

LIGHTLY EDITED CART FILE

Using the National Crime Information Center to spread
the word about Protection Orders

May 17th, 2017

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. Central

* * * * *

This file is being provided in a lightly edited format.
CART is provided in order to facilitate communication
accessibility and may not be a totally verbatim record
of the proceedings. The text may also contain
environmental sounds that occurred during the event."

* * * * *

CART provided by Lisa Richardson, CRR, CBC, CCP

2

Paradigm reporting & Captioning Inc.

612.339.0545

Caption@paradigmreporting.com

So now I'll send it over to Monica.

>> Thank you, Kari.

Welcome, everybody, to today's webinar, using the
national crime information center to, spread the words
about protection orders.

This webinar is being sponsored by the national
protection on full faith and credit.

They are funded by the office of violence against women
to provide training and technical assistance in all
issues related to issuance, service and enforcement of

protection orders including the full faith and credit provision of the Violence Against Women Act. Federal and state firearms prohibitions related to domestic violence and the federal domestic violence and stalking crimes.

The opinions, findings, conclusions, recommendations expressed in this webinar are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect the views of the office of violence against women.

Today's presenter is Harry Carlile, Jr.

Mr. Carlile is a training specialist for the federal bureau of investigation currently assigned to the F.B.I. CJUS division, training and advisory process unit.

6

He is the national crime information center external training team lead and has program responsibilities for all NCI Ctraining provided by the F.B.I. to federal, state, territorial, tribal and local criminal justice agencies.

At this time, I would like to welcome Harry Carlile, Jr.

>> All right.

Thank you, Monica.

Good afternoon to everybody in the audience.

Hopefully this afternoon we can give you a little bit of information on how specifically the national crime information center protection order file works.

Depending upon who's in the audience, I'm going to try -- Monica and I were talking about it earlier this

afternoon, to get not real technical with you.

I have the PowerPoint presentation is designed for those folks who actually use the system on a day-to-day basis so -- and even then, since you're going to be coming in from a state interface, it will be a little different but we want to make sure that we get the essence across and we can answer questions and those types of things.

As I progress today, I'll be skipping some slides, we'll talk about others, slides that I don't think 7
based upon the audience that we're going to need to talk about.

If anybody has any questions, feel free to ask.

I've asked Monica as those questions come in to provide them to me.

I like to answer questions during these sessions, and not hold them to the end because sometimes then that gets lost in the meat of the presentation.

So don't hesitate to ask questions, you'll see a slide a little bit later that says the same thing.

As Monica said I am not based out of Washington, D.C., I'm out of Clarksburg, I'm assigned to the criminal justice informational services division of the F.B.I. The picture that you see on the slide is a picture of our facility.

We run a variety of different programs out of this facility, not only NCIC but the next generation identification program which historically had been called IAFIS and fingerprints.

Before that, the national criminal background checks system, the NCS system for gun purchase.

We answer actually all -- many of our field offices, we answer the incoming -- all the incoming phone calls here at CJIS and route them as they need to be routed.

We are -- our program offices for the elite program, which is the local law enforcement enterprise portal that -- where local law enforcement can get to some of our information, as well as crime reporting is another going program that's headquartered out of our division here at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

8

We have actually a new building on the other side, that retention pond that you see in the lower right-hand corner, that is our new biometric technology center, as we move to more biometric-based identification of individuals.

So that's a little bit about the facility.

As Monica said, my name is Harry Carlile, so I'm going to leave that there.

The contact information that you see in front of you now, I'm more than willing to answer questions as you see.

I'm in the office not a lot in the next couple weeks I will but I'm usually out somewhere in the field training.

Our -- as of today and when I sent this, I didn't know this but our email address has changed as of today.

One -- from one thing that J.R. has been dropped off my last name but also the IC has been taken out of the

email address, so it's not -- now it's just Harry

Carlile@F.B.I.governor OV.

9

Unfortunately that took place today and I sent this to Monica a couple of weeks ago but my desk number stayed the same as well as my cell number, fax number, but the email address has changed.

Email is usually the best way to get hold of me because I will see email wherever I'm at in the country or in the world at that point in time.

Like I said, I'm real big on questions so if you have questions, please don't hesitate to ask.

We're not going to worry about the registration, evaluation form.

Let's talk about the protection order file.

Now, the first slide I have up is a -- which we're not going to see today but it's a video that we have produced that kind of overviews the NCIC protection order file.

If anybody would like a free D.V.D. of that, if they will reach out to me on email, what I need is basically your name, your organization and your street mailing address.

They don't want P.O. boxes, I'll send this request down to our mail room and they'll fulfill it for me and send it out to you.

But if you'll send me that information, your name, your organization, your street address, I'll get a copy of the D.V.D. out to you.

10

We're in hopes that we can update the D.V.D. in the

next couple of years.

It's substantially correct but we -- it's probably about eight or so years old and we would like to get it updated so, again, if anybody would like a copy of that, don't hesitate to reach out to me and I'll make sure that you get one.

The protection order file is a very specific file within NCIC, and I'm not sure exactly how much or how familiar the audience is with the National Crime Information Center.

As an overview, the National Crime Information Center is used by not only law enforcement but our courts and corrections agencies and that's who it's designed for is the three Cs, cops, courts and corrections.

It is a database of information and it's broken up into different files and most organizations can access all files.

There are within those three groups that I mentioned, to you not 100% of the case but for the most part, we can -- we have 14 person files of information, one of which is the protection order file.

You may be familiar with some of our other files, the wanted file is a listing of individuals who have warrants out for their arrest.

Soar advisor release files, a listing of people that some states use that are on some kind of supervision.

Probation, parole, pretrial release.

Other files include criminal history, just missing persons, just a variety of different files but the file

that we're here to talk about today is the protection order file.

And that's -- I'm happy to answer off-line any questions about the other files but here we're today going to talk specifically about protection orders.

And what this protection file contains are court orders that are issued to prevent acts of domestic violence against a person or to prevent that person from stalking, ha lasting, intimidating she another person. They can be issued by civil courts, criminal courts, so a variety of different courts can issue what we're going to call a protection order and we'll get into that in just a second.

And the type of information in a protection order can vary from state to state.

However, it is standardized when it comes up to you.

We can -- our protection order file contains certain data sets and so the state makes -- may collect more information on a protection order but when they push it up to us, it only contains a finite set of data -- pieces of date the information.

12

We'll move on to the next slide.

We have to have either an electronic or hard copy of a protection order to enter it into the file.

We have to be able to keep documentation on this.

So I know historically there have been issues with that with some of the tribal components as far as writing down and having written protection orders but for an agency to enter them into our system, we have to have

either an electronic or hard copy and that is one of the things when our auditors go out and audit the system at the agency level, and at the state level, that's one of the things that they will be looking for is a copy of that protection order when they audit protection order records.

Now, probably the biggest thing that I'm going to cover today, and probably the most important thing that I'm going to cover today is the definition of what we consider a protection order.

Across 50 states, across the territories, across the Native American tribes, we all have various court orders.

And these court orders may contain the words protection order, they may contain the words restraining order.

13

My history goes back a long time when they used to be called peace bonds.

There are a variety of different names for them across -- as I said, across the United States and our territories.

So what we had to do was come up with a definition that would encompass all of them and since we didn't -- we at NCIC didn't have to come up with a definition because the Violence Against Women Act already gave us a definition and our definition that you see here on your screen is the VAWA definition of a protection order so that we can keep orders that may not be called protection orders, they just be a court order, they may not have a specific title of protection order at the

top of them, or restraining order.

They may just be a normal court order but if they -- a nominal court order but if they meet our definition of protection order, then they can go into the protection order system.

And that's a very big key with us.

I constantly get questions about is this a protection order?

It looks like a protection order.

And, again, I can't speak to the audience but I know that most of the people I deal with are attorneys. 14

I am not an attorney so let me stipulate that outright, right off the top.

I spent 20 years as a police officer before coming to the F.B.I. so my background comes from law enforcement and it doesn't come from the law.

But, the ideas that we have to keep those orders that may not be called protection orders, if they fit our criteria, they can go into the file.

However, if they don't fit our criteria, they could have the word restraining in them.

There could be an order that has something -- the word "Protection" in it but if it doesn't meet the definition that you see here, now, on the next couple of slides, then they can't go into the file and that's the key.

So I'm not a big at reading slides for the most part.

I like to summarize them but when we get into, you know, law statutes which I won't have any in this

presentation or definitions, I think that that way I'm not interpreting anything so I'm going to go ahead and read the definition.

Any injunction, restraining order or any other order, and that last part, any other order has come up quite a few times, issued by a civil or criminal court for the purposes -- here's another good, important section -- for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence or contact or circumstances -- communications with or physical proximity to another person, including any temporary and final orders issued by civil and criminal courts whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding so long as the civil order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.

15

And any support, child custody or visitation provision orders, remedies, or relief issued as a part of a protection order, restraining order or stay-away injunction pursuant to local, state, tribal or territorial law authorizing the issuance of protection orders, restraining orders, or injunctions for the protection of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

And, again, that is a lot of information to process and over the -- I've been dealing with this file since 1999 and my background, my law enforcement background came from Illinois where we had a protection order in our

state system, protection order file long before we did it at the federal level, the proof of these in the meat is what is in this definition. 16

So whenever I have a question about what a protection order is, I literally pull out the definition and look at it because there's too much in here for me to keep in my mind.

There's a lot of information and I know words turn on different things, and when I have questions of whether something is, I have experts here at the national center, I have experts at CJIS.

We have -- within the F.B.I., we have one attorney who used to work at CJIS who's now in another position within the F.B.I., she'll continue to answer my questions about protection orders, some of you may remember Fannie Hasslebocker who has been around for a long time, she started out back in this game in '99 with me as well as our current staff at the CJIS division who know a lot about protection orders and, as I said, some things can turn on a word so I rely on them if I haven't seen the type of order before or we haven't discussed it before I rely on them.

You can see, also, we define in our policy manual, which is where this definition comes, a PENDENTE lite order, I'm sure that doesn't surprise any of the legal folks in the matter.

Looks like we may have a question, going ask Monica to read it so that I can answer it. 17

Go ahead, Monica.

>> Does the order have to serve a respondent prior to or in -- in order to be entered into NCIC?

>> Monica has asked me, does the order have to be served to be placed into NCIC?

And the answer is, absolutely not.

You can put it in NCIC, and we actually have two new fields, I say new, they're several years old at this point.

That tells whether the order has been served and a service date so it does not have to be served to be with -- to go into the NCIC file so we've had that question a lot over the years so I hope that answered it, but absolutely not.

You don't -- in fact, putting it in the file can help it get served, if local law enforcement would come across this individual on a routine or another matter, a traffic matter or an accident or something where they would come in contact with the defendant respondent, they pull up -- sees the protection order isn't served, they could certainly call the serving authority if it's the sheriff's department and say, look, we've got this guy, if you've been looking for them and you want to serve this order, go ahead and you can come up and respond to our scene and get it served.

18

So by putting it into the system, it also lets us know it's there and if we haven't got it served, we can get it served.

Service, as Monica and I were talking this morning, service is very important to a variety of other things

that we'll be talking about today so that was a very good question by whoever asked it, and I thank you for that.

Moving on with our entry, our criteria for entry, I should say.

Additionally, reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard must be given to the person against whom the order is sought or in the case of ex parte orders, notice and opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required by state laws and in any event within the reasonable time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect the respondent's due process rights.

SO, again, that will work out differently.

It's been my experience that work out differently in different states as to how this notice gets out and how they handle maybe a temporary protection order versus a final protection order or an interim protection order, so it kind of varies across state lines but the bottom line is, again, it has to follow this criteria for us to get it into the system.

19

All right.

Again, I'm not going to go into ex parte, some of you are very familiar with ex parte orders.

A lot of times when I'm explaining it to law enforcement or other folks, they're not quite as familiar with ex parte so we're going to head by that statute.

This is more technically oriented for our technical

people.

These are what we call message key codes.

These are how we actually enter -- it actually gets into the programming but what I wanted to talk to you about is what these do.

But in effect, the EPO basically allows us to enter a full protection order where the ETO allows us to enter a temporary protection order and what this triggers is different headings at the top of the record.

It will trigger a heading that will say, protection order at the top of the record, or it will say temporary protection order at the top of the record.

Also, there is some minor programming differences between the two.

You can see that we can modify protection orders.

Once we put them in the system, should something change in the order, or maybe law enforcement obtained further information about either the defendant-respondent or about the protected parties, we can update that record by what we call a modify transition.

We can also cancel that order.

Now, canceling that order as you're going to see a little bit later has some issues.

It takes it out of our historical database when you cancel that order and we have that database set up but there is a very specific definition for cancel, I'll get into that a little bit later in the order.

And then there is a variety of different ways we can query it.

I won't go into the myriad of different ways that we can query a protection order.

Suffice it to say that any way that you would query any of these queries that you would find and use to query, you would pop up any active protection orders in the system.

By use of any of those queries that you see.

So that's enough said about those.

There's another transaction at NCIC which we call a cleared transaction and that cleared transaction says that the order has either been -- has expired on its own or has been cleared by the court.

21

The court has rescinded that order and by using the clear transaction, allows it to migrate over to our historical database where we can see that protection order for a finite amount of time after it has expired.

And then we have another transaction for expired protection orders that the system actually does when it reaches that expiration date of that protection order.

And of course I'm aware that we have protection orders that do not expire and we'll address that a little bit later.

We can also add supplemental information into the system as we get more and more information about the defendant-respondent on the record or the subject of the protection order record.

We can add additional information with them.

What we always tell law enforcement is a word or term that we have coined called packing the record.

We want as much information in that record about the subject of the record or the defendant-respondent as we can find, because that helps us later identify him and there's various ways that we search records and with certain search strings and we want to make sure that this person's going to pop up and that we have all the information about him so that if we need to identify the individual through scars, marks, tattoos and a variety of other data and numeric identifiers that we can.

22

We also ask individuals when they place these protection orders in the system that they put what we call a caution indicator, or what we -- what's normally known as a caution or medical condition indicator.

And this is something that can help law enforcement protect themselves if the defendant-respondent has a problem with the police, has fought with the police in the past, it can notify us in advance that this individual has these characteristics or has had these characteristics in the past but just as important is it can give us some medical information about the individual.

I know as a law enforcement officer, one of the problems that we have a lot -- we have a lot of problems with is individuals who have epilepsy, and someone who has epilepsy, some of the triggers for epilepsy are flashing lights and stress, okay?

So any time you have a law enforcement, you usually have those two things in the works so before this

person passes out on us or has a seizure, it would be nice to know before I turn the flashing lights on and I have him standing there looking into those lights that the individual has a medical condition. 23

Or if they need certain medication, diabetic medication, where they may be a type I diabetic where they might pass out or something.

So we have the ability to add to these orders.

It's very important to get that information.

It's as much to protect the individual as the officer, so we want to get this information and sometimes it may have to be got ebb in court depending on where these orders get their grass roots and how they're filled out, to get this much information about the defendant-respondent as we can.

We have a field in the -- which we'll talk about later called the miscellaneous field where we can put the information about one of the protected parties if we needed to, medical information about a protected party.

If they thought or if you thought when you were getting that order in that it would be important to do so.

So it's important that we get those.

As far as how long do these protection orders stay in the system.

They're going to remain active until they're canceled or clear and you see those two key words, canceled or cleared.

That's the two ways you can take them out.

If you cancel them, it comes out immediately. 24

If you clear it, it will go into the historic part of the database, but for those local law enforcement agencies, five days prior, whoever entered it, I should say, whoever entered record, could be a state law enforcement agency, too, depending upon the jurisdiction, five days prior to that record expiring out of our system due to an expiration date that we have in the system, that agency that entered it is going to get what we refer to as a dollar dot message or, in this case, a dollar dot-P message.

And that's going to tell them that, wait a minute, in five days, that protection order is going to expire.

And this would give the law enforcement agency time to check with the Court and see if anything has transpired in this case that never made it to the police department that would extend this order.

Or maybe we find out at this point in time that the order was canceled and it never got to the law enforcement agency to cancel it.

So this dollar-P message goes out five days before it is set to expire and that's the kind of the interesting part about it.

It's un -- what we call an unsolicited message so it comes out just five days, usually around, you know, midnight, it's going to come out five days and you'll get that message.

25

Again, unfortunately sometimes law enforcement and the folks that enter these are extremely busy doing a lot of other things but we always encourage them not to

overlook them and take the time to check with the Court to make sure that something hasn't transpired because, again, on the other end, I realize courts are busy and something could have slipped through the cracks and this order, either ex parte or somehow got extended and never made it to the police department to extend it and, thus, it expired and here we have an active order by the Court but in our system which is seen nationally and across all the territories would -- it would be -- look as an expired order and would not even come up on a normal query, it would take a special query to get that out.

All right.

We have a question so I'm going to...

[Extraneous noise]

>> Is the NCIC the same as what it's referred to in New York the order of protection registry?

>> Good question.

Most states have a state protection order registry.

Now, whether that is different than what goes into the national protection order file, the NCIC file, I can't tell you.

26

Several states have -- they have orders that go into their -- into their state protective order registry that do not qualify under our definition to go into our national registry.

If you would like me to check on that 100%, I can do that if you'll send me an email at that email address that we mentioned at the top of the webinar, I'll be

happy to reach out to our New York State contacts, the New York State police and find out exactly for you because I just don't know whether those are synonymous across -- as I say, every state is slightly different as to what is in there.

We have a second question so we're going to...

>> Is the NCIC confidential?

In other words, is there any way to verify that a -- qualified case is actually Brady disqualified?

>> And the question was, is the information confidential?

The information -- we're going to start with that and then I'm going to kind of go into what Monica said was who can check it to see if the Brady indicator has been set correctly because that is a very important thing that we want to do is make sure these Brady indicators get set correctly. 27

But, the information in NCIC is confidential.

It's only accessible by the three Cs that I mentioned earlier, law enforcement or cops, courts and corrections.

Those are the only three folks who can access NCIC directly.

So the average citizen can't go on the internet and see that protection order.

Now, they may be able to -- again, I can't speak to those state registries that we just talked about but I can talk to you about NCIC and that no one can -- no civilian other than someone associated with law

enforcement, courts or corrections can access that information.

Nothing stops law enforcement, not only does nothing stop law enforcement, we have a system or a procedure in place that law enforcement must, when they enter a record into our system, or the courts because the courts can enter, too, they must go back and do what we call a second party check.

They must review and make sure that order that they put in the system got into the system exactly as they entered it.

And that's a very big policy with us and as a reference, we call it second party checks, that at some point in time, someone other than the person who entered it, usually, is going to go back and check that order to make sure that it got entered correctly.

28

So like I said if the court would have a question and they don't have direct access to NCIC, then they would have to get with law enforcement, they have the absolute right to that information so they could even request a copy, a paper copy of that record as it looks at NCIC.

There would be nothing improper about a court asking for a copy of the protection order.

If we entity get into a private attorney, that might be a different story but the court by all means could get -- they don't have direct access, NCIC could get access and I hope those answered your questions.

All right.

We're going to move on as far as the retention period.

If no action is taken on the protection order after it is set to expire, remember, we had that five-day window that we just talked about a second ago, on the date that it is supposed to expire, on that exact -- you know, usually at midnight on the date that it is set to expire, that order will no longer be able to be seen in -- as an active record with a normal NCIC query, or what we call our QW queries. 29

There is a second query that a law enforcement agency can do, or the courts or the corrections, could do called what we call a QPO, that you'll see a little bit later, that they would be able to look at that record. It would say it's an expired protection order at the top, it would say "Expired protection order," but they would be able to go in and look at that protection order.

They couldn't modify it, they can't do anything.

One of the changes that has been recently suggested to me is that we be able to go into that expired queue that we have with these records in there in case the protection order came back again for whatever reason, the judge reinstated the original protection order but where we could actually put it back in the active section -- active section with that she and that's toying to be a programming issue.

Probably -- if it does occur, it would have to go through an approval process and a variety of other things they think but wouldn't occur until our next generation of the

system comes out which is, you know, 2019, 2020, somewhere about that time.

But we do have a way to go in and look at those expired protection orders and that's a very important thing, too, because if the victim says, wait a minute, I have a protection order and the officer runs it and he doesn't see it, one of the things -- my next step would be, would you run it as an expired protection order or QPO transaction and if it's in land it says its expired, then that usually doesn't allow law enforcement to enforce it at that point.

In most locations.

So, all right, so that's a little bit about retention period.

Looks like my...

We do also have protection orders that say non-expiring.

No problem at all.

We have a way to put them in the system.

They will be in there until that agency, if they put it in as a non-expiring order, it will be in there as long as that order is active and -- until it's taken out by the agency that entered it and we talked about those inactive records, after five years, they completely go out of the system with that QPO query that we talked about or query protection orders is what that QPO stands for.

So there is a way to see expired protection orders, providing that they are not canceled, because if

they -- if you use the cancel transaction, it takes it out of the system completely. 31

There is an off-line search way to look at those but the F.B.I. is the only one that has that ability to go back and pull those records out of a -- once they have been cleared.

We don't allow for duplicate protection orders and when I say duplicate protection orders, that's a protection order that's issued and entered by the same agency, so we have a system in place that won't allow you to enter -- if the same agency tries to enter the same protection order with the same court case number and all of that, the system will not allow it, it will do what we call a reject.

But that doesn't mean that a person couldn't have a protection order in one state or one jurisdiction and then get a protection order in another jurisdiction and both of those would go in the system.

And although not common, it's not unheard of, either, to have protection orders in two different states, for example.

For a variety of different reasons, full faith and credit comes to mind with a variety of folks interpreting full faith and credit differently across state lines.

So that's how we handle duplicate records. 32

The same agency, same case numbers, not going to allow it.

All right.

And that's pretty much what this next slide is telling you, that -- and I get into the technology here about what we call an ORI is different, that's the number that the entering agency has.

That doesn't mean that the person can't be in other files because you could have a protection order where the individual also has a warrant for their arrest.

So they can be in other files, they just can't be in the protection order file twice for the same case is what it boils down to and we have another question so we're going to go to that question.

>> What if the Court changes the terms of the order? Can they update it?

>> The question, if you didn't hear that, was can -- if the Court changes the conditions of the order, can the agency update it?

As long as it's the same case, it would be a modified transaction.

We would go in, modify that record, as long as the case numbers, the protection order number, all stays the same, it's just a simple modify transaction which is something that routinely happens across -- we won't have to take to the old one out and put a new one in, no, we just go ahead and modify it.

If the -- some of our numbers change within, like a protection order number, the case number, that may cause us a hiccup or two but we -- in any case, it will get back into the system but modify it is basically what you said in the question.

All right.

We can also put vehicle information, attach a vehicle record to a protection order record.

If the subject is known to drive a specific vehicle where we have a VIN, a license plate number, a make-model of a car, we can attach this information, and you may wonder why that would be important.

When a police officer queries -- a police officer stops a vehicle, for example, and they, you know, tell their telecommunicator or dispatcher I'm going to be out with Wyoming plate 123, most telecommunicators will run that through NCIC to see if that vehicle is stolen.

Well, it doesn't matter that it's -- you know, could be stolen, maybe it isn't stolen but if it's -- at the same time, that will trigger that protection order to pop up on the screen and the telecommunicator can tell the police officer, yep, it's not stolen in this case but if John Smith is in that car, he has a protection order out and if that protection order has listed the protected party's name, then he can say, he or she can tell the police officer, if John Smith is in that car, he has a protection order where, you know, Jane Smith is the protected party.

34

So that police officer knows before walking up on that car that this officer -- this individual has a protection order and even who the protection order is against but it has to -- we have to have that information in the first place to enter it into the record.

So that's always a key is that we want to make sure that we have that type of information upfront so that we can get it -- and even if it doesn't come upfront, if we can get it on the back end, even after it's entered, we can go back and modify it.

So those are always...

All right, there is a certain amount of information -- we can get a probing order in the system fairly quickly.

But we have to have what we call a minimum mandatory fields to get a protection order in the system and we always advise law enforcement to get them in the system as fast as possible, even if we're missing information we would like to have, don't hold up entering that order.

35

What we would like you to do is get that order in and you can go back and modify it to enter the data.

But there are certain things we have to have to get them entered and I'm kind of listed them in NCIC terminology.

You can figure out most of them.

We've got how are you going to enter it, temporary or full protection order.

Name, race, protection order conditions, PCOs, of which you'll hear a little more about as we progress.

Gender, the expiration date of the protection order because that's a key piece of information.

The issue date of the protection order.

We're also going to need a case number or a protection

order number as far as the information that we had.

So one or the other there, and then we also need some kind of numeric identifier for the subject of the record to get it in.

I have a tendency to call that the defendant-respondent only because that's the term I've heard over the years and other people have used in front of me but in NCIC terms, it's the subject of the record.

We need a numeric identifier and we can have an F.B.I. number, we can have a Social Security number, we can have what we call miscellaneous number which would be a driver's license number.

36

But I tell you what, you've doomed most of those protection orders to not being seen if you enter it with that type of numeric I'd fire.

We really need the date of birth because that's the way our systems are designed to work.

When a police officer runs it through the system, he may not know that person's SBI -- may not know they have one and he may not know that they have one, he may not know the driver's license number and that isn't a mandatory field in our system so they may not even be down there each if the guy has one.

Social Security numbers have never been used for information or identification but we do allow those three to be used and if that's all you have, that might be a way to go but if you have a miscellaneous number, driver's license number or an F.B.I. number, I can turn that into a date of birth like that with our system

because we can access those type of files to get that.
So date of birth is the way that it should be entered
and that's -- you know, in most law enforcement
wouldn't think about putting -- putting one in with the
name and Social Security number but maybe some would
think that's okay thing to do, and it's something we
can do, it would never be searchable because the police
officer is going to come up and run somebody through
the system with a name and a date of birth.

37

Then you see other contingencies there that we can also
add information to the system.

This gets into some technical stuff as to how --
whether you use the hyphen, you can't use the hyphen in
certain fields where the miscellaneous number can do 15
characters or not, more technically oriented to the
individual, I don't want to spend a lot of time in the
weeds.

You're welcome to read that or reach out to me, I'm
happy to discuss that with them.

This is one I want to talk just a little bit about and
I'm going to read.

Records containing on the protected person's
information as the numeric identifier will not be hit
upon when the inquiry is the subject of the record.
To ensure that individuals disqualified by a protection
order from legally obtaining a firearm every severity
should be made to obtain the numeric identifiers,
specifically the date of birth which I just got down
talking about, for the subject of the record.

So that's, again, I hold that in very high regard.

We have a whole section at -- in the division I work W 38

I mentioned it before, the national incident backgrounds checks system who does all the gun checks and does the work, we want to make sure that if this person is trying to buy a firearm, legally, that they are refused due to the existence of this protection order that meets the criteria for Brady, which we'll talk about in a second.

We want them to add as many additional identifiers as we can.

That includes that Social Security number.

I'm not saying don't add a Social Security, by all means do add a Social Security but make sure we also have a date of birth.

Driver's license information, F.B.I. number, F.B.I. number is basically criminal history number.

At the state level, that's called a SID number, state identification number.

We want SID numbers, F.B.I. numbers, any type of numeric identifier on the defendant respondent or the subject of the record, we want to get in that record.

We have more chances of hitting on this record if we get all this numeric identifier information so it's important to get as much information as we can so that when someone is searching on that, even if they only have a name and Social Security number and they search on it, it will pop the record.

39

But if it's not in that base record, there's no way we

can search on it.

So put as much information as we can in the record.

Now, we also have to make sure that we carry that with a caveat for folks who are actually entering this information.

If you are somebody who is responsible for entering this information, make sure that when you go to other databases to pull out this F.B.I. number, this state SID number or any other number, make sure it is that defendant-respondent's or subject of the record's information because as you know, when you search, you may get what we call a bad hit, what used to be called a sound X hit on somebody so you may have the exact same name but when you get into physical identifiers, this is not the same guy.

Make sure that when you pull these identifiers from other records management systems or databases, that you have the right guy and we've had a problem, so much of a problem that it turned into a teachable thing for our yearly updates that people were pulling wrong F.B.I. numbers, and back at CJIS, that triggers, when you put an F.B.I. number into the record, it triggers other things in the background so make sure that when you pull these other identifiers from other databases, that you got the right guy and the right identifier, so that's always an issue.

40

I keep getting my cursor off that little leadership almost.

All right.

Now, we're going to get into protection order conditions.

And these are key and I realize that protection order conditions are the meat of this protection order.

Once we identify the defendant-respondent and hopefully we have some protected persons information in there, what this guy can't or -- when I say guy, it could also be a lady, I want to clarify that upfront but I usually think of the male in this -- so if I use that in my examples, please bear with me, I know it can go both ways.

This is what this individual cannot do.

The other thing we pop up -- what we've done is tried to grab -- there's eight or nine of them here, the basic things.

That doesn't stop you from putting the other ones that are mentioned in what we call the miss lean use field.

There's nothing wrong with that.

We're trying to get the basic ones down, the ones that are used most often, and I have been recently -- as -- for some reason, protection orders have just been a very big thing this year.

41

I hadn't done protection orders in, like, two or three years given the training out to conferences and to, you know, in training -- and he have a been asked four times, what is this, May, in the last five months to give this presentation at different state conferences, as well as, you know, national organizations, state organizations that deal with protection orders.

He have a been asked to give this presentation.

I was just amazed that the interest that has popped up and some of the places that I have been, you know, I've -- we've been asked for new -- new PCOs and that might be something that we can build into the new system.

I doubt -- since we're on the precipice of designing a new system that we want to go back and update the old system but one of the two things I have found amazing that evidently are big issues that I was not -- that I was not aware of was the family pet, which has become a major issue across states, and the -- the electric -- the utility bills at individuals' homes because if someone's name is on that utility bill and they're no longer in that house, they don't want it run up, the bill run up so they'll go shut it off and take it out of their name so those are two that have been -- I'm sure there are dozens more but those two have hit me hard in the last four presentations that I have done.

42

So let's look -- and the reason we have these is because when someone enters a protection order, they can just go, PCO 1, boom, and this will automatically be appended to that record so when it prints out or when it comes up on the system, you'll see that PCO 1 and you'll see the exact wording that you see here, and PCO 1 is basically part of that VAWA definition that you saw right at the beginning, that makes it go right into the protection order file.

Subject is restrained from assaulting, threatening,

abusing, harassing, following or interfering with or stalking the protected person and/or the child of the protected person.

Now if in the order it says it's restrained from assaulting, threatening it doesn't have to say -- if it says one or two of those, then you can use PCO 1 and further define it in it miscellaneous deal but that's a question I get quite a bit.

Does it have to say -- does the order have to say assaulting, harrassing, threatening, following, interfering with, because usually they use two or three of those terms and move on. 43

So you can still use PCO1 if they don't.

PCO2, the subject may not threaten a member of the protected person's family or household.

So that's, again, inherent usually if one is, there 2 is going to be there.

Two could be seen as part of one.

Three, the protected person is granted exclusive possession of the residence or household and you're going to see that we've had to make some changes with this with respect to that.

We've added another one a little bit later.

PCO 4, the subject is required to stay away from the residence, property, school or place of employment of the protected person or other family member or household member.

So, again, that stay away from -- and usually states have a specific distance that they have to stay away

from because in my law enforcement career, literally remember measuring from the -- where we saw the defendant-respondent in relationship to the person in the house.

Bringing out the accident car to make that measurement.

The subject is restrained from making, number 5, communication with the protected person including but not limited to personal written or telephone contact, or their employers, employees, fellow workers, or others with whom the communication would likely cause annoyance or alarm the victim.

44

Remember, this was developed in 1999 and developed on states who already had state protection order records.

We'll have to add Facebook, Snapchat, all of those other now social media that were not -- because that, again, has become a big issue, social media intimidation on social media, we're making criminal cases out of those so, again, this one would fall right in line with that one.

Subject has visitation or custody rights of the children named and you're going to see that [indiscernible] in a second here where we're going to have another one that had an issue so we have a little bit of difference but that's one of our choices there for children.

7, and we're going to take a second and talk about 7.

The subject is prohibited from possessing and/or purchasing a firearm or other weapon.

PCO 7 is a state-prohibitor.

It has nothing to do with the Brady indicator.

Brady is federal, PCO 7 is state.

So a person could be -- didn't meet the Brady
qualifications, there are four qualifications for
Brady. 45

For some reason, don't meet one of the seven -- one of
the four qualifications for Brady, so he's Brady, no,
yes, he can have firearms.

But upped state statute, no, he can't have firearms.

Then he's Brady no, PCO7 and that will still stop the
firearm transfer.

So -- and that's one of the biggest things when
training law enforcement because, well, the person is
Brady -- you know, he's Brady yes so, no, he can't have
firearms so he must be PCO7, too.

And he may be but not if it's not said in the order or
in some way placed in the order that, again, if the
order says they can't possess firearms, either by
checkmark or whatever, Brady is a separate deal.

There are four things that have to be met for Brady.

All right.

Question, we have a question so I'm going to let...

>> Would PCO code 7 include tribal protection orders?

>> Yes, that would be -- you know, the sovereignty of
the Native American nation so if the tribe says they
can't have firearms or other weapon, they absolutely
can't have it.

It will stop the firearm transfer. 46

The problem that we would have with that let's make

sure our tribal protection orders are getting into NCIC.

Whatever way we can get them in there, whether the tribe has their own connection at NCIC, whether they're relying on the sheriff's department or the local police department to enter them.

One of our biggest hangups and I know we have tribes out there, you're going to discuss with me and we can talk California, we can talk a variety of other locations about the we need to get those orders into the system so that they can be recognized when they're off the reservation and your tribal law enforcement already knows about the protection orders but that local police officer two counties away may not know about them, so we need to make sure we get them but absolutely.

PCO 8 is where we can just refer us back to our miscellaneous deal we've talked about is what PCO 8 does.

You know, so if there's some other conditions the judge has set, like the electricity, like the dogs, that you feel is significant, we put it in the miscellaneous field.

If we had law enforcement out there, I would also remind you, I see a lot in protection orders, contact ORi for -- which ORI is the agency that entered the record -- for information on protection order conditions.

If you had the room in that 500-character field, please

put those other conditions in the record itself.

I see it, it's almost standard for some agencies, always PCO8 and then contact ROI for that.

The problem with that, guys, we immediately don't know so it's very important that we get as much information.

I realize that miscellaneous field is limited with 500 characters so you may have to put that in there, but, you know, if the only other condition is the family pet goes with, you know, one of the people, then take the time to put that in there, in the miscellaneous field.

So then 9 is the one we've added, protected person is awarded temporary exclusive custody of the children named.

Those are the 9 PCO fields but that doesn't stop you from having any other PCOs that you want, and we can put them on the miscellaneous field or put that dreaded statement in there, please contact ORI for other conditions so we can make sure the agency is aware of all the conditions if we should have this subject under their control.

48

The Brady indicator.

Federal law 18922, I think it's 922G if I'm not mistaken talks about protection orders that meet certain criteria, stopping that individual from possessing, receiving or purchasing so, you know, and that's a big thing for law enforcement.

The mere possession of that weapon is a violation of federal law, so if law enforcement comes across this guy, he's got this protection order out and he has a

gun with him, he's in violation of federal law.

And immediately can be arrested.

So, you know, a lot of times we're trying to catch these or catch them when we go to buy them -- when they go to buy them at FLL, federal firearms license, but it's important that we understand that the mere possession of them makes it a violation of federal law and can be enforced by local law enforcement but it would be a violation of federal -- may also be a violation of state law depending upon the state that you're in but it would certainly be a violation of federal law and given the climate, I'm sure U.S. attorneys would positively on enforcing this law at the federal level have the in order that restraining -- I don't really like to read things but when we get into Brady, I want to make sure that we're right. 49

An order that restrains an individual from harassing, stalking, threatening or engaging, you've seen that terminology before -- or other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or the -- or a child of the partner disqualifies that individual from possessing, purchasing or receiving a firearm.

And we actually have a Brady handout which is what you see referenced, that, again, if you want any of the things you see mentioned in this protection order -- this presentation, send me an email and I'm happy to send them in as many quantities as you want.

Aisle immediately return it to you on a soft copy, if

you want, you know, 100 hard copies or 200 hard copies, I'll send those to you, too.

But I can immediately give you any of our printed documents on soft copy so -- and that's where normally we would talk a little bit about a handout, in our handout.

If the criteria are met and the subject is considered Brady disqualified, why around it be entered in the Brady field?

We have a very specific Brady field.

It requires -- it can be Y, it can be Y for yes, N for no or it could be unknown and you'll hear me talk about the unknown in a second. 50

And what that does is it creates a caveat at the top of the record.

When the agency puts that in the Brady field, the yes, which means, no, can't have a firearm, it creates a caveat at the very top of the record and it will tell the officer that the subject is possessed -- can't possess, receive, purchase a firearm pursuant to title XVIII, 922, makes it very clear and that's what it's designed to do.

It's with respect to our NCS program but for law enforcement who's getting that record, it's designed to pull it out and make it prominent at the top so you don't have to go looking for a little field in the order.

Only protection orders that contain a Brady indicator of yes or unknown, the emergency or temporary orders ex

parte orders don't meet the criteria so they can't contain that field.

There we go.

Prior to entering the record the entering agency should make every attempt to determine the firearm disqualification status.

It's important that you try to determine this information, if you can't, we still want you to get the protection order in because then you can always put the unknown but we want you to do that. 51

We're going to talk about the unknown in just a second but we want you to make that attempt.

All right.

Prior to entering the record an entering agency should make every attempt to determine the disqualification status.

The unknown code should be used when the status remains unknown after you've reviewed the available documents.

Sometimes these documents are daunting as a non-legal professional, I've looked at protection orders for the last 30, 40 years.

However, again, I don't keep up with every little Supreme Court decision concerning protection orders, every state court Supreme Court decision, so sometimes we'll look at it and just can't figure it out.

That's what that unknown code is for.

If we don't have an unknown code, we'll talk about that here.

When no attempt is made to determine the

disqualification status a Brady code should not be included in the record, just leave that field blank.

It's an optional field, just leave it blank.

If you've made no attempt to look at or look for the order. 52

And then we get into only final protection orders which I've referenced earlier so let's move on because I think we're getting -- a little bit on time here.

Gape, the firearm prohibition does not apply unless the relationship between the subject of a protection order, defendant, respondent and the protected party meets certain criteria.

Specifically, is it an intimate partner or the child of an intimate partner?

And I have listed that information there, a definition of intimate partner, definition of could habitation because that is a key to Brady that we have that intimate relationship, along with the rest of the stuff pretty much falls in lien but you have to have that I want mat relationship.

So we want to make sure that is there.

All right.

The protected person's name.

As I referenced earlier, there is a very good reason for having a protected partisan's name in a protection order.

That is that the officer, and I realize that some states especially with minors are going to shield that information, I do understand that and, again, that's a 53

state-by-state call.

I know states that do, I know states that don't.

But bottom line, it's very important we know who this protection order is actually protecting.

The fact there is a protection order out against an individual, if we don't know who it's protecting, it could be protecting anybody in the bar that this guy is in, could be protecting anybody in the car with this person at the time and we wouldn't know it if we don't have it.

We allow for fields for the protected perp.

We want their name, we want their date of birth and those are the two key, we want a gender and we want a race.

And why do we want those four things?

Because when you run someone through NCIC, not only does the -- that query, when you run a query, if I run John Smith through our system, not only does it look in the field that's called name, N-A-M, which would pull up the protection order but it looks also at the PPN field which is the protected person's name and the PPN date of birth which is known as the PPB, field, and if you would up that protected party's name through the system, it would bring up the protection order on the defendant-respondent.

54

Why is that important?

In a law enforcement situation, if the officer goes 'and, you know, we've got a juvenile there, or even the victim at this point in time and we're two years out

from the protection order, and we're alleging -- the victim is alleging that there was a violation of this protection order and that this is in place and they don't have a copy of it on them.

You know, you ask them, okay, what's the person's name and they're usually -- the juvenile may not even be able to give us that.

They could be saying, hey, somebody mommy dated two years ago.

But even with the victim, if you're doing to ask a date of birth of somebody they were with for three months three years later and it was a bad situation, they may not be able to remember that date of birth.

But, they'll know their own name and their own date of birth and I can use that to pull up the protection order on the defendant respondent.

And that's a key, a very important key and that's why knowing who that protection order is, who it's protecting because I can't tell you how many times that I pulled somebody over, the telecommunicator told me, hey, there is a protection order out against -- for --

55

if this subject is in the car, there is a protection order out against them and, by the way, you know, here's the protected person's name and guess what, I walk up to the car and there's the protected person with the defendant-respondent.

And it was a shallow rest state so that then action had to be taken regardless of whether they were there willingly or not.

All right.

Again, a little bit about that miscellaneous field.

It's important that we populate that miscellaneous field with as much information as we can.

500 characters, sounds like a lot but it isn't a lot.

When you start typing in and every period that you put in there, every space you leave between a sentence, it's not.

So what happens is we've seen this miscellaneous field a lot of abbreviations and if they're one that somebody in Miami, Florida, would know as well as the law enforcement in Seattle, Washington would know, that's okay.

But sometimes we get very colloquial abbreviations in there that anybody in our renal would know but anybody in our city would know that but somebody two states away, not so much. 56

But we want to put as much information as we can in there.

If we put a caution in there, we want to explain that caution.

Aliases and other things, Social Security numbers that we have a normal field for in NCIC should go in the normal field, not in the miscellaneous field.

That will free up space and they're not solvable when they're in the miscellaneous field.

They're searchable in their respective fields so we tell you to put them in their respective fields.

Again, if you put PCO8 up there in -- when you're

picking PCOs, you have to explain the PCO8 in the miscellaneous field, that's important that we do that. Any other conditions that were not in the PCokay, that were in the order itself that were not in -- that are not one of our eight PCOs, nine PCOs, we should go ahead and explain them.

We have a question, it appears.

>> Are there [indiscernible] still using NCIC and not using NCIC 2000?

>> Let me rephrase that, I spoke too fast.

All 50 state computers that connect to NCIC, what we know as the CJIS systems officer, in most cases it will be a state-level criminal justice agency/law enforcement agency, the state place in most states, California, California is the California Department of Justice, Georgia, the Georgia bureau of investigation, depending on what say you're in, it's like I say the federal law enforcement agency, all states have switched off to NCIC2000.

57

Whether they have pushed that back to their end user is another question and one I can't speak to but if you ask me specifically, I can find out.

Without mentioning states, we had one -- the last one came on board last year, it is my understanding, so if you have specific things you want to ask me, I'm more than happy to -- I don't want to go through a litany of agencies but if you'll say -- if you have a specific question as to what that state has done, I can research it and push it out to you in an email and that way we

don't run it all the way across what most states have and are using the technology that NCIC 2000 affords. For those of you that don't know that, it was a system that we brought on line in 1999.

The old system is known as NCIC legacy, on board in '67 to '99.

'99 we had NCIC 2000 come on line, it's the system we're currently using now.

There is a new system that is being developed as we speak called NICI3G or third generation, proposed to be out 2019, 2020, somewhere around that timeframe. But, yes, all states have now connected and have the ability to use the functionality of NCIC2000.

58

All right.

Let's move on.

These are those caution and medical conditions that we specifically -- you'll notice there is an "Other" there, so if it doesn't meet one of these, but these are, again, shorthand so that we can enter things in NCIC quickly that occur all the time, armed and dangerous, violent tendencies, on the medical side, heart condition, all locallic, epilepsy, diabetes, suicidal, medication required, so, again, if any of these apply to the defendant-respondent or the subject of the record, please add them and, again, if they apply -- if you have something on the medical side that applies to the protected person, it can always go in the miscellaneous field.

In the modify transaction is just what we did, a way to

modify these different orders as they go in the system.

Once they're in the system, we can use it to mod Mod if

I and this from here on to the rest of the

presentation, gets a little bit technical so you'll

hear me skipping over some of the stuff. 59

If you prefer to read it and I'm more than happy to

discuss it off-line with you but it's for more of a

court audience, it would be a little bit technical, in

the weeds, but we want to make sure that you know that

we can change anything that's in the record without

completely taking it out and putting it back in again,

which is always an alternative but it's not a way to be

efficiently and effectively use this system.

But we can modify things so we can add, delete, change

the data that's in the records just by doing what we

call a modified transaction, and there are many times

we have to modify something.

The order could come up, later on we find out this guy

has a vehicle and we want to add the vehicle, later on

we find out he has a medical condition that we want to

add.

That modifying records occurs on a daily basis with

most -- with a lot of agencies, I won't say most

agencies but with a lot, and these are just the way you

have to modify it, the string you have to use to get to

that record to modify it so I'm not going to spend any

other time -- we could modify, as you see, a temporary

protection order and turn it into a permanent

protection order so you don't have to -- if the Court

has changed it from a temporary or TPO to a regular protection order, you can just bring it up and change that field.

60

All right.

The expiration date, again, court modifies that expiration date, you can modify the expiration date and it will stay in the system a little bit longer.

Capsulation.

This is when you cancel it, you take it out completely.

And here it gives you a little bit of reason, protection order records have -- that have been expunged or determined to be inaccurate on their face should be canceled so if you have one that is expunged, not just vacated but expunged, then we want to make sure that it comes out of the system completely, so it doesn't migrate over to that inactive status.

And you can actually -- you can only active expired and clear protection orders can be canceled, so even if something has expired and for some reason gets expunged from the system, the defendant-respondent has been asked for it to be, you can expunge it out of that system.

So this is a little bit more on how to cancel the record.

These are ways to inquire on it.

These are very -- there are other methods to inquire, you can do a QWA, a QW, what happens when we do these normal QW transactions, they're active records.

61

The QPO will go in there and get active, expired or

cleared records, the last five years, so that QPO transaction is a very powerful transaction because it goes in and gets the expired records, where any of the QW, QWA, QWF, QWE, only gets the active records, so that's the importance on inquiry.

These are just the strings that you need to inquire.

You have to have [indiscernible] if you do certain of these, other transactions that you don't.

So we want to make sure that race codes are put in there correctly when you're on the entry side.

On the query side, I would recommend that you also use unknown, always use unnop, I could spend 20 minutes and I don't have 20 minutes talking about why that race code could mess you up at NCIC.

Just use unknown and you're safe, you'll get all the records back that meet the request with that name and let you determine if it's not the same person.

The same thing goes with gender because right now, there is a issue with NCIC and gender and I'm not sure how we'll address it going forward with the new system but with all the new jeep deer designation that is we have, I'm just not sure, right now we only have male and female and if you put in the wrong gender, you're going to miss the record, so if there's any question on gender, if you can't run it unknown in your system, then run it both ways and that way you'll be definitely make sure that you get it.

I'm going to skip through some of the advance ways to run queries so that I can get to military protection

orders because this is one of the things that I would like to talk a little bit about.

Military protection orders as you can see here do not meet the VAWA standard.

They're not issued by a court.

There's no due process in the military, as somebody who's been in there will tell you.

They don't -- they can be issued for things that don't address the VAWA direction, they don't address violence with intimate relationships, dating, stalking.

They're not specially mentioned in the VAWA statute, not mentioned in response to a complaint Orr petition.

They may or may not have numeric identifiers for the petitioner, again, after I -- I know they've been working to change that particular -- it doesn't trigger the federal firearms issue.

When this issue came up and Congress mandated that we put them into the protection order file, the -- 63 mandated they go into a national file, there was two directions, either develop a new file for them or put them in the protection order file.

Ultimately it was decided to put them in the protection order file.

But they go in with the caveat usually that they are not supported by civilian authorities.

And as far as I know, 49 states have said they're not enforceable.

I think there's one that said they might be enforcement by civilian authorities.

But the bottom line is they are not enforceable by local law enforcement authorities, whether you want to call the ORI that put it into the system and see if they'll send a military person out to enforce it, otherwise law enforcement is going to get creative on how to solve the problem at least temporarily.

Now and this goes a little bit as to the legal backgrounds of both but I wanted to show you how many active orders were in the system and this was as of 12:30 because I've since gotten updated numbers, air force has got almost 25, the Navy is almost up to 400 in the system.

Army has about 200 in them.

Keys guard has three or four but the reason for that little asterisk is coast guard could be putting them in through a state switch so we may not be able to identify them but the bottom line with this slide is I want you to know that even though you may not have a military base anywhere around you, that they in fact may -- if they come to your town and it will show up in the NCIC protection order file.

64

So I I no, one of my states I deal a lot with is Florida and they have a lot of Navy, Jacksonville and a lot of other locations, a lot of Navy installations there, they have a lot of protection orders there they deal with them on a daily basis so it's important that you be aware of it, they're not enforceable by civilian authorities, now there are remedies for that, too, as far as going to the local court and getting a

protection order but they're not enforceable.

Protection orders have to be conformed.

They have to check with the agency and make sure the protection order is still valid and that the protection order event that might be -- that line has been crossed that they are enforceable.

So that's -- nothing in NCIC we have a thing called locate, there is no locate.

The clear puts them in that inactive status, so I'm going to go through that, supplemental records.

65

You can add -- you can see this is how many -- we can put 99 aliases on there, nine different dates of birth on there, eight different -- or nine different scars, marks and tattoos, so the variety of numbers that we can add to this record and that's what you're seeing there, more technical information.

We can do images and that's what that next couple of slides talks about.

We can put up to 12 image in the system of this individual.

I would like to get one for protection orders.

We get them for warrants, sex offenders, I get them for some of our other files but I have yet to see one attached to a protection order.

Doesn't mean they're not out there, I don't routinely go looking for them but it would be important we get these in there.

And I think -- AKA field, how to deal with aliases and, again, individual can have aliases and sometimes

protection orders are issued against people who already have protection orders so they can have those.

We talked about the PPN field so I'll leave that.

And I think we're going to be done and if anybody has any questions, again, a couple things.

One, if you're willing to send them here, that's great.

66

If you want to send them to me via email, I won't be in the office until Monday, I've got some other things here to do in D.C. this week so back in the office on Monday, so if you do send something, don't expect an immediate response because I won't be back there until Monday, but other than that, I appreciate your attention.

If I can be of any service in the future, if you'll let me know...

Thank you.

>> I know that one of the questions that comes up commonly is the different types of protection orders that meet the criteria for entry.

What about a protection order that is incorporated into a divorce decree?

[Laughter]

That's a great question and one I should have covered in the original...

If it meets the definition and divorce decree certainly meets the VAWA definition, the problem is these don't come to the attention of law enforcement because they're normally on the civil side of the courts but if they come to attention of law enforcement, they can and

should be entered and they're usually a non-expiring because one the divorce decree has been issued, there's no expiration on the divorce decree.

67

So definitely that and one they think I also didn't mention here was if there is a bond order on a domestic -- on an act that requires -- that meets our definition, then they also can be put on there and these are big things that we're covering right now are just bond orders because they are a big deal and they are protection orders.

If the judge orders them to stay away from them, especially after an act of domestic violence, they don't have to get a protection order.

I would encourage them to get a normal protection order in case it isn't caught but also the sheriff's department as these people are coming back from court with these bond orders, that they should be looking them over for the -- to meet the definition of -- whether they meet the definition of a protection order.

>> Great, thank you so much for this presentation today.

This now concludes our webinar.

Please visit our website for future webinars that we will be hosting throughout the year.

I'm going to go ahead and turn this presentation back over to Kari for some final minute logistical information for you.

68

>> All right, thank you so much, Monica.

And thanks, again, to Harry for your presentation

today.

And also thank you all the participant who joined us today.

Just a reminder, I'll send out a follow-up email to everybody.

This serves as your verification of attendance so please hang on to this.

It will have a link to our recording.

It will contain a link to where the materials are and lastly, there will be a very brief survey on there that we would really appreciate your feedback on that.

And I just want to thank you all again and I think we'll end it there.

So have a great day.

Bye-bye.

DISCLAIMER

"This text is being provided in a lightly edited draft format. Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART) is provided in order to facilitate communication accessibility and may not be a totally verbatim record of the proceedings. The text may also contain environmental sounds that occurred during the event."