

Identification Newsletter Crime Information Bureau



Identity Management, by any name

It may seem out of place to talk about name-search algorithms in an identification newsletter, but I'm going to start out that way. The FBI's Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) division has underway a study intended to improve the effectiveness of name searches. Many of us, including the FBI, are still using some variation of the New York State Police algorithm invented at the dawn of computer databases. The increasing complexity of names – especially Arabic and Hispanic – and the growing size of our databases is taxing the limits of the NYSPIN tool. We need help, and all of us are eager to hear what comes out of the study.

Our problems also prompted, one presumes, the current CJIS Director, Tom Bush, to declare in a recent meeting that name searching is a “failed” technology. In early May, 2008, the protest of the CJIS award of the “Next Generation Identification” (NGI) contract to Lockheed-Martin was withdrawn, opening the doors to a project that will take six years to complete. The project entails a complete replacement of the FBI's IAFIS and criminal history systems. The business of rolled 10-print identification will continue, with a new emphasis on quick response time, quality, and accuracy. The ability to make biometric inquiry using flat prints will be beefed up. Palmprints, facial and iris images will be added, and there will be new latent processing services. The FBI intends to retain civil applicant prints for states that agree.

CJIS is currently processing about 3 million fingerprint records every month, with peak days over 140 thousand. This is three times the volume they were handling when the current IAFIS technology started. A big part of the recent increase has been “inquiry only” flat print submissions from DHS/Customs & Border Protection (CBP). About 30 thousand people a day who are entering the U.S. are being fingerprinted. In addition, the U.S. Department of State is sending 10 thousand fingerprints a day for visa applicants.

The NGI project expects that CJIS will be processing, in the not too distant future, over 200 thousand fingerprint records a day.

The CJIS Repository for Individuals of Special Concern (RISC) contains fingerprint records on a select set of wanted persons, known or suspected terrorists, and deported felons. Other categories of individuals are expected to be added. Minnesota law enforcement has been involved in the pilot testing. They've already sent in 53 thousand 2-finger inquiries, from mobile devices, with response times approaching 15 seconds.

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) “Secure Communities” program is a newly-funded federal effort to assist in removing selected non-citizen offenders from your jurisdiction. They will be targeting persons with felony *convictions* for person-violence and drug offenses. Your law enforcement fingerprint arrest record, once the program becomes operational over the next 3.5 years, will automatically trigger ICE interest in your subject if they match the record to a subject in the DHS IDENT fingerprint database. The IDENT database is a large repository of fingerprint records that includes all visa applicants, but – of special interest to law enforcement – persons subject to expedited removal, and persons denied visas. *(continued on page 5)*

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2008 CIB Technology Conference

September 16-18, 2008 - Radisson Hotel and Conference Center, Green Bay

This year's conference again offers sessions of interest to Wisconsin's criminal justice community including:

Juvenile Corrections
 The Teresa Halbach Investigation
 Legal Update on Liability
 Open Records and the DPPA
 TIME & eTIME Update
 TIME System Security
 High Tech Investigations
 Amber Alert
 National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
 Negotiations for Dispatchers
 Ask CIB
 Badger TraCS
 Criminal History Records
 Sex Offenders & the Adam Walsh Act
 Server to Server TIME System Interfaces

Tentative Agenda		
Monday September 15th		
4 PM	7 PM	Pre-registration
Tuesday September 16th		
6 AM	8 AM	Breakfast
7:30 AM	8:30 AM	Registration
8 AM	6 PM	Vendor Exhibits Open
8:30 AM	9 AM	Welcome
9 AM	10 AM	Juvenile Corrections
10 AM	10:15 AM	Break
10:15 AM	12:15 PM	The Teresa Halbach Investigation
12:15 PM	1:15 PM	Lunch
1:15 PM	3:30 PM	TIME & eTIME Update
3:30 PM	5 PM	Break in Vendor Hall
5 PM	6 PM	Dinner in Vendor Hall
Wednesday September 17th		
6 AM	8 AM	Breakfast
8 AM	1:15 PM	Vendor Exhibits Open
8 AM	9:15 AM	Breakout Sessions
9:15 AM	9:30 AM	Break
9:30 AM	10:45 AM	Breakout Sessions
10:45 AM	11 AM	Break
11 AM	12:15 PM	Breakout Sessions
12:15 PM	1:15 PM	Lunch
1:15 PM	2:30 PM	Breakout Sessions
2:30 PM	2:45 PM	Break
2:45 PM	4 PM	Breakout Sessions
4 PM	5 PM	Ask CIB
5 PM	8 PM	Dinner Buffet
6:30 PM	10:30 PM	Networking w/DJ & Karaoke
Thursday September 18th		
6 AM	8:30 AM	Breakfast
8:30 AM	10 AM	Open Records & the DPPA
10 AM	10:15 AM	Break
10:15 AM	12 PM	Legal Update – Liability
12 PM		Conference Adjourns

Training credit is available toward annual officer recertification requirements. Dress for the conference is business casual. The single room rate for conferees is \$70. (The state lodging rate changed from \$62 to \$70 effective July 1st.) Contact the Radisson at (920) 494-7300 to make your reservation. Use the group code Department of Justice. You may also make your hotel reservations online using the group code DOJEMP.

The registration fee of \$150 for early registration includes all materials and meals. Registration *after* August 31st is \$200.

Vendors interested in participating contact Joan Wolfe at wolfejk@doj.state.wi.us or (608) 264-9490.

For questions regarding the conference contact Phil Collins at collinspe@doj.state.wi.us or (608) 267-2235.

Online registration, registration forms, hotel and detailed conference & vendor information is available at www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib/conference.asp

2008 CRIME INFORMATION BUREAU TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Department, Agency or Employer

Agency Type:

- Law Enforcement Court State Agency
 Dispatch Center Prosecutor Other

Agency Address

City	State	Zip Code
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Agency Phone Number	Agency Fax Number
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Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial
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Title, Rank or Position	Email Address
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First Name (to appear on nametag)	Payment Method <input type="checkbox"/> Check <input type="checkbox"/> Purchase Order	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Bill <input type="checkbox"/> Training & Standards Voucher (must accompany registration)	Check/PO # or Person Authorizing T&S Voucher
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Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial
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Title, Rank or Position	Email Address
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First Name (to appear on nametag)	Payment Method <input type="checkbox"/> Check <input type="checkbox"/> Purchase Order	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Bill <input type="checkbox"/> Training & Standards Voucher (must accompany registration)	Check/PO # or Person Authorizing T&S Voucher
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First Name (to appear on nametag)	Payment Method <input type="checkbox"/> Check <input type="checkbox"/> Purchase Order	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Bill <input type="checkbox"/> Training & Standards Voucher (must accompany registration)	Check/PO # or Person Authorizing T&S Voucher
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Mail registration forms/payment to: 2008 CIB Technology Conference
 Crime Information Bureau
 PO Box 2718
 Madison, WI 53701-2718

Fax registration forms to: (608) 267-1338

Importance of Image Quality

It is important to remember that all arrest/conviction records within the Crime Information Bureau (CIB) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) files are supported by fingerprint cards. Fingerprints and palm prints are submitted to the Crime Information Bureau in accordance with Wisconsin State Statutes 165.83 and 165.84. These prints and related arrest/conviction information must be forwarded to the Crime Information Bureau within 24 hours after they are obtained. A good fingerprint image is an image that provides sufficient data to accurately identify and locate the principle features used for positive identification. The failure to submit legible fingerprints could result not only in an incomplete state and federal criminal history record but also missed identifications.

Fingerprint impressions must be taken carefully to insure that an accurate fingerprint classification can be obtained by examination of the various patterns. It is necessary that each focal point (cores, ridge detail and all deltas) be clearly printed in order that an accurate search of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) can be performed. AFIS is a computer-based system for reading, cataloging, searching, matching and storing fingerprints, palm prints, latent prints and related demographic data. It has the necessary software and hardware to acquire, digitize, process, store, and retrieve fingerprint and palm print images from ten print cards, latent evidence cards, and live image scans. The AFIS compares fingerprints and palm prints and identifies possible matches based on minutiae markers associated with ridge endings, bifurcations and associated demographic data. Each minutiae marker is given a score relating to its placement on the image and orientation that determines the direction of the ridge flow. Proper placement of these minutiae markers becomes very beneficial for all search types performed on the state's AFIS. This processing of fingerprints and palm prints is for the purpose of establishing positive identification and creating an individual's criminal history record. The AFIS serves as the central repository for fingerprint identification records relating to persons arrested throughout the state. This system interfaces with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), providing Wisconsin law enforcement agencies access to nationwide criminal justice information.

AFIS technology continues to improve within the state since first being installed in 1994; however it is still only a tool to help in the positive identification of individuals that have committed criminal acts. It still comes down to the individual who is taking the fingerprints and palm prints. They must try to capture the best set of fingerprints and palm prints possible in order to help solve criminal cases within the state. The booking officer should always review each fingerprint and palm print image during the capture process to ensure that the best set of prints have been taken before submitting to CIB.

Obtaining high quality impressions on fingerprint cards can be best achieved through continued practice combined with the right equipment; its proper installation, and knowledge of how to use it to ensure clear and distinct ridge detail which is critical for storage and search within the state's AFIS. When fingerprint images are taken improperly and are either smudged or not fully rolled from nail-to-nail the AFIS coder may place "false" minutiae markers on the image which could alter the search results. It is critical that each minutiae marker is accurately set to increase the chances of a match. The more information that is stored accurately within the AFIS database the higher the probability that a positive identification may be made. Poor or incomplete ridge detail could result in missed identifications. Types of searches performed on the state's AFIS today include ten print-to-ten print, ten print-to-unsolved latent, palm print-to-unsolved latent, unsolved latent-to-ten print, unsolved latent palm-to-palm print, and 2-Finger Fast-ID.

When capturing fingerprints and palm prints either by ink or by livescan for submission to CIB, there are some important points that should always be remembered.

- Ensure that all ten fingers are captured and fully rolled from nail-to-nail.
- Ensure that the fingerprint image is recorded in their correct space.

- Ensure that all plain impressions are recorded in its correct space. Plain impressions are used to verify the sequence and accuracy of the rolled impressions.
- Ensure that each finger and palm print image has clear and distinct ridge detail.
- Ensure that pressure is placed on the back of the hand to capture complete ridge detail within the middle of the palm.
- Ensure the writer's palms of each hand are captured correctly by rolling palm towards the little finger side of the hand to roughly a 45 degree angle.

Failure to follow the above rules could result with record being rejected by the FBI; thus it will not be on file for any national searches.

It is also important to remember that latent fingerprints and latent palm prints obtained from crime scenes are searched for potential identification against the existing ten print AFIS database at CIB. Unidentified latent fingerprints are stored in the AFIS database for future comparison with subsequent ten print arrest fingerprint card submissions to CIB. Illegible fingerprint submissions could result in habitual criminals going free rather than being removed from our streets. For more information visit CIB's website: www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib.

Unique Fingerprints for Every Submission

Some agencies have mentioned they store fingerprint images on their live scan devices and when a person is arrested these stored images are being submitted along with the new arrest data. While this procedure may save a few minutes in the booking process it also comes with inherent problems.

If the ATN of the previous transaction is not changed the submission will be rejected due to a duplicate ATN. Current AFIS systems are capable of storing the best images for each finger and individual fingers may be updated when better images are received. Reusing the same images does not permit saving of better images as the same images are being sent each time. Fingerprint images change over time due to injuries, scars and amputations. Failure to report these factors by submitting fresh fingerprint images could limit the success of latent fingerprint searches. There is the possibility that a wrong set of fingerprints are retrieved and submitted creating problems with criminal history records.

Each set of arrest fingerprints submitted to DOJ should be unique to the specific arrest or custody event and captured at the time of the arrest or custody event.

Identity Management, by any name *(from page 1)*

The FBI/CJIS and DHS are negotiating an arrangement whereby latent fingerprints currently searched against the IAFIS database would also be sent to the DHS IDENT database for comparison. CBP is piloting a program that requires airlines to fingerprint (4-slaps) non-citizens who are leaving the U.S. They are using the IDENT database to evaluate visa on-time exits and overstays.

But, to purchase a gun in the U.S. requires a name check only. And the NCIC databases at the FBI/CJIS are still name-based. The old NCIC system on a good day is processing over 7 million transactions. We need better name search algorithms. In the meantime, high-volume identity management processes are already converting to biometrics to overcome the inherent inability of name searching to establish identity.

As always, your comments are welcome.

-- Gerry Coleman, Director

Drug Offenses and Firearms

Are you aware that certain drug offenses disqualify persons from purchasing or possessing a firearm? Of course we all know that felony drug convictions are both a state disqualifier under s. 941.29(1)(a), (b) or (bm) Wis. Stats. and federally under 18 USC 922(g)(1). But did you know that other drug offenses, whether a conviction or open arrest, can result in a denial to obtain a firearm under federal law?



Any person under felony indictment is prohibited from possessing a firearm under 18 USC 922(g)(2). This prohibition includes any person under a felony indictment for drug offenses. Felony indictment in Wisconsin translates to felony charges being issued by the district attorney. This information is captured in the criminal history database through an interface with prosecutor's *PROTECT* system when arrest fingerprint cards have been submitted.

18 USC 922(g)(3) prohibits possession of firearms by any persons who are unlawful users of or addicted to any controlled substance. ATF Regulation 27 CFR 478.11 specifically defines an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance as *a person who has lost the power of self-control with reference to the user of a controlled substance; and any person who is a current user of a controlled substance in a manner other than prescribed by a licensed physician.* While prohibitions for drug offenses under 18 USC 922(g)(3) are temporary they nonetheless prevent purchase of a firearm for a period of one year. This one year period commences at the time of conviction, admission or positive drug test or the date of arrest if based on second drug arrest within five years. If the subject is later convicted of the second arrest, the one year begins again on date of conviction.

The ATF regulation does not require a standard of probable cause or reasonable suspicion but only an inference of drug use. The inference of current use may be drawn from evidence of recent use or possession of a controlled substance or a pattern of use or possession that reasonably covers the present time.

The regulation then goes on to cite these examples:

1. Drug conviction within the past year
 - Conviction can be at any severity level: felony, misdemeanor or non-criminal
2. Multiple drug arrests within the past five years with the most recent in the past year
 - Convictions are not required, open arrests may be used
3. Positive drug tests in the last year including:
 - Field tests
 - Lab tests
 - Drug tests during probation or supervision
4. Admission of drug use in the last year
5. Military discipline based on confirmed drug use

If a drug arrest is dismissed the charge cannot be used for firearms disqualification under example #2. However if evidence of drug possession exists (drug test or admission) and the defendant is convicted of a lesser

non-drug related offense the conviction could constitute a firearms prohibitor.

Unless there is a conviction (#1 and #5) or an admission (#4), proof must be established that the substance involved was a controlled substance by means of a positive drug test, whether by field or lab tests of the drug, blood or urine tests of the defendant. This would include drug tests for violations of any vehicle under the influence of a controlled substance including:

- Operating a Motor Vehicle under the Influence of a Controlled Substance
- Cause Injury While Operating a Motor Vehicle under the Influence of Controlled Substance
- Operate ATV with Restricted Controlled Substance
- ATV Cause Injury with Restricted Controlled Substance
- Operate Boat with Restricted Controlled Substance
- Operate Snowmobile with Restricted Controlled Substance
- Cause Injury While Operating Snowmobile with Restricted Controlled Substance

Can Drug Paraphernalia offenses prohibit firearms possession?

No. An arrest or conviction for the possession of drug paraphernalia does not qualify under 18 USC 922(g) (3). However if the residue in the paraphernalia was tested and the results were positive for a controlled substance then the results of the test on the residue alone qualifies for #3 and the person would be disqualified for one year.

Likewise any positive drug test during probation, parole or under any bail restriction results in a one year disqualification for firearms possession. If a person is arrested for possession of THC and the arrest indicates a positive field test, a one year disqualification begins on the date of arrest. If conviction occurs nine months later, the one year disqualification begins again based on the conviction date. If the defendant is placed on probation and fails a drug test six months into the probation period and the violation is reported, the one year begins again on the date of the failed test.

How can these prohibitors be reported?

Any of these prohibitors can be reported to CIB on an arrest fingerprint card. If your agency is not submitting arrest cards for these offenses that decision should be reviewed. On the original arrest submission include any information on positive drug tests in the arrest comments field. These comments should include that a drug test (field or lab) was positive, what drugs were found in the test and the date of test if not the arrest date. Any admission of drug use made by the defendant should be included in the arrest comments even if the arrest is not drug related.

To notify CIB of positive test results for drug tests under supervision or bail, that information should be reported on the arrest cards which should be submitted for the probation or parole violation, or the violation of bond or bail jumping arrest card.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact CIB's Handgun Hotline.

Upcoming Identification Newsletters



As hopefully you all know Identification Newsletters are available on the DOJ website <http://www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib/forms/Newsletters.asp> along with our TIME System newsletters. Posting the newsletters online makes them immediately available to all interested users without having to wait for a printed copy to be mailed and make its way throughout the department.

Printing and mailing newsletters has proven cumbersome, mailing lists have become increasingly difficult to maintain and newsletters are not always getting to those who need them. To reduce costs, increase distribution and make effective use of staff time, CIB will no longer be mailing newsletters to each agency. Newsletters will only be available online on the DOJ website.

So how will you know a new TIME or Identification newsletter is available? WILENET has provided a communication tool in the form of email lists. Users may sign up for email groups centered around topical areas. A Criminal History News/Notices group has been created, in addition to a TIME System group. Users who have created a user profile and chosen either or both email groups will receive an email notification when the appropriate newsletter has been made available.

Go to the 'Features' section on WILENET, and choose 'Email Lists' to find more information and create a user profile. Sign up for the "TIME System" or "Criminal History News/Notices" group or any other group you have an interest in. Future plans include distributing TIME System INFO broadcasts to the TIME System email group as well. Changes in criminal history submissions or data tables may be posted to a web site and subscribers of the Criminal History group notified of their availability and location. If you are not a current WILENET subscriber we encourage you to join.

Submitting Electronic Applicant Fingerprints

The Crime Information Bureau hosted a meeting of agencies and their vendors interested in submitting applicant fingerprints electronically using their live scan device. The meeting was held on Thursday April 17th 2008 at the Ramada Hotel in Stevens Point. Also present were representatives from the Department of Health and Family Services seeking assistance from law enforcement in the capture of fingerprints required for foster or adoptive parents under the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection Act.

With the approval of those agencies in attendance, it was decided CIB would conduct a survey of those agencies interested in providing fingerprint capture service for the public. As discussed at the meeting, the majority of these prints captured and submitted electronically would be for teacher licensing, licensing of prospective foster and adoptive parents under the Adam Walsh Child Protection Act, or employees and volunteers under the Volunteers for Children Act. The majority of other applicant fingerprints are captured by a vendor under contract with the state.

If you are considering capturing and submitting non-criminal justice applicant fingerprints electronically please complete the survey and fax to (608) 267-1338. If you have any questions or need information from the meeting contact Joan Wolfe at wolfejk@doj.state.wi.us or (608) 264-9490. If you are interested in capturing ink and roll fingerprints for other entities you may also submit the survey.

Electronic Applicant Fingerprint Survey

Agency _____

This agency can capture applicant fingerprints by:

- Capture applicant fingerprints on live scan and submit electronically
- Scan fingerprint images on live scan and print a paper fingerprint card
- Ink and roll on a paper fingerprint card

Is an appointment required? Yes No

Fee charged: _____

Days/Hours available: _____

Contact Person/Phone# _____

Types of applicant fingerprints your agency will capture:

- Foster/Adoptive Parents
- Volunteers for Children Act
- Teachers
- Other _____

Has your livescan device been configured for the following:

Applicant TCN prefix: Yes Applicant TCN prefix: _____ No

Account Number: Yes No

TCR Number: Yes No (allows resubmission or rejected prints at no charge)

Will your agency charge to recapture fingerprints rejected due to image quality? Yes No

What identification documents do you require for applicant identification?: _____

Any restrictions on entities for which you will capture applicant prints (i.e. local entities only)? _____

Use of Arrest Tracking Number (ATN)

Please remember the arrest tracking number or ATN is a number assigned to an individual fingerprint submission. Each time a person is arrested a new and unique ATN must be used. Each ATN must then be forwarded to the prosecutor and court to link disposition data to the arrest.

- Only submit fingerprints once per defendant for a specific arrest event. If both the arresting agency and confining agency are fingerprinting the defendant, only one should be submitting arrest fingerprints (CAR transaction) to CIB.
- Do not use the same ATN for multiple defendants arrested in one incident.
- Do not use the same ATN for the same defendant arrested in separate incidents.
- No ATN should exist if the defendant has not been fingerprinted.

Need software to generate ATNs? Contact Joan Wolfe at (608) 264-9490 or wolfejk@doj.state.wi.us.

Criminal History Improvement Meetings

In 2007 CIB held a number of meetings designed to improve the reporting of criminal history information. These meetings were hosted by local criminal justice agencies and provided an opportunity to deal with issues specific to local law enforcement, prosecutors and courts.

These meetings are again being offered in 2008. If you are interested in hosting such a meeting contact Joan Wolfe at (608) 264-9490 or wolfejk@doj.state.wi.us. Hosting agencies are asked to provide meeting space, a projection screen and break items. CIB would prefer attendance of a minimum of twenty persons to justify agency expenses. Topics can be tailored to address the issues of the agencies attending.

Audits of Non-Criminal Justice Agencies

To comply with federal guidelines CIB will begin conducting audits of non-criminal justice agencies receiving FBI criminal history (III) information beginning October 1, 2008. These agencies will be audited to insure they are following federal guidelines in regards to proper procedure, usage, storage and dissemination of information received from the Interstate Identification Index.

These agencies are comprised of Wisconsin non-criminal justice agencies obtaining criminal history information from the FBI based on an applicant fingerprint submission. Non-criminal justice entities may only submit applicant fingerprints to the FBI based on federal legislation (Adam Walsh Act, Volunteers for Children Act, PATRIOT Act etc.) or a state law approved by the United States Attorney General (teacher, watchman, security guard, private investigator licensing, gaming, lottery, etc.).

Any questions law enforcement agencies may receive from local agencies about these audits should be referred to the Crime Information Bureau.

Crime Information Bureau Contact List

<u>Title</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Fax Number</u>	<u>Email</u>
Director	Gerry Coleman	608-266-0872	608-267-1338	coleman@doj.state.wi.us
Deputy Director	Phil Collins	608-267-2235	608-267-1338	collinspe@doj.state.wi.us
TIME & Technical Services Manager	Walt Neverman	608-264-6207	608-267-1338	nevermanwm@doj.state.wi.us
Training Officer	Donna Bente	608-264-9452	608-267-1338	bentedi@doj.state.wi.us
Training Officer	Steve Berry	608-266-9341	608-267-1338	berrysd@doj.state.wi.us
Training Officer	Terry DeWitt	608-264-6213	608-267-1338	dewitttl@doj.state.wi.us
Training Officer	Jim Muller	608-261-5800	608-267-1338	mullerji@doj.state.wi.us
TIME System Operations Coordinator	Chris Kalina	608-266-7394	608-267-1338	kalinaca@doj.state.wi.us
TIME & eTIME Analyst	Mary Moroney	608-266-2426	608-267-1338	moroneym@doj.state.wi.us
TIME & eTIME Analyst	Vickie Stamm	608-266-7955	608-267-1338	stammvl@doj.state.wi.us
Livescan/Cardscan Analyst	Joan Wolfe	608-264-9490	608-267-1338	wolfejk@doj.state.wi.us
Supplies and Imaging	Carol Brown	608-266-9585	608-267-4558	brownca@doj.state.wi.us
TIME Billing	Phil Collins	608-267-2235	608-267-1338	collinspe@doj.state.wi.us
Fingerprint Identification AFIS (Madison Crime Lab)	Curt Bauer	608-261-8122 Ext. 2600	608-294-2920	bauercej@doj.state.wi.us
Record Check	Kevin Sime	608-266-9398	608-267-4558	simeka@doj.state.wi.us
Criminal Records	Mary Meyer	608-266-9561	608-261-0660	meyerma@doj.state.wi.us
Handgun Hotline	Mary Sturdevant	608-267-2776	608-264-6200	sturdevantmj@doj.state.wi.us
TRAIN	Colleen Seifert	608-266-7792	608-267-1338	CIBTrain@doj.state.wi.us

CIB website: www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib

IDENTIFICATION NEWSLETTER

The *Identification Newsletter* is distributed to over 800 law enforcement, criminal justice and support agencies throughout Wisconsin. The purpose of the newsletter is to provide up-to-date information on the people, programs, events and technological advancements of the TIME System. The newsletter is published quarterly as a service of the Crime Information Bureau, Gerry Coleman, Director. Writers will receive byline credits for submitted articles. Articles for publication and letters to the editor are welcomed. Log onto <http://doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib/forms> for past issues of the *Identification Newsletter*. Send all correspondence to Wisconsin Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau, P.O. Box 2718, Madison, WI 53701-2718; Fax 608/267-1338; Email wolfejk@doj.state.wi.us.

