driver license photos are now available through the KCJIS portal!

The Department of Revenue and the KBI working together have moved approximately 2.5 million active Kansas drivers license (and personal ID) photos to the KCJIS system. Each morning the new driver license photos issued across Kansas the day before are updated into the system. These photos are only available to criminal justice agencies, through the KCJIS Portal. The DMV estimates approximately 3% of the photos might be missing and another 1% could be in error.

Go to the KCJIS web portal. Click on "DL Photo Search" on the left-side menu box. After you have read and agreed to follow the rules, regulations, and laws regarding the right to view and use driver license photos by clicking on the acknowledgement on the bottom of the screen, a screen will then be displayed so that you may submit a DL number and select the purpose for which you are accessing the photo. If you are running the search for someone other than yourself, you can change the data in the "Search Conducted For" box.

The DL number, name, license type and date the photo was taken will appear. Click on the DL number listed and the photo will display. If the individual has more than one photo on file, all photos will be displayed. Hold the cursor on the photo and the date taken will appear. Double click on the photo and the photo will enlarge. Contact the KBI help desk (785-368-6382 or 6383) for assistance.

NOTE: All DL photo searches are logged per our agreement with DMV, and are subject to audit.

PORTAL 100 Will Replace Vendata Software!

This is great news for local agencies who use the Vendata software to access NCIC. The capabilities of the new software are more enhanced and much more "user friendly."

Since the bankruptcy of Paradigm4, the state has not maintained the web software used by many of the KCJIS users to access the Kansas message switch. PsPortals purchased the rights to the software and now owns the software. The KBI has signed a contract with PsPortals to upgrade the Enforcer 5.0 software and provide maintenance. Work will begin on the upgrade in June, with installation and implementation expected in September 2003. This is a very robust software, with the ability to receive notice of incoming messages. If your agency is interested in being a test site, please contact Vicky Harris at 785-296-8261 or via email at vicky.harris@kbi.state.ks.us.

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Kansas, New York and Wisconsin Partner with NLETS XML Standards

The National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) staff has recently submitted a grant totaling nearly 2 million dollars to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for Phase II of the AISLE project. The project is being undertaken to transition NLETS from legacy formats and transports to using the nationally adopted XML standards and Web Services. Kansas, New York and Wisconsin are the three states that have partnered with NLETS to pilot this phase of the project. NLETS should be notified of the grant award by late summer.

Fingerprint Card Submissions - Automated Responses!

The fingerprint identification responses from the KBI and the FBI are now in place and working. Every criminal and civil fingerprint card submitted - both livescan and mailed paper cards - will generate a response to submitting criminal justice agencies.

Responses to **criminal fingerprint card** submissions occur as follows:

- *Rejections of livescan submissions* will cause an e-mail to be sent to the submitting livescan device. The e-mail will describe the reason for rejection so that the record can be corrected and resubmitted. In the near future, a message will also be sent to the primary NCIC/NLETS terminal as a convenience for the submitting agency.

- *Preliminary identification of livescan submissions* by the Central Repository AFIS. When the Host AFIS at the KBI receives the livescan record and conducts the "lights out" search of the AFIS database, the outcome of that automated search is returned by message to the primary NCIC/NLETS terminal at the submitting agency. This message will indicate either that the search found no matching records in the AFIS database or it will return the top two candidate records with their AFIS matching scores.

- *State identification* of all (both manual and

livescan) fingerprint submissions to the Central Repository. When the KBI Identification Unit completes the identification process and assigns the KBI number to the submitted record, a message will be sent to the primary NCIC/NLETS terminal at the submitting agency. The message will identify the subject of the record and the KBI number assigned to the record.

- *Federal identification* by the FBI. When the FBI completes their identification process, a message will be sent to the primary NCIC/NLETS terminal at the submitting agency, providing the FBI number assigned. The KBI number will also be included for reference.

Responses to **civil fingerprint card** submissions will be as follows:

- *Rejections* of civil submissions will be mailed to the submitting agency via US Postal Service.

- *"No Record"* responses from the Kansas Central Repository AFIS will be sent in a message to the primary NCIC/NLETS terminal at the submitting agency.

- *State identification* by the Central Repository. When a Kansas record is identified, the rapsheet will be mailed to the submitting agency.

- *"No Record"* responses by the FBI will be sent directly to the submitting agency in an NCIC message with the header *\$.A.CFN*.

- *Federal identification* by the FBI. The KBI will obtain a printed rapsheet from III and mail it to the submitting agency.

MULTIPLE TACs

There has been a need by local agencies to be able to assign multiple TACs. In order to allow this it has taken a significant amount of programming, but is now available.

An agency is now able to assign up to three (3) TACs in the state's Customer Information System (CIS) was completed in May 2003. Instructions/training on use of this new functionality will be forthcoming in the upcoming weeks.

FHSU and WSU License Plates Issued

Washburn and Ft. Hays State University license plates are now being issued by the Department of Revenue. Registration checks can be made by using the collegiate format: **KANS.ZQZZ.LICENSE PLATE NBR.CL**

DATAMAXX UPGRADE

Datamaxx released its latest Kansas version of LINXX software (V3.5.0.17) in late April/early May. Most agencies have upgraded to the new version by now. The KBI help desk is not using the 2.81 version of the software and is no longer able to provide users with support for that old version. Should you experience any problems with the software upgrade, please contact the KBI help desk at 785-368-6382 or 368-6383 and open a ticket as soon as possible. If the problem is critical, Datamaxx may release a patch. Otherwise, the correction will be included in the next release.

Kansas Reports Electronically!!

In February 2003 the KBI hired two program consultants to assist local agencies with installing and training on the CJIS law program. This program (previously known as BSE) enables local agencies to report Kansas Arrest Reports and Kansas Offense reports electronically to the KBI.

There are currently **68 agencies** reporting electronically and that number is growing rapidly. If your agency is not currently reporting electronically, please call at 785-296-8242 in order to set up a consultant come on-site. There is no charge for the on-site assistance!



Integrated Court System (KICS)

OJA and the pilot district courts have completed testing the probation module of FullCourt. The FullCourt probation module is currently in use in the 1st Judicial District (Leavenworth and Atchison counties), 4th Judicial District (Anderson, Franklin, Coffey, and Osage county), 8th Judicial District (Geary county), 18th Judicial District (Sedgwick county), and 23rd Judicial District (Ellis county). OJA will offer training during the month of June to court services officers and district clerks on the probation module. The probation module update will be installed in the remaining counties currently using FullCourt; these include the 2nd, 6th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 21st, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, and 31st Judicial Districts. Future courts will receive the probation module as a part of the FullCourt program.



KHP KCJIS Web Page

*by Captain Ken Justice
Kansas Highway Patrol*

In March, the KHP CJIS Unit created a KCJIS web page on the Kansas Highway Patrol's public website. There are nearly 40 forms and agreements posted for your use, and we ask that you always go there to obtain them when needed. That way you can be assured you are using the most current version. We also post our KCJIS/NCIC Training Schedule (which we update frequently), as well as other training, audit, and contact information. Again, this is a public website, so you do not need a KCJIS token for access.

The URL address is:
www.kansashighwaypatrol.org/kcjis

What Backlog??

What's this picture? This WAS a backlog of Kansas Arrest and Offense reports. There were over 30 bankers boxes full of reports that had to be keyed!! The CDIC unit is now keying April 2003 data and will begin keying the May 2003 data by the end of this month. This means that in August, the unit will be keying on a daily basis.

The CDIC unit has been working extremely hard in order to get this backlog caught up and they are doing a great job. In addition, it is important to recognize the other two factors that are allowing this backlog to disappear. Those factors being the local law enforcement agency commitment to submit electronically, and the program consultants that are working on-site with local law enforcement.

This is great news for the KBI and for local law enforcement agencies. The KBI will be able to place up to date statistics on the web site for your convenience.

Printrak Livescan Support to End for LSS 2000

Printrak has announced their "end-of-sales" schedule for their LSS 2000 Livescan models. These are the livescan machines that many agencies have put in service over the past several years.

After January 30, 2005, Printrak will no longer guarantee the availability of repair parts for the LSS 2000. A spokesman for the company said that the component pieces of the UNIX platform and other parts of the system are increasingly difficult to obtain. Printrak has a stockpile of such parts, but projects that the stockpile may not last beyond that date.

This schedule does NOT mean that the LSS 2000 is obsolete on January 31, 2005. Printrak is willing to continue maintenance coverage of the LSS 2000 for as long as the owner agency desires to retain the livescan. However, availability of replacement parts will determine the ultimate life-span of the machine.

See "Livescan Purchase Contract" in this edition of the newsletter for a related story.

Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP)

There is a tool available to Kansas law enforcement agencies that could provide valuable assistance with the investigation of unsolved homicide and missing person cases.

The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP) is a Federal Bureau of Investigation computer program designed to collect and analyze crimes of violence, specifically murder. Cases examined by ViCAP include:

- solved or unsolved homicides or attempts, especially those that involve an abduction; are apparently random, motiveless, or sexually oriented; or are known or suspected to be part of a series;
- missing persons, where the circumstances indicate a strong possibility of foul play and the victim is still missing; and;
- unidentified dead bodies where the manner of death is known or suspected to be homicide.

Cases with or without an identified offender can be submitted to ViCAP by local law enforcement investigators for comparison and possible matching with solved and unsolved cases.

Any Kansas law enforcement agency can submit

a case to ViCAP by contacting the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. The KBI will provide a ViCAP form to the agency to be filled out by the investigator. The form collects information on the victim(s), suspect(s), crime scene and evidence. When returned to the KBI, the form will be entered into the state ViCAP database for comparison to all other cases within Kansas. The case will then be sent to the FBI for inclusion in the nationwide database.

Once a case is entered into the ViCAP database, it is compared continually against all other entries on the basis of certain aspects of the crime. The purpose of the program is to detect certain aspects of the cases and similar patterns, which will, in turn, allow ViCAP personnel to identify those crimes that may have been committed by the same offender. If patterns are found, law enforcement agencies involved will be notified.

When a pattern of criminal activity is discovered ViCAP can then assist law enforcement agencies by coordinating a multi-agency investigative conference. The multi-agency conference becomes especially important when the suspect or suspects have traveled throughout the country.

If you have a case you would like included in the KBI's ViCAP database and/or submitted to the FBI's database, contact KBI Crime Analyst Jeff Muckenthaler at 785-296-8243.

AFIS Connectivity in Kansas

Here is how the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) can work for law enforcement.

At noon a man is arrested by a local police department for possession of methamphetamine and clandestine laboratory paraphernalia. He is booked at the county jail. He has no identification and refuses to provide his name or other identifying information. His fingerprints are rolled on the jail's AFIS livescan device and the electronic record of arrest sent to the KBI. Fifteen minutes later the initial ("lights-out") state identification is received on the jail's NCIC/NLETS terminal, tentatively identifying the subject.

Forty-five minutes after that "lights-out" message, the KBI sends a second message verifying the subject's identity and providing his KBI num-

ber. Detectives assigned to the methamphetamine case request a criminal history record through their NCIC/NLETS terminal and print the rapsheet. From the rapsheet they obtained his arrest history and enough supporting information to assist application for a search warrant of his residence.

At 2 PM the jail receives the FBI's identification of the subject in a message that includes his FBI number. Detectives then request his national criminal history and determine through NCIC that he is a fugitive from another state. By evening the search warrant is executed, a methamphetamine laboratory is seized and the agency holding the warrant is notified of the man's arrest.

This example illustrates the successful implementation of a major milestone in the Kansas Criminal Justice Information System (KCJIS) project. The electronic movement of livescan fingerprint records from Kansas submitting agencies through the KBI's Central Repository to the national Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) is in place and operational.

With this connectivity, law enforcement agencies in Kansas can book an arrestee on livescan devices and send the fingerprints electronically to the KBI and on to the FBI in real time. Both the KBI and the FBI can now advise the law enforcement agency of the identity of the booked subject within hours of submission. And all of this data exchange occurs electronically.

Livescan records are sent electronically to the Kansas AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) host computers at the KBI. There the records are processed for identification of the subject by comparing the fingerprints against the state database of fingerprints maintained by the KBI. Once the identification is made, the arrest data is automatically added to the proper criminal history record (CCH) in the Kansas Central Repository and, if the offense requires reporting to the FBI a copy of the electronic record is automatically transmitted to the FBI via the IAFIS network.

For law enforcement agencies that do not have livescan devices, fingerprint cards mailed to the KBI are data-entered by KBI staff and the cards are scanned to obtain electronic images of the fingerprints. The resulting electronic record is then processed for identifi-

cation by the AFIS host system and, if the offense requires reporting to the FBI, a copy of the electronic record is transmitted to the FBI via the IAFIS network.

Response messages from the FBI are received by the KBI and the FBI number assigned to the record is added to the CCH. If the FBI rejects the submitted record because of data errors or unclassifiable fingerprints, the KBI staff will attempt to correct the errors and resubmit the record to IAFIS. If the error can't be corrected by the KBI, the rejection message and a copy of the submitted record will be mailed to the contributing agency for corrective action and resubmission. (Rejections of livescan submissions will be handled the same way, except that the rejection message is passed directly to the submitting agency.)

The full implementation of IAFIS includes notification messages to the submitting law enforcement agency providing the results of the identification process at both the state and federal level. *See the article entitled "Fingerprint Card Submission" on page 2.*

Triennial Audits

*by Sergeant Larry Warders
Kansas Highway Patrol*

The KHP CJIS Unit has adopted the FBI's audit cycle by converting to triennial audits from biennial audits beginning this year. Therefore, some agencies that were due to be audited in 2003 will not be audited until 2004, and some agencies that were not due to be audited until 2004 might be audited this year. This is to allow the auditors to put their schedules in some type of logical or correct alignment. Any agency TAC or agency head that has concerns or questions about their agency's scheduled audit should contact their KHP regional auditor.

Domestic Violence Reports

When submitting domestic violence reports local agencies need to make sure that the relationship portion of the report is filled out. If this field is not completed, the CDIC unit will have to return the report to make sure that it is complete. This delays the report being entered into the system.

Livescan Purchase Contract

The KBI is working with the Kansas Department of Administration's Division of Purchases to create an open state contract for the purchase of livescan devices.

The intention is to provide the means for any governmental agency in Kansas to purchase a livescan from a vendor whose product is pre-determined to be capable of proper operation within the KCJIS environment. The vendors with products available through such a contract would be those meeting the technical specifications and functional requirements for connecting to the Host AFIS at the Central Repository and with local agency Records Management Systems or Jail Management Systems. Since more than one vendor can be included in this contract, we would expect to see competitive pricing for the livescans and associated components.

Agencies using this contract would be certain of purchasing compliant livescan devices without the difficulty of crafting their own Request for Proposal or negotiating the prices and terms of purchase. Nevertheless, agencies purchasing livescan devices will not be obligated to procure through this contract.

Division of Purchases believes the contract can be issued in time for purchases during the 2nd Quarter of FY 2004 (that's October through December, 2003).

HAZMAT Endorsement

The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 includes a requirement that the federal government conduct a background check of every commercial truck driver who is authorized to carry hazardous materials (HAZMAT). This background check is currently the subject of some intense planning at the national level, and will soon become the subject of some intense implementation at the state level.

The issuance of the commercial driver's license (CDL) and the HAZMAT endorsement for the CDL is the responsibility of each state. That responsibility is not changed by the PATRIOT Act. However, the issuance of the HAZMAT endorsement will now require prior approval of the federal government. And that approval requires a criminal history record check.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has been tasked to conduct these record checks and to determine whether or not the HAZMAT endorsement is to be issued. That decision is to be sent to the state, which will issue or withhold the endorsement as directed by TSA.

Record checks of the national criminal history database for non-criminal justice purposes are governed by existing federal law that requires the checks be based on fingerprints rather than by name. TSA anticipates that,

nationwide, there will be more than a million fingerprint-based record checks initially, with possibly several hundred thousand additional checks each year.

The unresolved issues now are:

· **How will the fingerprinting be conducted?**

Will each state Department of Motor Vehicles be responsible for arranging fingerprint services? If so, what will be the role of local law enforcement agencies in providing fingerprint support? TSA has livescan equipment at some airports, but that will not satisfy the majority of HAZMAT applicants.

· **Will the fingerprints be processed at the state central repositories?** If TSA decides to require state processing (as is the case for almost all civil fingerprint submissions), then the collection and movement on to the FBI will significantly increase the workload at the KBI. If not, then TSA will have to create a system for collecting the fingerprints and sending them directly to the FBI. And, that would also mean that TSA would lose access to significant criminal history information maintained by the states but not by the FBI.

TSA is currently developing rules and procedures to meet their obligations to manage the HAZMAT program. Final decisions are expected soon.

LASO Training Update

The second training session for Local Agency Security Officers (LASO) was recently completed in Wichita. One more LASO class will be given this year and that class will be held in Topeka on November 4.

Every agency that has a direct IP connection to KCJIS and can access the full complement of KCJIS information (Access Level 4) must have someone designated as their LASO, and that person must attend one of the LASO training sessions. Any agency who has not yet had their designated LASO attend one of these training sessions, needs to do so yet this year, if at all possible. Any LASO who has already attended the training does not need to attend again.

The LASO training will mainly deal with computer security awareness and administrative aspects of security. It will also touch on some of the concepts of local and wide area networks. More information on this class can be found on the KHP KCJIS web page at www.kansashighwaypatrol.org/kcjis under "Training Class Descriptions".

If you are interested in attending the Topeka class and have not already registered, you can call the KHP CJIS Unit at 785-296-5981 or e-mail to rstrole@leo.gov

New Help Desk Supervisor

Todd Mendel, who has been an employee at the KBI since 1988, and in Communications since 1996, has been hired as the new Network Control Supervisor. Todd assumed this new position beginning May 19, 2003. In this position, Todd will oversee the 24 x 7 technical help desk operations that support the 7,000+ criminal justice users in the state of Kansas.

Missing Person located after FIVE years!!

On May 5, 1998, a subject was entered into NCIC by a Kansas law enforcement agency.

On April 28, 2003, a list of people who were listed as missing in NCIC longer than 1,000 days was requested by Judy Ashbaugh, Kansas Missing Persons Clearinghouse, from the Information Technology Division at the KBI. Nationwide operator license numbers (OLN) were run on all persons over 15 years of age. The nationwide check was also done on persons suspected of parental abduction, where enough information could be obtained from the NCIC missing person entry.

The inquiry on the above subject resulted in two possible hits. Although the hits did not appear to be on current OLN's, the information was forwarded to the Kansas law enforcement agency. Information was also sent suggesting they might try running his social security number through the Mid-states Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC). They are able to find out if a social security number has been used to obtain credit. After checking the SOC through MOCIC, the subject was located by the Mountain Home, Arkansas Police Department.

Missing Persons TIPS

When a missing person report is taken, double-check the spelling of the name and the date of birth. This is one of the most common errors the KBI Missing Person Unit finds. If a person has dyed their hair an unusual color, it is suggested the natural color be used in the NCIC entry, and the current color be placed in the MIS field. (If the color is blue or purple today, it could be orange or green tomorrow.)

The 2002 legislative session made a change in the Kansas Administrative Regulations. 10-20-2b was added to the regulations. It states: ***A missing person's report shall not be removed from NCIC based solely on age.*** Authorized by an implementing K.S.A. 75-712b, K.S.A. 75-712c, K.S.A. 75-712d; effective April 19, 2002.) Please take note of this change. This means a person

cannot be removed from NCIC just because that person is now over 17 years of age. When validating NCIC entries, the reporting party should be contacted for any additional information. If the person is still missing, run a nationwide operator license number check. Check schools for school records. If the NCIC missing person File Data Collection Guide has not been filled out, get it filled out, and the additional information entered as soon as possible. (The Guide may be obtained from the Kansas Highway Patrol Audit and Training Unit, or from the FBI-NCIC at 304 625-3000.) Check the person's SOC through the Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC) to see if the SOC has been used to obtain credit.

If you have any questions, or need contacts in other jurisdictions, please feel free to contact Judy Ashbaugh at the Kansas Bureau of Investigation Missing Persons Clearinghouse, 785 296-8244 or, e-mail: judy.ashbaugh@kbi.state.ks.us

Juvenile Justice Information System

With the upcoming completion of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), another important element of Juvenile Justice Reform will be on line to better serve juvenile offenders and those who oversee them.

"The JJIS is going to be an incredible tool," Randy Bowman, JJA Director of Community Programming, said. "It will give us capabilities that far surpass what we've been able to do so far."

In short, it has been far too easy and likely that the right hand has not known what the left hand was doing. Caseworkers in one district might have made decisions about programming, not realizing that the youth in question had previously been involved in the juvenile justice system in a different part of the state.

Planning for the four-phase project began shortly after the creation of the Juvenile Justice Authority in 1997. The programs have been in development for two years, and are scheduled to be completed and fully functional by July 1, 2003.

The first of the four phases, the Juvenile Justice Intake and Assessment Management System (JJIAMS) has been operational since January 2002. It replaced the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers' (JIACs) manual process of capturing and assembling information using paper. It creates a historical database of intake information that can be researched and reported on by county, judicial district, and statewide. Reported information can address the types of intakes that occur (law offense versus child in need of care), the number of intakes, intakes categorized by the juveniles' age or sex, etc. This data is

accessible to not only the JIAC but to any aspect of JJA which needs it. In addition, the Admissions/Classification/Evaluation system utilized by the state's four juvenile correctional facilities was automated.

Phase II of the project is the Community Agency Supervision Information Management System (CASIMS), an information-processing tool designed for ease of information access, data entry, and information viewing. It is in this database application that Community Supervision Officers will be able to record and track the juvenile's supervision. Information collected includes a supervision plan (based on the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) model), and contact made with and about the youth. It can also track services and interventions provided to youth, such as group and family counseling, drug therapy, remedial education, job readiness, youth and family mediation and mentoring programs.. Information will be available to communities and JJA Central Office.

"We'll now be able to follow a JO through any aspect of the JJA system he or she goes through," Bowman said.

Juvenile justice professionals will be able to access demographic information — where the youth has lived, past and current addresses, date of birth, etc. — as well as information about the youth's offenses and services and interventions which have been tried.

"This will eliminate a lot of redundancies," Bowman said. "When someone working in the field has contact with the juvenile, they no longer will have to ask for the basic demographic information. The information we have will populate the new screens, and data entry will be limited to changes and updates."

Phase III of the project incorporates several modules which will be used by the juvenile correctional facility staff and JJA Central Office. In addition to the existing admissions, classifications, and evaluations modules, additional modules addressing sentence calculation, disciplinary, program and treatments, contacts, movements, and release modules are being developed and implemented. Again, accessibility to the information is of key importance, in part because JOs are occasionally transferred from one JCF to another, and because the information is shared with communities when a JO is conditionally released.

The fourth and final phase of the project is a program known as the Juvenile Information File (JIF). This phase ties all of the applications together, allowing information to be shared between applications and to provide a central program that will present a composite of the juvenile's information through secure internet connection. Agencies and professionals associated with the JJA can use the JIF to query for information across all three applications. While the information included in the JIF is not all-inclusive, it does provide enough information

to direct a user to the more comprehensive information.

Another exciting aspect of the JJIS is that the JJA will now have a data warehouse for research purposes.

"We'll be able to query to find out how many JOs have a specific diagnosis," Bowman said. "We'll be able to find out how many youth have committed a specific crime. When we have this data, we can use it to make decisions about community-based programming."

Bowman explained that because researchers need data from multiple points of time in order to reach valid conclusions, it will be a few years before this potential is realized.

Team "ADAM"

Questions and Answers

(reprinted with permission from NCMEC)

1. What is "Team Adam?"

Named after Adam Walsh, the abducted and murdered son of John and Revé Walsh, Team Adam is a new resource for law enforcement provided by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC). Patterned in concept after the National Transportation Safety Board's system for sending trained specialists to the site of serious transportation incidents, Team Adam does the same thing in child abduction and serious child sexual victimization cases. It is an on-site response and support system that provides human and technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies.

2. Who are the specialists?

NCMEC has identified an initial team of twenty specialists who are on call to respond directly to the scene of these incidents. The specialists are chosen based on their expertise and, secondly, on their geographic home base to minimize response time and travel costs. Included in the initial team are former FBI agents, and retired officers from the New York Police Department, Los Angeles Police Department, Massachusetts State Police, Phoenix Police Department, and others. NCMEC provides intensive training to ensure that each specialist is prepared to perform the tasks required in a uniform and consistent manner.

3. How will these specialists work with investigating agencies?

The specialists work in full coordination with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. The specialists report to the agencies Command Center and determine the particular needs of the investigating agency. The specialists advise, assist and offer NCMEC's extensive human and technological resources including direct access to NCMEC's case management and case analysis system, lead analysis, and data mining services. If needed, NCMEC also equips the police department with computer and communications technology to enable rapid distribution of key information to other agencies and personnel.

They are prepared and authorized to provide additional assistance to the investigators, the victim's family, and the media, as appropriate.

4. How is "Team Adam" funded?

A generous grant of \$3 million dollars in initial funding was provided by the Michael and Susan Dell Foundation. Funding provided by the Michael and Susan

Dell Foundation will cover the start up expenses and the first few years of operational costs. Permanent funding is being developed from public and private sources.

5. Who will manage this program?

The program is managed by NCMEC's Missing Children's Division Director, a retired New York police captain with over 29 years experience in handling these cases. NCMEC's role focuses on providing assistance to the investigating law enforcement agencies, making sure that they have access to and use all of the human and technological resources available to assist in the case, and ensuring that every possible step is taken. This role supports the appropriate investigative role of the local, state or federal law enforcement agency.

6. Why is "Team Adam" necessary?

Time is the enemy in missing child cases. According to a study by the State of Washington's Office of the Attorney General, in 74% of child abduction-homicides the homicides occurred within the first three hours. Most offenders who sexually assault and murder children, do so repeatedly. Rapid capture and prosecution is the best possible remedy. Rapid response is the only factor that correlates directly to the live recovery of a child taken by non-family abductors. Every possible effort must be made to identify, capture, and permanently remove these criminals from society. With 18,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States, some agencies may not be familiar with all the available resources. Team Adam ensures a quick and thorough response to these cases, ensures that law enforcement knows of and has access to the best tools and latest technology, and greatly improves the odds of a successful recovery of the victim and prosecution of the assailant.

7. How will success be measured?

The number of missing child and child sexual exploitation cases solved measures the success of this program, as well as the number of offenders apprehended. Additional metrics will detail the services provided to the investigating law enforcement agency and the victim's family by the specialist. Technical and support assistance provided by NCMEC will also be reported.

Each case is critiqued upon conclusion to determine the effectiveness of the program and to identify areas of improvement. Once activity is completed, feedback on the specialist's performance is solicited from the law enforcement agency and the family of the victim child to provide further measurement of success and oversight.

Interstate Identification Index

As of June 1st, the Kansas Central Repository "owned" a total of 13,254 criminal history records within the Interstate Identification Index (Triple I) system. The FBI retained ownership of another 437,287 records of Kansas arrests/dispositions.

The significance of these statistics is the progress we have made in taking responsibility for maintaining and releasing Kansas criminal histories as a full member of the national Triple I family. Each of those 13,254 records is available for automated, electronic release by the Kansas Central Repository to any authorized criminal justice agency in the nation.

If you have submitted a Triple I request for a criminal history record and that record is one of those 13,254, your request is answered by the Kansas Central Repository. And we're pretty sure you're getting more Kansas information in the Kansas response than is available for that record at the FBI.

Future plans call for a full comparison of the other 437,287 records to determine if the Kansas Central Repository record is equal to or better than the FBI's record. For those that are, Kansas will take ownership. We hope to accomplish this comparison within this calendar year.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q – I was just appointed Chief of Police in my city (well, actually it's a town). Until that appointment, I was employed full-time as a Deputy Sheriff for the county. The City Clerk has told me I have to be fingerprinted so that the KBI can do a record check and certify that I am qualified to attend the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center. Because I already attended KLETC when I was hired as a Deputy, do I need to go through the process of the fingerprint-based record check?

A. Yes. K.S.A. 12-1,120 requires that, before assuming the office of chief of police, you must undergo a fingerprint-based record check to determine if you are qualified for admission to KLETC. K.S.A. 74-5605 lists the specific offenses that disqualify admission. Because the statutes do not include conditions under which that record check may be waived, and because a criminal record might have been created after that original attendance at KLETC, the City Clerk is correct in requiring your fingerprints be submitted. *(continued on page 10)*

Q - Can I put more than one Transaction Number on a fingerprint card?

A - No, a fingerprint card should only have one Transaction Number.

Q - But what if the charges on the card are for different cases?

A - Note the different court case numbers on the fingerprint card and also on the Kansas Disposition

Report (KDR), but only put one Transaction Number per card.

Q - What if the different cases go to different courts (municipal court and district court)? Shouldn't I put two Transaction Numbers on the fingerprint card so each court will get their own Kansas Disposition Report?

A - No, you still can only put one Transaction Number on the fingerprint card. You can send the KDR with the pre-printed Transaction Number to one court and use an unnumbered KDR for the other court. Hand write the same Transaction Number that is on the numbered KDR onto the unnumbered KDR. That way the Central Repository can tie both KDR to the same fingerprint card.

Q - Why do I need to write the Transaction Number on the card?

A - This is how we connect the court disposition to the arrest. If you do not include the Transaction Number on the fingerprint card, the KBI may not be able to put the arrest, prosecution and court disposition together in the subject's record.

Q - Can I leave off the first 6 numbers of the Transaction Number when I write it on the fingerprint card to save time?

A - No, the number might be mistaken for a local case number or a miscellaneous number. Please write the entire Transaction Number on the fingerprint card.

Q - At our jail we book and fingerprint prisoners entering confinement after court sentencing. Should we submit arrest fingerprint cards to the KBI?

A - No. Not as arrest fingerprint cards. Because the agency that originally arrested and booked the subject has provided arrest fingerprint cards to the KBI and the information has been entered into the subject's criminal history record. If you sent the same information, there would probably be two entries in the subject's record for the same event. But you CAN send the fingerprint cards if you clearly mark them as "Custody" and include the details of the sentence to confinement.

That will cue the Central Repository to add the data into the subject's custody record.

Q - What exactly is a "chigger"? Over the years I've gotten lots of chigger bites, but I've never seen the culprit.

A - A chigger (*Trombicula alfreddugesi*) is a mite, not an insect. They are arachnids and part of the same family as spiders, scorpions and ticks. Chigger mites are about 1/20 inch long, usually bright red, have hairy bodies, and travel rapidly. The adult mite does not feed on humans, but the larval (immature) chigger does. Larvae are orange, yellow or light red, have three pairs of legs and are about 1/150 to 1/120 inch in diameter. Chigger larvae do not burrow into the skin, but insert their mouthparts in a skin pore or hair follicle, pierce the skin and feed on skin cells. Their bites produce small, reddish welts on the skin accompanied by intense itching. After a larva is fully fed (in about four days), it drops from the host, leaving a red welt with a white, hard central area on the skin that itches severely and may later develop into dermatitis. Any welts, swelling, itching, or fever will usually develop three to six hours after exposure and may continue a week or longer. Now you know your enemy.



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