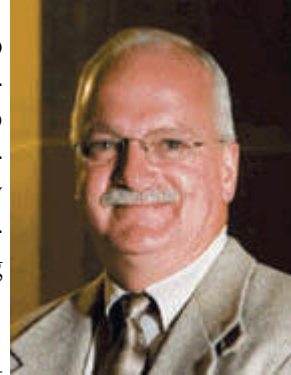


Identification Newsletter Crime Information Bureau



Director's Corner

We continue to make progress on our mug shot project to return images to you when performing a Wisconsin criminal history query through the eTIME Browser or Server to Server applications. We have successfully tested this functionality in our development applications and should only be months away from having it available to you in production. Keep up the great work and continue contributing mug shots with your electronic fingerprint submissions.



Keeping you updated on the status of projects is important to me. Keeping CIB and other criminal justice entities updated on the status of arrests and dispositions is also important. Knowing that an individual is arrested for a specific offense is valuable but also knowing whether those charges were dismissed or resulted in a conviction is also very important depending on your role and use of this information in the criminal justice environment. This helps the officer and prosecutor know whether this is a first or second offense but also others that use the criminal records to determine employment or firearm eligibility. Much of this newsletter is dedicated to how we can improve disposition reporting to keep everyone informed and up to date on arrest events.

At the Federal level, IAFIS (Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System) is setting record numbers. On January 7, 2009 the FBI received 166,141 fingerprint submissions, the highest number of receipts in the history of IAFIS for a single day breaking the previous record of 163,089 on July 23, 2008. In fiscal year 2009, IAFIS is averaging 3.4 million fingerprint submissions per month, 48.8% criminal and 51.2% civil applicant. As of the first of the year, the IAFIS database contained over 62.5 million subjects in the criminal files representing over 217 million arrest cycles.

Please feel free to contact me or any of the CIB staff with your ideas and suggestions.

Walt Neverman
Director CIB

In This Issue

Disposition Reporting	2
Background Check Fee Increases	7
Obtaining a Police Certificate	7
If in Doubt, Send it	8
Criminal History Record Challenges	9
Special Dispositions Under s. 973.015	10
2009 CIB Technology Conference	11
CIB Contact List	12

Disposition Reporting

There is still some continuing confusion under which circumstances a Final Disposition Report (form DJ-LE-249) must be submitted to CIB. For years the only method of providing charge disposition information was for criminal justice agencies to complete and mail the final disposition report to CIB. Arresting agencies were to submit the form to prosecutors with the arrest reports. Prosecutors were to update with any amended charges and forward to the clerk of court, or indicate no prosecution and send to CIB. Upon completion of court proceedings clerks were to complete the form with finding and sentence information and mail to CIB.

In **most** cases system interfaces have done away with the need for the completion and submission of form DJ-LE-249. The primary use for the form in this day of interfaces is to provide to the prosecutor and courts the data necessary to permit the automatic linking of arrest and disposition information. Arresting agencies should be forwarding final disposition reports that contain key data elements used at CIB to link arrest information submitted via fingerprint cards to disposition data submitted via PROTECT and CCAP. The key data elements are:

- Arrest Tracking Number (ATN) and name, or;
- Name, Date of Birth, Booking Agency ORI and Date of Arrest.

One of these complete datasets must be present when a prosecutor makes a charging determination in PROTECT or the court closes the case in CCAP. Either action, the charging decision or case closing, will trigger the host application to send the information to the computerized criminal history system (CCH) at DOJ. CCH then takes the disposition data and conducts a search of all arrests in the database, using a match on indicated datasets to post the disposition data successfully to the arrest data.

District Attorney Disposition Reporting

This automated process also improves the completeness and accuracy of the information in CCH. Not only will the PROTECT interface provide no prosecution information, the interface was expanded to report what charges the District Attorney chooses to file. This includes any charges in addition to those reported on the arrest fingerprint card or in place of those on the arrest card. But to provide complete charging information it is imperative that all charges forwarded to the District Attorney be entered into PROTECT, whether or not they are prosecuted or charged as some other offense. Failure to completely enter all arrest charges will result in open charges appearing on a criminal history record when in fact all charges have been resolved.

The rap sheet segment on the following page is an example of such an occurrence. The arresting agency charged the defendant with 1st Degree Recklessly Endangering Safety and Disorderly Conduct/Domestic Abuse Related. In the PROTECT System the District Attorney's office entered only those offenses that were charged on the complaint: Disorderly Conduct, Battery and Resisting or Obstructing an Officer. PROTECT successfully reported the two additional charges issued by the District Attorney in this case, Battery and Resisting. The case was then resolved in court with a conviction on the Resisting charge and the Disorderly Conduct and Battery being dismissed an read in. The finding and sentence data was reported via the CCAP interface, which would have also reported any amendment of any of the charges had that taken place.

You will see there is not finding or disposition associated with the 1st Degree Recklessly Endangering Safety.

In this fictional case the District Attorney's office did not enter that offense into PROTECT as they were not going to charge. To make the interface work properly that charge should be entered into PROTECT with a disposition of NO PROSECUTION. Under those circumstances each original arrest offense would show an associated disposition on the rap sheet.

Arrest Charges:

01	941.30(1)			1ST-DEGREE RECKLESSLY ENDANGERING SAFETY
	NCIC 7099	Counts: 1	Misdemeanor	June 4, 2007
02	947.01			DISORDERLY CONDUCT
	968.			DOMESTIC ABUSE RELATED
	NCIC 1313	Counts: 1	Misdemeanor	June 4, 2007

Prosecutor Case Data

Prosecuting Agency: WI067013A WASHINGTON CO DIST ATTORNEY
DA Case Number: 2007WA001771

Prosecutor Charges:

01	947.01			DISORDERLY CONDUCT
		Counts: 1	Misdemeanor	
		October 3, 2007		CHARGE ISSUED
02	940.19(1)			BATTERY
		Counts: 1	Misdemeanor	
		October 3, 2007		CHARGE ISSUED
03	946.41(1)			RESISTING OR OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER
		Counts: 1	Misdemeanor	
		October 3, 2007		CHARGE ISSUED

Court Case Data

Court:
Court Case Number: 662007CM001545
Prosecuting Agency:
DA Case Number: 2007WA001771
Arrest Tracking No.: 67001000076495
Remark: OCAP DISPOSITION

Charges Disposed Of:

02	947.01			DISORDERLY CONDUCT
		Counts: 1	Misdemeanor	
		November 5, 2007		DISMISSED READ IN
03	940.19(1)			BATTERY
		Counts: 1	Misdemeanor	
		November 5, 2007		DISMISSED READ IN
04	946.41(1)			RESISTING OR OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER
		Counts: 1	Misdemeanor	
		November 5, 2007		CONVICTED
	Sentence:			November 5, 2007
				PROBATION

Disposition Reporting (continued from page 3)

For those District Attorneys' offices on the PROTECT System it is no longer necessary to complete and mail form DJ-LE-249. Provided you are properly using the PROTECT System all disposition and charging data will be reported to CIB automatically. For those offices not on the PROTECT system, completion and submission of the final disposition report is still necessary when a charge reported on the arrest fingerprint card is not being prosecuted. For any offices choosing not to handle referred charges in the manner prescribed by PROTECT, please continue to submit final disposition reports to CIB for no prosecute decisions.

Charge Sent Back for Agency Consideration

There are cases where the District Attorney decides the offense does not come to the level for which criminal charges are required but refers the case back to the arresting agency for a citation for non-criminal charges. The decision on whether or not to cite is then up to the arresting agency and/or municipal attorney. In those cases it is important that the PROTECT disposition not be entered a No Prosecution, as the case has not yet come to its final resolution.

By entering the charging decision as No Prosecute in PROTECT that information is forwarded to CIB and posted to the rap sheet. As far as CIB or anyone else reviewing the rap sheet sees the No Prosecution as a final disposition when, in fact the case may still be pending. After the posting of a No Prosecution finding the subject could request removal of the qualifying arrest event based on the received disposition pursuant to s. 165.84(1) Wis. Stats. Removal of the arrest event would then prohibit the posting of any future disposition as the arrest would no longer exist on the state or federal record.

To prevent this possibility when a District Attorney chooses not to issue criminal charges but refers the case back to the arresting agency, the PROTECT status should be SENT BACK. This status will close the case in PROTECT. Other possible dispositions; Rcd Cnty Ord or Rcd City Ord, will not close the case in PROTECT. In these instances the final disposition report should also be returned to the arresting agency.

Circuit Court Disposition Reporting

All but one county in the state use the Circuit Court Automation Program (CCAP) as their case management system. The closing of a case in CCAP triggers the sending of disposition information to CIB. The same datasets are used to link CCAP disposition information with the corresponding arrest event; ATN and name or name, date of birth, date of arrest and booking agency ORI.

Similarly to the PROTECT interface, any additional offenses entered in CCAP that are not reported on the arrest fingerprint card will be posted to the criminal history record when the disposition data is received upon closing of the case. Any amendments to non-criminal offenses that are resolved in circuit court will also be reported via the interface. This would also include municipal ordinance violations for those municipalities using the circuit court as their municipal court. These dispositions can be reported via the CCAP interface.

All circuit courts using CCAP do not need to complete and send the final disposition report forms to CIB. Portage County, which is not on CCAP, must continue to report dispositions using the paper forms. It is the only method currently available other than CCAP.

Municipal Court Disposition Reporting

CIB does have a web-based disposition interface available for municipal courts to report disposition data electronically but currently no courts have chosen to submit in that fashion. All municipal courts are currently submitting disposition information using the final disposition forms. Any municipal court interested in sub-

mitting disposition information online should first contact the vendor for their court case management software. CIB will work with the court and vendor to help in the testing and transition.

A reminder to municipal courts!!!

s. 165.83(2)(a)2 Wis. Stats. mandates submission of arrest fingerprints for misdemeanor or ordinance violations for any offenses involving stolen property, controlled substances firearms, weapons or worthless checks. s. 165.83(2)(a)3 adds any disorderly conduct offense related to an act committed under s. 165.83(2)(a)2. For any reported arrest charge a corresponding disposition is expected to be reported. If you are currently not submitting dispositions for ordinance violations sent to CIB please contact us to help you get started. Every court in Wisconsin, including municipal courts should have an identifying agency number , or ORI, assigned for use in reporting disposition data. If you don't know what your ORI is please contact CIB.

Special Disposition Reporting

There are two other types of dispositions that are required to be reported to CIB. These dispositions are solely the responsibility of the court and are not linked to an arrest fingerprint card. These two dispositions are:

- Juvenile Felony or Daycare Prohibitor Adjudication
- Involuntary Commitment when ordered not to possess firearm

Involuntary Commitment - If a court involuntarily commits and individual for treatment under s. 51.20(13)(a)3 - 5 Wis. Stats. **AND** orders the individual not to possess a firearm, the statute also requires the court to notify CIB of that information. The court is to report personal identifying information along with court case information to allow CIB to enter the information into a restricted database. These records may only be used by the Handgun Hotline in determining eligibility to purchase a handgun and cannot be shared or used for any other purpose. [s. 51.20(13)(cv)4 Wis. Stats.]

Juvenile Felony Adjudication - If any juvenile in Wisconsin is adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, that person is prohibited from possessing a firearm under Wisconsin law. The court is required to report the adjudication to CIB and that report is independent of any submitted arrest fingerprint card. The information may only be used by the Handgun Hotline and cannot be shared or used for any other purpose. [s. 938.396(2g)(n) Wis. Stats.]

Juvenile Day Care Adjudication - When any juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for an offense listed in s. 48.685(1)(c) Wis. Stats. the court is required to report the adjudication to CIB. This report includes personal information, court identifiers and information on the offense. Again this data is not tied to the submission of an arrest fingerprint card. The information submitted may only be used for a criminal history search for day care licensing. The information may not be shared or used for any other purpose. [s. 938.396(2g)(o) Wis. Stats.] Offenses included in s. 48.685(1)(c) are:

- 940.01 First Degree Intentional Homicide
- 940.02 First Degree Reckless Homicide
- 940.03 Felony Murder
- 940.05 Second Degree Intentional Homicide
- 940.12 Assisting Suicide
- 940.19(2) Substantial Battery
- 940.19(3) Substantial/Aggravated Battery (repealed)
- 940.19(4) Aggravated Battery

Disposition Reporting (continued from page 5)

- 940.19(5) Aggravated Battery
- 940.19(6) Aggravated Battery - Special Circumstances
- 940.22(2) Sexual Exploitation by Therapist
- 940.22(3) Fail to Report Sexploitation
- 940.225(1) First Degree Sexual Assault
- 940.225(2) Second Degree Sexual Assault
- 940.225(3) Third Degree Sexual Assault
- 940.285(2) Abuse of Vulnerable Adults
- 940.29 Abuse Residents of Penal Facility
- 940.295 Abuse or Neglect of Patients and Residents
- 940.302(2) Human Trafficking (if for commercial sex act)
- 948.02(1) First Degree Sexual Assault of Child
- 948.02(2) Second Degree Sexual Assault of Child
- 948.025 Repeated Acts of Sexual Assault of Same Child
- 948.03(2) Physical Abuse of Child - Intentionally Cause Bodily Harm
- 948.05 Sexual Exploitation of Child
- 948.051 Trafficking of a Child
- 948.055 Causing Child to View/Listen to Sexual Activity
- 948.06 Incest with Child
- 948.07 Child Enticement
- 948.08 Solicit Child for Prostitution
- 948.085 Sexual Assault of Child in Substitute Care
- 948.11(2)(a) Sell Harmful Material to Child
- 948.11(2)(am) Expose Child to Harmful Material
- 948.12 Possession of Child Pornography
- 948.13 Child Sex Offender Working with Children
- 948.21(1) Neglect of Child Resulting in Death
- 948.30 Abduction of Another's Child
- 948.53 Child Left Unattended in Child Care Vehicle

Both juvenile adjudications and involuntary commitments are to be reported to CIB using form DJ-LE-FH9; Juvenile Adjudication and Prohibited Possession Firearm Report. This form is available upon request from CIB or electronically on CCAP.

Cancellation of Firearms Prohibition

Form DJ-LE-FH9 may also be used by the court to cancel a previously imposed firearms restriction. For a prohibition based on a felony juvenile adjudication the court must determine that the person is not likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and order their right to possess a firearm restored. For those prohibitions based on an involuntary commitment the court must determine there is no longer a substantial probability that the person may use a firearm to harm themselves or endanger public safety.

There is no statutory provision for the cancellation of an adjudication prohibiting a person from day care employment or licensure.

Background Check Fee Increases

With the passage and signing of the biennial budget in 2009 Act 28, the legislature increased the fees charged some entities for non-criminal justice background checks. These increases are as follows:

- Non-Profit Organizations \$7 (up from \$2)
- Government Entities \$7 (up from \$5)

The fee for all other name-based checks remained at \$13. The increases took effect July 1, 2009. This increase only applies to Wisconsin name-based checks submitted by mail, internet or via the TIME System. The affected TIME System purpose codes are E (employment) and H (housing). Act 28 also returns the non-profit fee to \$2 effective July 1, 2011 while the government fee will remain at \$7.

While not directly effecting criminal justice agencies, Act 28 also increased the fee charged by CIB for firearms restriction searches performed for licensed dealers by the Handgun Hotline from \$8 to \$13. This fee was last changed in 1993. This increase more effectively addresses the cost to CIB of providing this service to licensed firearms dealers in Wisconsin.

Obtaining a Police Certificate

With tightened border security and increased screening of adoptive parents the requests to CIB for police certificates is increasing each month. A police certificate is a certified or notarized documentation of an individual's criminal history record or lack thereof. While certificates can be issued based on either a name-based or fingerprint-based background check, the vast majority of governments are now requiring the certificate to be based on a fingerprint search.

To streamline this process, CIB has rewritten its policy for issuing fingerprint-based police certificates. The requestor must submit a ten-print card along with form DJ-LE-250 *Wisconsin Criminal History Single Name Record Request*. The Request Purpose must indicate Police Certificate and a \$20 fee must be included. Any special processing requirement can be noted in the Comments section. Individuals needing a police certificate may request assistance from law enforcement in capturing a classifiable set of prints. Use of the blue FBI Applicant card (FD-258) is preferred. Personal identifying information should be completed on the card prior to law enforcement returning to the requestor. Photo identification should also be required at the time of fingerprint capture to prevent fraud.

Police certificates require the individual requestor to submit the fingerprint card by mail. Live scan capture stations do not have the proper templates and transaction type codes to permit electronic submission. Fingerprints for police certificates may be captured electronically but a physical hard copy of the applicant fingerprint card must be mailed to CIB to process the request.

The Department of Justice website will be updated with information and forms for obtaining a police certificate from the State of Wisconsin.

If the individual requires a police certification issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that request must be submitted directly to the FBI. Information on that process, fees, requirements and responses may be found online at www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/fprequest.htm

If in Doubt, Send it !!!

Some submitters are still confused over what fingerprint cards CIB will accept. Back when all arrest fingerprint cards were mailed to CIB, staff had to key the data into the criminal history database and the fingerprint impressions also had to be scanned into the state's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). If agencies had submitted arrest fingerprints for all offenses the backlog of fingerprint cards to be entered would have created a situation where all current information may not be posted to an individual's record in a timely manner. Not only did all arrest information have to be manually entered, but disposition data was manually keyed as well. To avoid this problem CIB announced that only fingerprint cards for certain criterion offenses would be accepted. Agencies were instructed not to submit arrest cards for traffic charges, warrants, other custodies or minor offenses.

Today things are different. Electronic submission of arrest fingerprints via live scan devices has done away with the need for CIB staff to key arrest information and AFIS staff to scan fingerprint images. Therefore yesterday's restrictions on what fingerprints can be submitted no longer apply. The department's mandate regarding collection of arrest fingerprints is clearly spelled out in s. 165.83(2) Wis. Stats, which states:

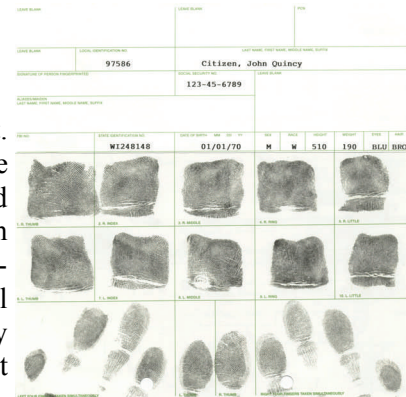
The department shall: (a) Obtain and file fingerprints, descriptions, photographs and any other available identifying data on persons who have been arrested or taken into custody in this state:

1. *For an offense which is a felony or which would be a felony if committed by an adult.*
2. *For an offense which is a misdemeanor, which would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult or which is a violation of an ordinance, and the offense involves burglary tools, commercial gambling, dealing in gambling devices, contributing to the delinquency of a child, dealing in stolen property, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs under ch. 961, firearms, dangerous weapons, explosives, pandering, prostitution, sex offenses where children are victims, or worthless checks.*
3. *For an offense charged or alleged as disorderly conduct but which relates to an act connected with one or more of the offenses under subd. 2.*
4. *As a fugitive from justice.*
5. *For any other offense designated by the attorney general. (stalking & harassment)*

(b) Accept for filing fingerprints and other identifying data, taken at the discretion of the law enforcement or tribal law enforcement agency involved, on persons arrested or taken into custody for offenses other than those listed in par. (a).

Many agencies are now submitting arrest cards for major traffic offenses. Their purpose is two-fold: 1) to provide a permanent record of the traffic arrest and; 2) to remove any question as to the identity of the person arrested. With the prevalence of identity theft only fingerprints can positively identify the subject originally arrested. If a stolen identity was used, the fingerprints taken at the time of arrest can aid the victim of the identity theft in resolving any potentially punitive action for which they bear no responsibility. Having fingerprints on file for the actual subject of an arrest can also aid when a person files a challenge to a criminal history record, a process discussed later in this newsletter. CIB encourages agencies to submit arrest fingerprint for all offenses.

There is one other important reason to submit arrest fingerprints for all persons arrested. The more individuals contained in the state's AFIS system increase the possibility of matching a latent fingerprint recovered from the scene of a crime to an individual in AFIS. All newly-submitted arrest fingerprint cards are searched against the unsolved latent fingerprint database. All newly-submitted latents are searched against the ten print database. More individuals in the ten print database increases the chance of finding a match and solving a crime.



Criminal History Record Challenges

Of the public background checks conducted by CIB in 2008, 99.3% were name checks while the remaining 0.7% were conducted using fingerprints.

The following header appears on all name-based background checks received from CIB:

The response is based on a search using the identification data supplied. Searches based solely on name and non-unique identifiers are not fully reliable. The CIB cannot guarantee that the information furnished pertains to the individual you are interested in.

As name, sex, race and date of birth are not unique identifiers, there are instances in which multiple persons share these non-unique data elements. In other instances a person being arrested uses the identity of another in an attempt to avoid punishment. When a background check based solely on non-unique identifiers attributes a criminal history record to the wrong individual the person harmed by the information requires a method of appeal. Due to an increasing number of challenges to the results of public name-based background checks, CIB has implemented a formal policy on the processing of challenge requests.

A *Wisconsin Criminal History Challenge* form (DJ-LE-247) was created for the person so harmed to facilitate the appeal process. The requestor is asked to submit a ten print applicant fingerprint card, copy of a government-issued photo identification and the challenge form. The subject is asked to provide the reason for the appeal, such as incorrect/missing information on their criminal history record or they were wrongly identified as the subject of the record. If they claim someone else used their identity they are asked to provide information on any police report that was filed reporting the identity theft. Finally they are also asked as to the name of the party that requested the background check that uncovered the alleged error.

Upon receipt the fingerprints submitted are compared to those on file for the criminal history record that was returned in response to the initial inquiry. If the fingerprints do not match, a notarized statement is attached to the fingerprint card stating either no criminal history record exists or their actual record is attached (if matched to a different record). If they are the subject of the record a notarized response with that information is returned. As this response is based on a fingerprint search it should replace for any name-based search. If requested CIB will also contact the entity that conducted the original background check and inform them of the results.

This form and procedural instructions will soon be posted on our website. Local criminal justice agencies can assist persons seeking to appeal by being willing to provide FBI applicant fingerprint cards and assisting in the capture of the fingerprint impressions on the cards. It does not matter what ORI appears on these challenge cards. When the cards are scanned at CIB the ORI defaults and results are returned only to CIB.

When capturing these challenge fingerprints certain steps should be implemented to prevent any fraud at the time of capture. These protections should be in utilized with the capture of any applicant fingerprints, not only record challenges. First, the subject should provide identification by means of a government-issued photo identification. Second all data fields on the applicant cards should be completed either prior to fingerprint capture or immediately after. If completed after it should be done in the presence of the official capturing the fingerprints. This will prevent someone else's information from being added to the card after fingerprint capture in an attempt to circumvent the process.

Agencies may also be contacted in the event an alias name submitted by their agency contributes to the erroneous name match. CIB does not remove any information on a submitted arrest card without consent of the submitting entity. You may be asked to permit removal of the alias name from the CIB record.

Special Dispositions under s. 973.015

2009 Wisconsin Act 28 amended s. 973.015 Wis. Stats. to read:

937.015 Special disposition. (1)(a) Subject to par. (b) and except as provided in par. (c), when a person is under the age of 25 at the time of the commission of an offense for which the person has been found guilty in a court for violation of a law for which the maximum penalty is period of imprisonment is 6 years or less, the court may order at the time of sentencing that the record be expunged upon successful completion of the sentence if the court determines the person will benefit and society will not be harmed by this disposition. This subsection does not apply to information maintained by the department of transportation regarding a conviction that is required to be included in a record kept under s. 343.23 (2) (a).

b) The court shall order at the time of sentencing that the record be expunged upon successful completion of the sentence if the offense was a violation of s. 942.08 (2) (b), (c), or (d), and the person was under the age of 18 when he or she committed it.

(c) No court may order that a record of a conviction for any of the following be expunged:

- 1. A Class H felony, if the person has, in his or her lifetime, been convicted of a prior felony offense, or if the felony is a violent offense, as defined in s. 301.048 (2) (bm), or is a violation of s. 940.32, 948.03 (2) or (3), or 948.095.*
- 2. A Class I felony, if the person has, in his or her lifetime, been convicted of a prior felony offense, or if the felony is a violent offense, as defined in s. 301.048 (2) (bm), or is a violation of s. 948.23.*

(2) A person has successfully completed the sentence if the person has not been convicted of a subsequent offense and, if on probation, the probation has not been revoked and the probationer has satisfied the conditions of probation. Upon successful completion of the sentence the detaining or probationary authority shall issue a certificate of discharge which shall be forwarded to the court of record and which shall have the effect of expunging the record. If the person has been imprisoned, the detaining authority shall also forward a copy of the certificate of discharge to the department

These changes effectively allow the court to expunge any misdemeanor and class H or I felonies for any sentencing that occurs after July 1, 2009. While dispositional orders under s. 973.015 will make court records unavailable it has no effect on state criminal history records. Any disposition under s. 973.015 requires a finding of guilt by the court. s. 165.84(1) Wis. Stats. allows CIB to remove an arrest event only when the person is subsequently released without charge or cleared of the offenses through court proceedings. CIB does add a caveat to the disposition information that a Special Disposition under 973.015 exists but does not remove the arrest or disposition information.

This stance has withstood several challenges, the latest being in 2002. In *State v. Anthony J. Leitner* (253 Wis. 2d 449 and 646 N.W.2d 341) the Wisconsin Supreme Court concluded that s. 973.015 Wis. Stats. was intended for the expungement of court records only, not records of other agencies.

While expungement of arresting, booking, confining or supervising agency records is not required under the law, each agency must decide what action, if any, they will take when notified of a special disposition under s. 973.015.



2009 CRIME INFORMATION BUREAU TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 29TH – THURSDAY OCTOBER 1ST, 2009
RADISSON HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTER, GREEN BAY

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

- DNA Warrants, Technology & Legal Issues*
- Establishing a School Violence Program*
- Weston School Shooting Response & Investigation*
- Crime Lab Services*
- Open Records, the DPPA*
- Legal Update*
- TIME System Interface User Group Meeting*
- Criminal History Records*
- Office of Privacy Protection & Identity Theft*
- Telecommunicator Stress Management*
- Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce*
- Internet for Law Enforcement*
- TIME & eTIME Update*
- Computer Evidence Recovery*
- TRAIN Update*
- Automated Pawn Systems*
- Ask CIB*

Training credit is available toward annual officer recertification requirements. Dress for the conference is business casual. Vendors will be on hand to demonstrate the latest technology available for the law enforcement and criminal justice community.

The registration fee of \$150 for early registration includes conference materials and all meals Tuesday and Wednesday along with breakfast Thursday. A social networking period has been set aside Wednesday evening to allow you to converse with other conferees on specific topics of interest. The registration fee increases to \$200 after August 28th.

A block of rooms has been made available at the Radisson at the state rate of \$70 single and \$80 double occupancy. You may reserve a room by calling the Radisson at (920) 494-7300 or toll-free at (800) 333-3333. When making your reservation use the group code 0909DEPTJU or use the event name "Department of Justice Meeting". You may also register online at www.radisson.com/. The group code to receive the government rate for online registration is DOJ. Enter this code in the Promotional Code box under Search for Special Rates to display the conferee rate.

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

Tentative Conference Agenda		
Monday September 28th		
4 PM	7 PM	Pre-registration
Tuesday September 29th		
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	DNA Warrants & Technology
10 AM	10:15 AM	Break
10:15 AM	12:15 PM	School Violence Programs
12:15 PM	1:15 PM	Lunch
1:15 PM	3:30 PM	Weston School Shooting
3:30 PM	5 PM	Break in Vendor Hall
5 PM	6 PM	Dinner in Vendor Hall
Wednesday September 30th		
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
7:30 PM	11:30 PM	Networking w/DJ & Karaoke
Thursday October 1st		
6 AM	9 AM	Breakfast
9 AM	10 AM	Wisconsin's Crime Labs
10 AM	10:15 AM	Break
10:15 AM	12 PM	Open Records/DPPA & Legal Update
12 PM		Conference Adjourns

Crime Information Bureau Contact List

<u>Title</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Fax Number</u>	<u>Email</u>
Director	Walt Neverman	608-264-6207	608-267-1338	nevermanwm@doj.state.wi.us
Deputy Director	Phil Collins	608-267-2235	608-267-1338	collinspe@doj.state.wi.us
TIME & Technical Services Manager	vacant			
Training Officer	Donna Bente	608-264-9452	608-267-1338	bentedi@doj.state.wi.us
Training Officer	vacant	608-266-9341	608-267-1338	
Training Officer	Jim Muller	608-261-5800	608-267-1338	mullerjj@doj.state.wi.us
Training Officer	vacant			
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
Fingerprint Identification AFIS (Madison Crime Lab)	Curt Bauer	608-261-8122 Ext. 2600	608-294-2920	bauercj@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

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, Walt Neverman 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.