



KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

KCJIS Newsletter

Volume 8: Issue 3; July 2006

Legislative Changes to Offender Registration

Jane Nohr, General Counsel
Kansas Bureau of Investigation



The Kansas Legislature has recently enacted several important changes concerning the registration of sexual or violent offenders under the Kansas Offender Registration Act. *Senate Bill 506* became effective law as of June 1, 2006 and contains the following changes pertaining to registered offenders.

Registered offenders must now report in person to the sheriff twice per year to update registration information and pay \$20 each time to defray costs. It is now required that new photographs be taken on each of these visits in addition to updating other information, and updated registration information (including the new photos) is to be forwarded to the KBI. To spread the work out over the year, each offender is required to come in during the month of his/her birthday and again on the sixth month after that. The sheriff can determine the appropriate days and times for an offender to report.

In addition to the registration changes, there are changes clarifying those who need to register. Anyone convicted of a person felony on or after July 1, 2006 in which the court finds on the record that a deadly weapon was used in the commission of the crime must now register. Registration is also required for the conviction of Aggravated Trafficking.

Registered offenders must annually renew their Kansas driver's license or state issued identification card indicating that they are a registered offender. Current driver's licenses or identification cards held by offenders as of July 1, 2006 shall remain valid until the person's next birthday. The new driver's license and offender identification cards must be renewed every year on the offender's date of birth.

Sheriffs are required to advise offenders of their responsibility to obtain these new identification cards, but that they may have to wait until further notice until they are available.

In order to address concerns that arose in a recent Kansas Supreme Court decision, K.S.A. 22-4904(b) was amended to require that any address change must be reported, by the offender in writing to the law enforcement agency where the offender last registered - not to the KBI as was required previously. Please forward a copy of all such address change letters to the KBI to ensure that subsequent 90 day verification letters are sent to the proper address.

As of June 1, 2006, mandatory registration for juveniles will occur only in cases where the juvenile is adjudicated of a sexually violent crime (as defined in K.S.A. 22-4902(c)) AND the sexually violent crime is an off-grid felony or a severity level 1 felony. However, since the new "off-grid" sexually violent crimes created by Jessica's Law only apply to offenders who are 18 or over, in reality there will be no off-grid crimes in regards to juveniles. Therefore, the only two crimes which are

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considered to be severity level 1 sexually violent felonies are: Rape (K.S.A. 21-3502(a)(1) or (a)(2)) and Aggravated Criminal Sodomy (K.S.A. 21-3506). For those two crimes, the length of registration is 5 years or until the juvenile is 18 years of age, whichever is longer.

In cases where a juvenile is adjudicated for a sexually violent crime (as defined in K.S.A. 22-4902(c)) and the sexually violent crime is NOT an off-grid or level 1 felony, the court may choose one of three options:

- 1) Require registration for 5 years or until 18 years of age.
- 2) NOT require registration if, on the record, the court finds substantial and compelling reasons not to require registration.
- 3) Require registration, but the registration is restricted and NOT open to the public.

If registration is restricted, the juvenile has the duty to provide a copy of the court order to the sheriff at the time of registration. A copy of this court order must be forwarded to the KBI.

Jessica's Law has substantially increased the penalty for a violation of Failure to Register. Effective July 1, 2006, the penalty will be a **LEVEL 5 PERSON FELONY**. In addition, there will be a new violation every 31 days if the offense continues.

The KBI is in the process of updating the current registration form to include the above mentioned amendments. We will distribute new forms to your agency as soon as they are available.



Q: *Have any changes been made regarding lifetime offender registration?*

A: Yes. Lifetime registration is now required for the following crimes if the victim is less than 14 years of age:

Aggravated Trafficking	K.S.A. 21-3447
Aggravated Indecent Liberties	K.S.A. 21-3504(a)(3)
Aggravated Criminal Sodomy	K.S.A. 21-3506(a)(2)
Promoting Prostitution	K.S.A. 21-3513
Sexual Exploitation of a Child	K.S.A. 21-3516(a)(5) or K.S.A. 21-3516(a)(6)

Q: *Must a registered offender obtain a driver's license or ID card if they do not currently have one?*

A: The statute only requires the registered offender to renew their license or ID card. The statute does not require every offender to get a DL or ID card indicating they are a registered offender. So, if the registered offender never has had a DL or ID card, they are not required to now obtain one.

Q: *Are Dual Registrants required to visit the sheriff twice a year or pay the fees outlined in SB 506 in the county they work?*

A: No. K.S.A. 22-4904 (d), as outlined in Senate Bill 506, only applies to registered offenders who live or reside in that county.



Kansas Amber Plan

Linda Durand, Legal Assistant
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

In 1996 nine-year-old Amber Hagerman was abducted and murdered in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The area's Association of Radio Managers and the region's law enforcement agencies reacted by developing a program to promptly distribute information when a child is abducted. They called the program the AMBER Plan in her memory.

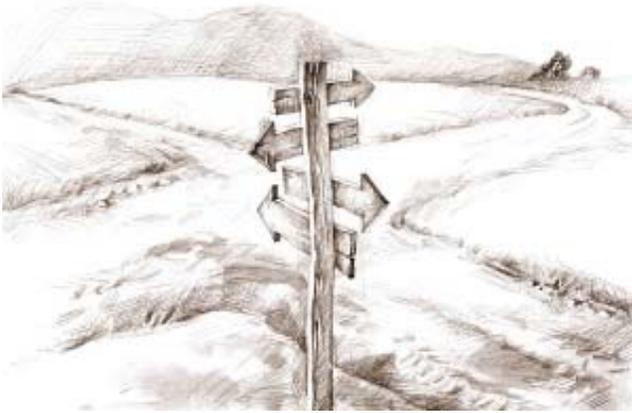
Since the implementation of the Kansas AMBER Plan in 2002, there have been seven Kansas alerts; unfortunately, the most recent Independence, Kansas alert was our first hoax. To date, all six of the legitimate alerts in Kansas have resulted in the successful return of the child. Alerts must meet the following criteria:

- Is this believed to be a child abduction?
- Is the child 17 years of age or younger or an individual with a mental or physical disability?
- Is there reason to believe that the victim is in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death?
- Is there sufficient descriptive information for the public to help locate the child and/or suspect?

In addition to a full alert, we have secondary alerts, where we notify the news media and let them make the determination whether or not to distribute the information. An example of this would be the baby that was taken from its mother's womb in Missouri. At the time of the crime, there was no description of the baby, the suspect, vehicle, and no reason to believe the baby would be found in Kansas (other than we are a border state). So, the information was sent as a secondary alert.

The AG's Task Force has provided training throughout the state to law enforcement agencies and broadcasters. Last year, in addition to regional training provided, training CDs or videos along with dispatch posters and wallet cards were mailed to all sheriff officers and police officers in the state.

The web site to sign up to receive Kansas AMBER alert information is www.ksamber.org. Go to the right hand top under "join" and then you can sign up for emails and/or wireless notification. (Depending on your carrier, there may be a charge to receive wireless alerts). During an alert, the web site will updated every 15 minutes.



KIBRS Reporting Change: Mandatory Location of Offense

Dawn Hefton, Program Consultant I
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Effective July 1st, if a Kansas Standard Offense Report is submitted missing the location of offense, the agency will receive a notice from the IBR Section for the information to be submitted.

Offense location addresses should be formatted as follows: house/building number, direction, street name, street type, secondary directional (if applicable), occupancy code (if applicable), occupancy number (if applicable), city, state and zip code.

If an offense occurs on a city street, including intersections, the address for the nearest structure should be used. It can be determined that the offense did not actually occur at the residence/business by the premise code.

For offenses occurring on interstates or state highways the offense location should be formatted as follows: direction of travel, interstate/highway number, nearest mile marker, city, state and zip code.

For offenses occurring in State Parks, the offense location should be as specific as possible to include the campground name, loop number and campsite or bath house number if applicable. For offenses in the State Park that do not occur within a campground, the name of the road, spillway, dam, etc. should be used. At the minimum, the name of the State Park, city, state and zip code should be included.

For offenses that occur on a county road, the 911 address of the nearest structure should be used. In the event there are no structures in that mile section, the intersection of the nearest cross road should be used. For example, an offense occurs on 150th RD ¼ mile east of Grant RD, the offense location should be reported as 150th and Grant RD, city, state and zip code.

For offenses that occur in a field/pasture, if the field or pasture is connected to a residence/structure, that address should be reported. The premise code will show the offense occurred in the field. If the field/pasture is not connected to a residence/structure, the offense location should be reported using the nearest intersection, including city, state and zip code. For example, if an offense occurs in a pasture that sits on the edge of Mr. Brown's house, the location of offense should be reported as Mr. Brown's address.

If an offense occurs in a cemetery associated with an office/structure, the 911 address for that structure should be used. For an offense in a cemetery not associated with a structure, the nearest intersection, including city, state and zip code should be used.

If you have any questions or a scenario that is not addressed here, please contact Janell Zeiler, State Program Manager (785) 296-8279 or Bill Reid, Research Analyst (785) 296-8242.



STATUTE FILE RELEASE

Barbie Berggren, PSA II
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

The 2006 Legislature was very busy passing new legislation and creating new criminal offenses. They were so busy, in fact, that the Revisor of Statutes office has advised that the actual K.S.A. cites with chapter, section, etc., will not be available until late July at the earliest. A large majority of the new criminal offenses will become effective as of 7-1-06 which opens the possibility for individuals to violate those offenses as of that date. This situation demands that the KBI resort to a method to identify those offenses temporarily with the 2006 Session Laws in order to release the Statute File as soon as possible.

The KBI will be using Session Laws this year to refer to new legislation defining new criminal offenses. The Session Laws will eventually be replaced by the actual K.S.A. cites when they are formally received, but these Session Law entries will be retained in the Statute File with the Status Code of "S" to support audit and tracking of historical records. The Statute File will be released a second time as soon as those K.S.A. cites are entered. The first release of the Statute File will occur in July and the file will be available on the secure website at around the same time. The second release is anticipated for August or September 2006, also available on the website.

Some pieces of legislation have an implementation date that is delayed until January 1, 2007. The criminal offenses included in the Concealed Carry Handgun (SB 418 and HB 2118), Juvenile Offender Code (SB 261) and Child in Need of Care Code (HB 2352) will be effective on January 1, 2007. This requires a third release of the Statute File which will occur during late December 2006 and will specifically address these issues along with any others brought to the attention and approval of the KBI.

If you have any questions, please email records@kbi.state.ks.us and the KBI will respond.



The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Chief Executive Officer Seminar

Judy Ashbaugh, Administrative Specialist
Missing Persons Clearinghouse
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

NCMEC was established by Congress in 1984 through the Missing Children's Act. It is a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit organization that combines both federal funding and private sector funding to carry out its mission of finding missing children, combating child sexual exploitation, and child victimization prevention education. NCMEC provides assistance to the 18,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States and, as necessary, collaborates with many others abroad.

In order to provide law enforcement with better strategies and policies for missing children, NCMEC has developed a seminar for Police Chief and Sheriffs. Since the dedication of the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center in 1997, more than 3,000 chiefs and sheriffs have been trained.

Program highlights include an overview of the missing child problem, strategies for addressing the problem including sample policies and practices for CEOs and other subject matter specific to the topic. Up to 16 hours of training credit is given through the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center. The program is typically delivered Sunday and Monday at NCMEC's Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center (JRLETC) in Alexandria, Virginia.

Training, training materials, airfare, and single-occupancy lodging costs are covered while attending class. Continental breakfasts and buffet lunches are provided for the days of training. For questions or registration information please contact the NCMEC Training Division at 703-837-6348 or via E-mail at JRLETC@ncmec.org. The dates available at this time are August 13-14, 2006, Sept. 17-18, 2006, November 19-20, 2006, January 28-29, 2007, and February 11-12, 2007.

Personnel Changes at the KBI

When Kirk Thompson was promoted to Associate Director this spring, his move to his new position left the Information Services Division (ISD) without an Assistant Director. Special Agent in Charge Dave Sim was promoted into that assistant directorship. That promotion opened the SAC position in the Criminal History Records Section of ISD. Senior Special Agent David Hutchings was promoted to SAC and is now serving as the second-in-command of the ISD.

Now that the dominoes have stopped falling, here's the contact information for the three involved:

Associate Director Kirk Thompson
(785) 296-8206
kirk.thompson@kbi.state.ks.us

Assistant Director David G. Sim
(785) 296-8265
dsim@kbi.state.ks.us

Special Agent in Charge David Hutchings
(785) 296-8233
david.hutchings@kbi.state.ks.us



KIBRS Gateway Testing Agencies!!!



We currently have almost 50 agencies submitting test data for gateway certification. Please make certain you have contacted Dawn Hefton at 785-296-8278 each time you send test data. Please include the date submitted as well as the range of incident dates submitted. This will help expedite the quality assurance checks for your agency.



LOCATER Program

Vicky Harris, PSE II
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has a web-based computer program that provides law enforcement with the tools and technology needed to rapidly broadcast missing-child images and information. Through a Congressional mandate and U.S. Department of Justice grant, the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children is able to offer specific tools at no charge to any law-enforcement agency whose responsibilities include investigating cases of missing or abducted children. The LOCATER Program is used in more than 4,500 law-enforcement agencies across the United States.

Other Features

The LOCATER program is not limited to missing-children posters. Take a look at some of the other poster types and a few of the features LOCATER has to offer:

- Other Poster Types: Missing Adults, Crime Alerts, Wanted, AMBER and more...
- Ability to create posters in English, French, and Spanish
- Spell check feature
- Free WebMail account to send/receive posters
- Searchable database to save and retrieve cases
- Customizable options: Add department logo, patch, or image to poster

For more information, visit their web site at <http://www.locaterposters.org>.

Central Message Switch (CMS)

End-User Software Replacement Status

Vicky Harris, PSE II
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

A users' committee has been formed to aid in the selection of end-user software that will replace the current state-supported softwares, Linxx2010 and Portal 100. Members of this committee are: Mike Henning, Jefferson County Communications; Jana Best, Wichita Police Department Records; Bill Beasley, Shawnee County Court Services; Judy Miller, Topeka Police Department Records; Kim Ragan, Shawnee County Communications; Sharon Hoffman, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office; Daina Wyckoff, Wichita Police Department, SPIDER; Don Gruver,

Harvey County Communications; Bob Eckhart, Kansas Highway Patrol, and Chairperson, Vicky Harris, KBI.

On June 15 and 16, representatives from Balance Wheel Technologies Incorporated, Datamaxx, PsPortals and Diverse Computing Incorporated each provided a two-hour presentation on their company and software product to the committee members, and allowed the committee an opportunity to ask questions prior to the release of a request for proposal (RFP) to obtain this new software. The KBI is now working on a draft RFP for review by and input from the committee members, after which we expect to release the RFP in July. Vendors who then bid on the RFP will be invited to demonstrate their software product for the committee.

All users of the Linxx2010 and Portal 100 products will be required to migrate and use the replacement software by June, 2007.



Tammy Sisk, PSAII
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

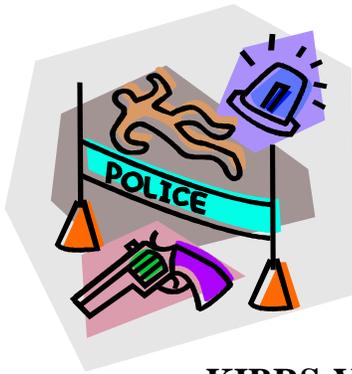
Law Enforcement Online (LEO) provides the law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety communities a secure "anytime and anywhere" national and international method of electronic communication, education, and information sharing. The LEO system provides a state of the art secure common communications link to all levels of law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety by supporting broad, immediate dissemination and exchange of information. LEO is accessed through the Internet.

The Law Enforcement Online (LEO) network system is only available to persons duly employed by a law enforcement, criminal justice or public safety agency and whose position requires secure communication with other agencies.

Law Enforcement Online (LEO) has moved to a new access solution which **no longer requires the use of special software** on your computer! Users may access the LEO website from their computer via their regular internet service provider.

For people interested in obtaining a LEO account they should email agmu@leo.gov for the application. After completing and returning the LEO application, they will receive their LEO username and password in approximately three weeks.

If you already have a LEO account you don't need to do anything except follow the instructions attached to access LEO the new way. If you previously had a LEO account but do not remember your Username and/or Password, contact the LEO Helpdesk at 1-888-334-4536 to have your password reset.



KIBRS Views

Bill Reid, Reserach Analyst II
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Don't forget about this very valuable investigative tool available to Kansas law enforcement agencies. KIBRS Views allows the user to search the data harvested from Kansas Standard Offense and Kansas Standard Arrest reports. It is designed to allow the user to conduct this search based on offense data, property data, location of incident, and Victim/Suspect data.

This program gives an added purpose to the data submitted and makes it more useful to the submitting agencies. Now in addition to the statistics necessary to acquire grants and access the allocation of resources, KIBRS Views will allow you to discover incidents with similar characteristics which have occurred throughout the State of Kansas.

We are continually working on ways to improve the method with which this information is dispensed. You can help us make this tool more valuable and user-friendly by:

- ◆ Giving feedback on what you like and dislike regarding the content, layout, and ease of the KIBRS Views program.
- ◆ Send testimonials to IBR section regarding success stories your agency has had using this program.
- ◆ Work within your agency to ensure the data being submitted is as accurate and complete as possible in order to make the data returned to law enforcement meaningful and precise.

Any questions, testimonials or suggestions regarding the KIBRS Views program should be directed to Bill Reid, Research Analyst, at bill.reid@kbi.state.ks.us or phone 785-296-8242.

KIBRS Online Statistical Reports

Bill Reid, Research Analyst II
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

The 2005 Crime Index report is now available online at: <http://www.accesskansas.org/kbi/>. Use the statistics link on the left side of the page to navigate to the desired page.

Reports for Adult and Juvenile Arrests should also be posted to this site in mid-August.



Domestic Violence Reporting

Bill Reid, Research Analyst II
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Please keep in mind the following guidelines when reporting a domestic violence case.

- Make certain if the incident was flagged as domestic the subsequent arrest report is also flagged as domestic. Failure to do this will incorrectly show a much lower DV arrest rate for your agency and give the impression that domestic violence is not taken seriously.
- Even though you submit a KSOR with the offense of domestic battery, the Incident Activity section must also be flagged as "domestic".
- Many agencies are not flagging cases as domestic even though the crime and relationship indicate it should be. This is particularly common with boyfriend/girlfriend relationships and ex-spouse relationships. Please take the time to make sure these are flagged appropriately.

In the coming months, agencies can expect contact from the IBR section in an effort to have the agencies correct these errors and re-submit the cases.



Kansas Criminal Justice Legislation Summaries

Kyle Smith, Deputy Director
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

This legislative session was a very busy session and, generally, a very good session for public safety. Please review the actual text of the bills as the summaries are designed merely to explain the main topics, not give all the details. Copies of all legislation may be viewed at the legislature's web site: <http://www.kslegislature.org/>. All bills are effective July 1, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

SB 25 Anti-Terrorism Creates new crimes of Terrorism and illegal use of weapons of mass destruction and amends investigative and procedural statutes, such as electronic surveillance, inquisition, forfeiture and statute of limitations to maximize our ability to investigate and punish terrorist activity.

House Substitute for SB 51 Trafficking in counterfeit drugs. If less than \$500 value then a class A non-person misdemeanor, \$500 to \$25,000 a severity 9, non-person and over \$25,000 a level 7, non-person felony.

SB 408 Cruelty to Animals. Enhances penalties for cruelty to animals: If *malicious* killing, injuring, torturing, etc. then a special, off-grid nonperson felony of not less than 30 days or more than a year, plus fine of not less than \$500 and up to \$5,000 and a mandatory psychological assessment. Non-malicious acts of cruelty to animals are a class A nonperson misdemeanor for a first offense but an off-grid felony, with not less than 5 days in jail, for a second or subsequent offense. Section 2 amends KSA 21-4317 to make it a crime for persons convicted of the malicious version to even own an animal for 5 years.

SB 418/HB 2118 Concealed Carry Permits (HB 2118 amended parts of SB 418 so you have to read them together) Starting January 1, 2007 the Attorney General's office will be issuing 4 year permits. Local chief or sheriff may provide letter if applicant poses significant problem. Sheriffs will get to keep of \$25 of application fee but will have to do the fingerprint check and report all restraining/PFA orders to AG. Drivers licenses will reflect if owner is licensed to carry and AG will maintain a 24/7 database available to law enforcement on license holders. Courts will send care and treatment orders to KBI to create new database of persons involuntarily committed on mental/drugs/alcohol. See AG's website for application information

SB 486 Extends the Governor's Task Force on **Racial Profiling** to July 2009.

HB 2122 Separates the law enforcement licensing function of the **Kansas Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training** from the educational function of KLETC. KCPOST will finally have its own staff and the bill increases docket fees to fund both programs.

HB 2554 Sets up a system to have oral **DNA samples at arrest**, collected at book in, rather than waiting for conviction. Starting January 1, 2007, persons arrested for person felonies and level 1 and 2 drug felonies, will have to submit to swabbing of their mouths to collect enough skin cells for DNA testing. Then, starting July 1, 2008 the program would expand to include all felonies. Bill also **bans expungement of DUI convictions.**

HB 2555 Extends the authority of the Criminal Justice Recodification, Rehabilitation and Restoration Committee (the **3-R committee**) and gives them a deadline of January 9 of 2007 to submit their report on revising the criminal code.

HB 2606 Adds '**water**' to things that can be stolen under theft of services statute.

HB 2611 Child booster seats are a primary offense. Sort of, as only warning tickets can be given for the first year and no ticket if the car has insufficient seat belts for the number of kids being hauled.

HB 2616 Gives the state an equal right to demand a **preliminary examination.**

HB 2617 Fills the last gap in the ways you can **violate protective orders** and get charged by including contacting **while incarcerated.**

HB 2626 Amends the laws regarding **missing persons** to expand the KBI role to include unidentified persons and remains, not just missing children. Sets out procedures and timelines for reporting. A law enforcement agency may not release whereabouts of a missing person if the agency has reason to believe the found person is at a domestic of sexual assault program, i.e., doesn't want to be found.

HB 2703 Nuclear Generating Facility Security Guard Act. Creates new crime of trespassing at a nuclear plant, a level 6 person felony, and gives police powers, up to lethal force authority, to armed guards at such plants.

SB substitute for HB 2926 Authorizes persons attempting to escape from **domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking** to obtain a **confidential address** from the secretary of state's office to use as a substitute legal mailing address. (continued page 8)

HB 2576 a.k.a. “Jessica’s Law” Major toughening of all crimes dealing with the **sexual assault of children under 14.**

Basically, a first offender gets 25 years, with little chance of reduction of sentence, and 2nd time offenders get 40 years with no chance of reduction. And third time offenders, now known as **aggravated habitual sex offenders**, get life in prison, no exceptions or reductions. Also creates new crimes of tampering with an electronic monitoring device (section 3), a level 6 nonperson felony.

A new crime of electronic solicitation is created in Sec. 7 – if the suspect believes the officer is a child of 14 or 15, then it is a level 3 person felony. If the suspect believes he is soliciting a child 13 or under, it is a level 1.

Sec. 8-13 amends rape, agg. indecent liberties, soliciting prostitutes, etc. to reflect the off grid punishment if the victim is under 14.

Sec 14 amends the **aiding a felon** statute to make it a level 5 person felony to help a registered offender avoid their legal duty.

Sec. 15 says a defendant gets the higher of their sentencing guidelines score or the special sentencing rules.

Sec. 16 generally makes **registration violations a presumptive jail crime**, but does set out when a court can give probation.

Sec. 17 says these new “under 14” crimes get **no good time**. Victims, or their families, are entitled to notification and to be heard regarding any hearing to do with a plea bargain in sec. 18.

The Kansas parole board is charged with lifetime parole, including electronic monitoring, of those getting out after their 25 or 40 years. Sec. 19 clarifies lifetime parole for anyone who does get out on these charges.

Sec.20 **raises the penalty for failing or falsely registering from a level 9 to a level 5 person felony**. And says it is a recurring offense so chargeable as an additional offense every 31 days.

In sec. 21, the sentencing commission is to calculate the numbers on electronic monitoring for life and the dollar impact compared to civil commitment of sexually violent predators.

Sec. 24 deals with **domestic battery** and requires a person who fails treatment to do at least 180 days. Also ‘limits’ diversions for domestic battery to twice in a three-year period.

Complete List of Enrolled Bills

<http://www.kslegislature.org/legsrv-bills/enrolledBills.do>

KIBRS: Premise Neighborhood

The premise neighborhood on page 2 of the Kansas Standard Offense Report is a state required field. The premise neighborhood is used to record the type of general surroundings of the vicinity where the offense occurred. This data field must be completed on all forms submitted to the Incident Based Reporting Section at the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

Valid codes for this field are:
R=Rural/Farm/Agriculture
S=Suburban/Residential
B=Urban/Business/Industrial/
Commercial
U=Uninhabited

2nd Quarter Summary Reports

Agencies submitting summary data should have recently received the forms for reporting second quarter data to the KBI. Please make certain you fill these reports out and return them before August 4, 2006.

Also, remember the following guidelines for counting offenses. Crimes against persons are counted for each victim. Crimes against property are counted per incident. Motor vehicle thefts are counted per vehicle stolen.

If any modifications or amendments need to be made to your first quarter report please contact Bill Reid at 785-296-8242.

Nlets News

Vicky Harris, PSE II
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

National Drug Pointer System Index (NDPIX)

NDPIX is now accepting ALL crime investigative targets in support of National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS). NDPIX was originally designed to only provide pointer information for drug investigative targets. NDPIX is linked to all NVPS participant systems via Nlets and the DEA now encourages agencies that choose to utilize NDPIX as their portal into NVPS, to enter investigative targets for ALL categories of crimes. For any questions regarding this or any NVPS or NDPIX related information, please contact the DEA NDPIX staff at 1-800-276-5558.

License Plate Readers (LPR's)

LPR's have been installed by the United States Custom & Border Protection (CBP) to develop and track movement of vehicles as they crossed through the ports of entry along the southwest border between the U.S. and Mexico and the northern border between the U.S. and Canada. Because of the LPR's effectiveness relating to vehicle theft initiatives regarding stolen vehicles, CBP provides NICB the raw LPR data. The NICB, in cooperation with the CBP and Nlets, has added an RQ transaction which provides the capability to initiate a LIC query to NICB against the LPR file.

To generate a LPR query, the submitter would use the RQ transaction to send the license plate data, using the two-letter destination code of "NA" for NICB. The following fields are included in the LPR RR response:

- Address of the Crossing Location
- Inbound/Outbound Indicator
- Crossing Date/Time (Military time will be displayed in hour/minute/second format)
- License Plate Number
- License Plate State
- County Code

****IMPORTANT NOTE**** The RQ does allow for a 10-character license plate, but the LPR records only captures 8 characters. Therefore, if a 9 or 10 character RQ is received, a search will be conducted only on the first 8 characters.

Interpol

Nlets is currently testing with 5 pilot states to provide wanted persons, stolen vehicles and stolen travel documents from member Interpol counties. Watch for additional information in the upcoming months!



AFIS Update

Dave Sim, Assistant Director
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

As has been reported in previous KCJIS Newsletters, the state's automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) at the KBI is being upgraded. The old Motorola Printrak host AFIS is being replaced by a Sagem Morpho system that incorporates a full range of new technology, functions and features. The new system should be up-and-running by March of next year.

Many agencies are contemplating new livescan devices within the next few months, and several are currently engaged in procurement. In order to best protect these livescan purchases, please keep the following in mind:

- ◆ The new AFIS at the KBI will be capable of receiving and processing palmprints. As law enforcement agencies begin submitting palmprints with the arrest tenprint record, this new functionality will dramatically increase the success of latent print comparisons.
- ◆ Electronically transmitted mugshots and scars, marks and tattoos (SMT) photographs will also be received and processed by the new system. The digital photos can be sent as part of the arrest/booking fingerprint record. The host AFIS at the KBI will hold these digital photographs in a database that will be made available to all criminal justice agencies in the KCJIS network. This database will support searches of photos as well as creation of photo lineups.
- ◆ For civil fingerprint (applicants and personal identification) submissions, the new "ten flat" fingerprint submission technology will be supported. The host AFIS at the KBI will be capable of receiving and processing these flat impressions as will the FBI for national identifications.

In order to support the palmprint, digital photo and "ten flat" submissions, the tenprint message format and business rules are being rewritten. When the new AFIS is placed into operation, the KBI will support both the current version of livescan software as well as the to-be-published version.

Agencies considering new livescan should ensure that their vendor can provide the new livescan software when it is published and retro-fit the livescan to send palmprints and mugshots/SMT.

Sagem Morpho has agreed to provide a complete and compliant livescan device to any Kansas state or local criminal justice agency for \$34,650. This is a negotiated

price that was included in the host AFIS contract with the KBI. Sagem Morpho also included other prices for desktop livescan and “ten-flat” capture devices. The sales representative is Trey Isaacks, (512) 339-1154, email: treyi@morpho.com. Any agency wanting to purchase a device can either take advantage of this pricing or negotiate with any other livescan vendor of their choice. Since Kansas will remain an “open architecture” state, our host AFIS will be required to communicate with all livescan that produce and submit records to the established standards, regardless of manufacturer.



Changes to Juvenile Code

Barbie Berggren, PSAII
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Significant legislation was passed and signed by the governor during the 2006 Legislature that revised the Juvenile Offenders Code and the Juvenile Child in Need of Care Code. This revision is scheduled to take effect on 1-1-2007 and will change the requirements for information reported to the state and will change which state agencies take the responsibility for receiving the data.

Local and state procedures will change upon implementation of this legislation. The KBI will provide guidance and more detailed information in future KCJIS Newsletters. In addition, Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) will be a major participant in this change and will also distribute procedural information through communications of their own. The KBI and SRS will be working closely together during this transition.

Watch for upcoming detailed articles on this subject. For those who wish to get a head start on determining impact of the changes, the new codes are available in Senate Bill No. 261 and House Bill No. 2352 on the Legislature website at www.kslegislature.org/legsrv-portal/index.do. Select Enrolled and Signed Bills from the “I want to find ...” at left margin and following the directions.

If there are any questions or concerns, please contact records@kbi.state.ks.us for assistance.



NEWSLETTER

The KCJIS NEWSLETTER is published by the
Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

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Secretary of Corrections

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