

189468



**RESPONDING TO MISSING AND
ABDUCTED CHILDREN
Evaluation**



Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

Overall Course Content and Curriculum

1) The purpose of this training program is to provide law enforcement and other professionals with the information necessary to properly understand, recognize, investigate, and resolve missing and abducted children cases. Did the training program accomplish its mission?

Yes ____

No ____

2) Were the instructional objectives for the training program consistent with the goals of the session?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Was the information presented in each module clearly linked to the other modules?

Yes ____

No ____

4) Were the information, ideas, and concepts presented in the training program sufficient to prepare law enforcement officers to deal with missing and abducted children cases?

Yes ____

No ____

5) What information, concepts, ideas, techniques, etc., from this training program will you take back to your community and apply to your work/profession?

6) What additional training components, information, ideas, and concepts would you suggest for this training program?

7) Were the modules presented in a logical flow?

Yes ____

No ____

8) Using a scale of 1 to 10 (1= poor; 10 = excellent), please rate:

The overall training session _____

The design of training session _____

The handouts _____

The flow/organization of the training curriculum _____

The module topics _____

The time allocation _____

Use the space below to elaborate on your responses

Individual Training Modules

Module 1 - Missing Children: An Issue Overview (Day 1)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session help you to understand your professional responsibility to respond appropriately to all reports of missing and abducted children?

Yes ____

No ____

Module 2 - Investigative Case Management (Day 1)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session enhance your ability to understand the proper approach to collecting, organizing, and maintaining an investigative case file where a child is missing or has been abducted?

Yes ____

No ____

Module 3 - Family Abduction (Day 2)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session provide you with a comprehensive plan that will assist you in the successful recovery of a family abducted child and the prosecution of the abductor?

Yes ____

No ____

Module 4 - Nonfamily Abduction (Day 2)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session provide you with a comprehensive plan that will assist you in the successful recovery of a nonfamily abducted child and the prosecution of the abductor?

Yes ____

No ____

Module 5 - Infant Abduction (Day 3)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session prepare you to respond effectively to reports of infant abduction?

Yes ____

No ____

Module 6 - Reunification of Missing Children (Day 3)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session:

a) help you to recognize the need for effective planning before reuniting certain missing children with the left-behind family?

Yes ____

No ____

b) provide you with practical methods that can be employed to aid the reunification process?

Yes ____

No ____

c) assist you in identifying those agencies and organizations that can support the reunification effort?

Yes ____

No ____

Module 7 -Crisis Media Relations (Day 3)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session:

a) provide examples of law enforcement's and the news media's legal authority for taking certain actions?

Yes ____

No ____

b) demonstrate new concepts for gauging and forecasting crises during investigations?

Yes ____

No ____

c) describe methods to effect positive media attention during periods of critical investigative maneuvering?

Yes ____

No ____

d) recognize types of cases which generate maximum media attention?

Yes ____

No ____

Module 8 - The Runaway Child (Day 3)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session provide you with ways of locating the voluntary missing child and ways to identify the endangered runaway?

Yes ____

No ____

7) Did this session assist you in proactive means of working with the runaway child?

Yes ____

No ____

Module 9 - Victim Impact (Day 4)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session enhance your investigative skills by review and discussion of case histories from the perspective of the many victims?

Yes ____

No ____

7) What changes or improvements would you suggest for this module?

Module 10 - Federal Agencies' Roles and Resources (Day 4)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) Did this session present applicable local, state, federal, or other investigative tools to enhance the case management of missing and abducted children investigations?

Yes ____

No ____

Module 10 - Practical Exercises (Day 4 and 5)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____

No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____

No ____

3) Were the handouts relevant and appropriate to the content of the module?

Yes ____

No ____

4) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

5) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

6) How will this session enhance or improve your ability to work with missing or abducted children cases?

Module 11 - Closing (Day 5)

1) Was the information presented in this module consistent with the overall goals of the training program? (If you answer no, please explain in the spaces below).

Yes ____ No ____

2) Was sufficient time allocated for this module?

Yes ____ No ____

3) What new information, techniques, tools, etc., from this session will you take back and apply in your own profession?

4) What additional topics or information do you think should be included in this module?

5) Did this session enhance your investigative skills by review and discussion of case histories from the perspective of the many victims?

Yes ____ No ____

6) What changes or improvements would you suggest for this module?

Acknowledgments

The *Responding to Missing and Abducted Children* training program was jointly developed by the United States Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Fox Valley Technical College, Appleton, Wisconsin.

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RESPONDING TO MISSING AND ABDUCTED CHILDREN

Agenda

Monday

8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

Welcome & Administrative Announcements

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Missing Children: An Issue Overview

Providing an understanding of the history, development, and trends associated with the issue of missing children

12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m.

Lunch Break

1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Investigative Case Management

Stressing the need for effective information control and the importance of thorough record management

Tuesday

8:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Family Abduction

Examining the unique nature of this complicated offense and the need for specialized investigative techniques

12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m.

Lunch Break

1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Nonfamily Abduction

Presenting a comprehensive plan to assist investigators in the successful recovery of abducted children and the conviction of the offender



Wednesday

8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

Infant Abduction

Describing the circumstances involved in this uncommon crime and the distinctive investigative efforts needed to identify the offender and recover the infant.

9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Reunification of Missing Children

Recognizing the need for preparation before reuniting certain missing children with the left behind family

10:45 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Crisis Media Relations

Learning to anticipate public interest in a case and to prepare for intense media involvement

12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Lunch Break

1:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

The Runaway Child

Offering an insight into why children run away and suggesting practical investigative methods for locating and returning them, as well as preventing future episodes

Thursday

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Victim Impact

Understanding the emotional impact of an abduction on members of the missing child's family

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Federal Agencies' Roles and Resources

Identifying, explaining, and evaluating the many resources that can be utilized in the successful investigation of a missing or abducted child case, including the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, State Clearinghouses, and Non-Profit Organizations.



Thursday (continued)

12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m.	Lunch Break
1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Description of Practical Exercises Work Group Participation

Friday

8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Practical Exercise Presentations
10:30 a.m. - 11:15 a.m.	Course Overview/Evaluations
11:15 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.	Closing



RESPONDING TO MISSING AND ABDUCTED CHILDREN

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9. Victim Impact
10. Federal Agencies' Roles and Resources



Mission Statement

The purpose of this training program is to provide law enforcement and other professionals with the information necessary to properly understand, recognize, investigate, and resolve missing and abducted children cases.



Missing Children: An Issue Overview



Missing Children: An Issue Overview

I. Perspective

A. Public perception

B. Historical overview

1. Landmark cases

- a. May 1979
- b. 1979–1981
- c. July 1981

2. Federal response

- a. 1932 Federal Kidnapping Act
- b. 1968 Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA)
- c. 1975 NCIC Missing Person File
- d. 1980 Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA)
- e. 1982 Missing Children's Act
- f. 1983 NCIC Unidentified Person File
- g. 1984 Missing Children's Assistance Act
- h. 1980 Hague Conv. on International Child Abduction
1988 International Child Abduction Remedies Act—U.S.
- i. 1990 National Child Search Assistance Act
- j. 1993 International Parental Kidnapping Act

II. Determining the Numbers

A. 1975 National Statistical Survey on Runaway Youth

B. 1990 National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, and Thrownaway Children in America (NISMART)

	Broad Scope	Policy Focal
1. Runaways	_____	_____
2. Family abductions	_____	_____
3. Nonfamily abductions	_____	_____

C. National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Records

III. Law Enforcement's Response to Missing Children

A. 1992—National Study of Law Enforcement Policies and Procedures Regarding Missing Children (PPP)

1. Study design and intent
2. Findings
3. Recommendations

B. Developing Effective Policies and Procedures

C. Agency Self-Assessment

IV. Current Trends, Projects, Programs

- A. Training for child protection professionals
- B. Investigation of family abduction by prosecutor's office
- C. Technical assistance to state missing children clearinghouses
- D. Infant/Newborn Abduction Prevention Program
- E. Identifying and tracking the sex offender
- F. Multidisciplinary program development
- G. Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (NCJRS)
- H. Reunification of Missing Children
- I. Deceased Child Project
- J. Crime Bill provisions

A Brief History of Missing Children Legislation

Federal, state and local levels of government as well as numerous public groups have responded to the national dilemma of missing and exploited children.

By law, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice, is the central coordinating agency in all matters pertaining to missing and exploited children.

The following events detail the history of the federal response to the issue of missing and exploited children in the United States:

- **The Federal Kidnapping Act of 1932**

Traditionally the crime of kidnapping was prohibited by state law with offenses handled by state and local authorities. As a result, there was relatively little federal involvement in kidnapping cases during the country's first 150 years. In actuality, the first federal laws related to kidnapping involved enforced slavery or labor.

Several notorious child kidnapping cases occurred in the United States in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Among these was the case of four-year-old Charles Ross, son of a wealthy businessman, who was abducted in 1874 in Germantown, Pennsylvania. The parents received notes demanding a ransom of \$20,000 which they paid, but young Charlie was never found. There were other cases, almost all involving a ransom demand, but it was not until the kidnapping and death of Charles Lindbergh, Jr., that the public demanded federal action to investigate and prosecute the kidnapping. According to police reports from 501 cities, 279 kidnappings took place in 1931. These included both adults and children, but the breakdown between the two age groups is not known. At the time it was noted that there was a weakness in the collection of crime data that still exists today—the Uniform Crime Reports do not compile data on kidnappings.

The problem with handling kidnapping as a state crime was that states did not have the resources to cope efficiently with investigating or prosecuting offenders who crossed state lines. Intervention by the federal government was possible because the commerce clause of the constitution authorized Congress to regulate matters of interstate commerce. Such regulation was presumed to encompass the interstate transportation of kidnap victims. The progress of the bill through Congress stalled while the Lindbergh baby was missing. Once the baby was found dead, Congressional leaders resumed their efforts to draft a federal kidnapping statute. A compromise bill was passed and signed into law in June 1932 by President Hoover establishing federal jurisdiction over interstate kidnapping. Conviction under this new statute carried a sentence of life imprisonment. Congress amended the law in 1934 to exclude parental abduction cases, to permit use of the death penalty in certain cases, and to set a time period after which the FBI could enter the investigation.

- The **Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA)** of 1968 established rules governing which state has jurisdiction to make or modify a custody determination, even after a child has been abducted. The UCCJA applies to proceedings for custody, visitation, and joint custody but not to actions for child support. The UCCJA enables a parent with a valid custody decree to have the decree honored and enforced in whatever state the child is located without having to retry the entire custody case. The UCCJA also permits judges to order child abductors to pay all reasonable costs, including attorney's fees, incurred by the victim parent in locating and recovering the child. The UCCJA discourages parental kidnapping by giving the judge the power to refuse to hear a case if an abductor petitions the judge for a new custody order or for changes in an existing order. All fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands have enacted the UCCJA, however, some states have modified its provisions.
- In 1974, Congress passed the **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)**, establishing OJJDP as the lead federal agency responsible for all matters of juvenile justice. The juvenile justice system attends to the needs of neglected and abused children as well as juvenile delinquents. The mission of OJJDP is to provide direction, coordination, leadership, and resources to state and local juvenile justice systems and the related youth services delivery system.
- The **Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA)** of 1980 requires states to enforce and not modify custody determinations made by other states consistent with the jurisdictional provisions of that act. The PKPA also authorizes the Federal Parent Locator Service to use its resources to find address information on abductor parents and abducted children. The PKPA also directs the U.S. Department of Justice to apply the federal Fugitive Felon Act to interstate parental kidnapping cases when a state felony warrant has been issued and authorizes the issuance of a federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrant.
- The murders of 29 Atlanta children from 1979 to 1981 shocked the nation. The abduction of 7-year-old Etan Patz from a New York City neighborhood in May 1979 attracted intense professional and media attention. In July 1981, 6-year-old Adam Walsh was abducted from a Hollywood, Florida, shopping mall and murdered. Millions of viewers watched the 1983 NBC television movie, "Adam," depicting the experiences of the Walsh family. It brought national attention to the issue of missing children.
- Parents of missing children and representatives of a small number of missing children non-profit organizations worked to focus congressional attention on the issue. This resulted in passage of the **Missing Children Act** in October 1982 which ensures that complete descriptions of missing children can be entered into the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer even if the abductor has not been charged with a crime.

- In 1984, Congress added Title IV to the JJDP—**the Missing Children’s Assistance Act**. The law recognized that “Federal assistance is urgently needed to coordinate and assist in this interstate problem,” and instructed OJJDP to accomplish, among other tasks, the following:
 - ◆ establish and operate a national toll-free telephone line to receive reports of sightings of missing children and to provide information on reuniting the child with the child’s custodian,
 - ◆ establish and operate a national clearinghouse of information about missing and exploited children,
 - ◆ provide technical assistance to law-enforcement agencies, nonprofit agencies, and families to help locate and recover missing children,
 - ◆ conduct research on missing and exploited children and publish summaries of the research findings, including periodic national incidence studies.
- **The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction** is a treaty governing the return of internationally abducted children that was negotiated in 1980. The United States, through the **International Child Abduction Remedies Act** became a signatory in 1988. The Hague convention provides for the prompt return of these children, usually to the country of their habitual residence, subject to very limited exceptions. Custody decisions are to be made by the courts of the country of the child’s habitual residence. Each ratifying country must establish a Central Authority to help parents in locating and securing the child’s return. In the U.S., the Central Authority is Office of Citizens Consular Services at the Department of State. The Hague Convention will govern the return of the child only if both countries have ratified the Convention. As of October 1, 1996, 43 countries have ratified the treaty.
- **The National Child Search Assistance Act of 1990** requires federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to enter each reported missing child case into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Missing Person File. Each state is required to ensure the Department of Justice that law enforcement agencies within that state do not require a waiting period before accepting a missing child report. They are also required to update records every 60 days and adopt appropriate search and investigation procedures for such cases. The Act also mandates close cooperation between law enforcement and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children on certain missing child cases.
- On December 2, 1993, the **International Parental Kidnapping Act** was enacted into law. This legislation makes it an offense to remove a child from the United States or retain a child (who has been in the U.S.) outside the United States with intent to obstruct the lawful exercise of parental rights. Such an offense is punishable by a fine, imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. The term “child” is defined as a person who has not attained the age of 16 years.

Fact Sheet on Missing Children

Data excerpted from National Incidence Studies on Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children in America (NISMA), 1990, prepared by Family Research Laboratories, University of New Hampshire for the U.S. Department of Justice.

Runaways

- There are an estimated 446,700 runaways from households each year. In addition, an estimated 12,800 children run from juvenile facilities. Of these runaways, 133,500 are without a secure and familiar place to stay during their episode. Over a third of runaways run away more than once a year. One in 10 go a distance of more than 100 miles. Of the runaways from juvenile facilities, almost half leave the state.

Runaways are mostly teenagers but almost 10 percent were aged 11 and younger. They tend to come disproportionately from stepparent type households. Family conflict seems to be at the heart of most runaway episodes. Between 60 and 70 percent report seriously abused physically. Sexual abuse estimates range from 25 to 80 percent.

Runaways are at higher risk for physical and sexual victimization, substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, unintended pregnancies, violence, and suicide.

Family Abduction

- There are an estimated 345,100 family abductions a year. Forty-six percent of these (163,200) involve concealment of the child, transporting the child out of state, or an intent by the abductor to keep the child.

Of the more serious category of abductions, a little over half are perpetrated men. Most victims are children from 2 to 11. Half involve unauthorized takings; half involve failures to return the child after an unauthorized visit or stay. Fifteen percent of abductions involve the use of force or violence. Seventy-five to 85 percent involve interstate transportation of the child.

About half of family abductions occur before the relationship ends. Half do not occur until two or more years after a divorce or separation, usually after parents develop new households, move away, start new relationships, or become disenchanted with the legal system. Over half occur in relationships with a history of domestic violence.

An estimated 49 percent of abductors have criminal records. Many have a history of violent behavior, substance abuse, emotional disturbance. It is not uncommon for child victims of family abduction to have their names and appearance altered, to experience physical or medical neglect, unstable schooling, homelessness, or frequent moves. They are often told lies about the abduction and the left-behind parent, even that the left-behind parent is dead. Many child victims of family abduction experience substantial psychological and emotional distress. Trauma symptoms may be evident for up to four or five years after recovery.

Nonfamily Abduction

- An estimated 3,200 to 4,600 short-term nonfamily abductions are known to law enforcement each year. Of these, an estimated 200 to 300 are stereotypical kidnappings where a child is gone overnight, is killed, is transported a distance of 50 miles or more, or where the perpetrator intends to keep the child permanently.

Young teenagers and girls are the most common victims. Two-thirds of short-term abductions involve a sexual assault. A majority are abducted from the street. Over 85 percent involve force, and over 75 percent involve a weapon. Most episodes last less than a whole day. The number of short-term abductions is considered by most researchers and practitioners to be an underestimate due to police reporting methods and lack of reporting by victims.

Based on FBI data, there were also an estimated 43 to 147 stranger abduction homicides of children annually between 1976 and 1987.

There are an estimated 114,600 attempted abductions each year, all involving strangers and usually involving an attempt to lure a child into a vehicle. In a majority of these cases, the police were not contacted.

Throwaways

- There are an estimated 127,100 children who are directly told to leave the household, have been away from home and are not allowed back by a caretaker, whose caretaker makes no effort to recover the child who has run away, or has been abandoned or deserted. An estimated 59,200 throwaway children are without a secure and familiar place to stay during the episode.

Most throwaways are older teenagers, but abandoned children tend to be young (half under age 4). Throwaways are concentrated in low income families and families without both natural parents. Compared to runaways, throwaways experience more violence and conflict within their families and are less likely to return home.

Lost, Injured, or Otherwise Missing

- There are an estimated 438,200 children who are lost, injured, or otherwise missing each year. Of these, 139,100 cases are serious enough that the police are called. Almost half involve children under 4. Most of these episodes last less than a day. A fifth of these children experienced physical harm.

Summary

Runaways	446,700
Family Abductions	345,100
Nonfamily Abductions	3200-4600
Throwaways	127,100
Lost, Injured, Other Missing	438,200

Sample Missing Child Policy and Procedures

This sample Missing Child Policy and Procedures is intended as a guide for those law enforcement agencies who are either creating a missing child policy for the first time or reviewing the effectiveness of existing policy.

I. Policy Purpose

(Describe the goal of this policy)

To provide procedures detailing this agency's response to reports of missing children.

II. Policy Statement

(Describe the agency's intent regarding this policy)

It shall be the policy of this department to thoroughly investigate reports of all missing children. In addition, this department holds that every child reported as missing will be considered "at-risk" until significant information to the contrary is confirmed.

III. Definitions

(Describe what circumstances control report acceptance)

A. The term "missing child" includes a person who is:

1. under the age of eighteen (18), and
2. does not meet the "at-risk" criteria as specified in paragraph B.

B. The term "at-risk missing child" includes a child who is:

1. 13 years of age or younger, or
2. believed to be:
 - a. out of the zone of safety for age and developmental stage
 - b. mentally incapacitated
 - c. in a life threatening situation
 - d. in the company of others who could endanger his/her welfare, or
3. is absent under circumstances inconsistent with established patterns of behavior.

IV. Procedure

(Describe the responsibilities of those agency members who may be involved in a missing child case. The outline below can serve as a guide for the development of more in-depth response procedures)

A. Administrative (call taker)

- case screening
- prompt dispatch of first responder
- search agency records
- transmit notifications
- safeguard records

B. Responding officer

- respond in a timely manner
- gather essential information
- make "at-risk" assessment
- identify those at scene
- commence search if warranted
- preserve scene
- update notifications
- enter into NCIC-MPF
- request supervision
- complete report

C. Responding supervisor

- assess situation
- establish command post
- begin activity log
- request additional personnel
- arrange logistics for search efforts
- commence search
- direct media inquiries
- update notifications
- notify investigators

D. Investigative personnel

- debrief first responder(s)
- interview witnesses
- evaluate agency record examination
- monitor search efforts
- obtain copies of all reports
- identify resources
- prepare fliers
- utilize media
- check report accuracy
- update NCIC-MPF

E. Miscellaneous

- reporting procedures
- search techniques
- volunteer searchers
- victim support
- media protocol
- hotline operation
- records management
- use of polygraph
- case closeout
- agency training

Missing Children—An Agency Self-Assessment

yes no

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| ___ | ___ | Agency has a written policy concerning reports of missing children. Policy is understood by all personnel. |
| ___ | ___ | Agency observes a waiting period before taking a missing child report. |
| ___ | ___ | An officer is dispatched on all missing child reports. |
| ___ | ___ | A specially prepared missing person report form is used. |
| ___ | ___ | Each case is immediately entered into NCIC - MPF. |
| ___ | ___ | NCIC - MPF categories are clearly understood. |
| ___ | ___ | NCIC - MPF categories are checked for accuracy. |
| ___ | ___ | Photographs are obtained in all cases. A photo bulletin can be promptly prepared and distributed. |
| ___ | ___ | Dental records and other identifying information of all children missing for more than 30 days are entered into NCIC - MPF. |
| ___ | ___ | When a runaway reaches the age of emancipation, the record is removed from NCIC - MPF. |
| ___ | ___ | Return of every missing child is confirmed by sight. |
| ___ | ___ | When a runaway returns, he/she is interviewed to determine the causes of flight. A supplemental report is completed to close the case. |
| ___ | ___ | Someone in the agency is knowledgeable in family abduction laws. UFAP warrants? FPLS? |
| ___ | ___ | Agency works with state missing children clearinghouse. |
| ___ | ___ | Agency maintains highly visible bulletin board displaying missing children posters to the public. |
| ___ | ___ | Accurate statistics are available on the number of missing children with breakdown by age and category. |
| ___ | ___ | A public awareness procedure utilizing the media can be put into effect immediately. |
| ___ | ___ | Recruits and in-service personnel receive training regarding handling of missing children cases. |

Missing and Abducted Children— Current Trends, Projects, and Programs

Training for Child Protection Professionals—Law enforcement and other child protection agencies across the country are steadily improving the training received by all personnel on the subject of missing and victimized children. Local jurisdictions, often supported by state criminal justice training agencies, are including blocks of instruction not only in recruit training, but during in-service programs as well. While training on the topic of missing children is mandated in only a few states, many jurisdictions have voluntarily designed and included such instruction because child protection has become a top agency priority. In addition to state and local efforts, the federal government continues to offer specialized programs aimed at enhancing the response to cases of missing children. Segments on recognition and investigation of missing children have been included in Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) sponsored training such as:

- *Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services*
- *Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques Training Program*
- *Managing Juvenile Operations*

Investigation of Family Abduction Cases by the Prosecutor's Office—Because of the complexity associated with cases of family abduction, more jurisdictions are developing cooperative agreements in which the prosecutor's office assumes investigative responsibility from the local law enforcement agency. Reasons cited for such action include:

- local police agencies, especially those that seldom experience such incidents, will not have to assign already limited personnel resources to complex cases that often require months or years to resolve
- the staff at the prosecutor's office is better prepared to evaluate custody decrees and other legal documents
- attorneys in the prosecutor's office may be more effective in dealing with the lawyer for the abducting parent
- prosecutor's offices usually have ready access to certain databases, such as credit bureau files, to track the whereabouts of the abducting parent
- prosecution of the violator is simplified
- law enforcement investigators can be apprised of case progress and called in to assist if circumstances warrant

Technical Assistance to State Missing Children Clearinghouses—Child protection professionals who have sought assistance from a state missing children clearinghouse can attest to the important function it performs as an investigative resource. Clearinghouses not only act as a registry for all missing child cases within that state, but can also assist when investigations reach into other jurisdictions, states, or even countries. In addition, many clearinghouses are able to provide specific resources such as database checks, poster preparation and distribution, and search and rescue assistance.

Missing and Exploited Quiz

- T F 1. Child molesters who abduct children are unlikely to have established long-term relationships with children.
- T F 2. Child molesters who abduct children generally have high social competency.
- T F 3. Runaway children easily become abducted children.
- T F 4. Most child molesters seduce, manipulate, or coerce children well known or related to them.
- T F 5. Most runaways come from single parent families.
- T F 6. All child molesters are pedophiles.
- T F 7. Law enforcement agencies have a limited capacity to investigate missing child or youth cases and must decide which will receive the most attention.
- T F 8. Repeat runaways are less likely to be sexually exploited than first time runaways.
- T F 9. Two major obstacles to resolving runaway cases are limited law enforcement resources and inadequate community resources.
- T F 10. A parent or guardian should always be present when interviewing a recovered runaway.
- T F 11. About 1/5 of all runaway category children should actually be considered throwaways.
- T F 12. The United States has averaged approximately 75 stranger abduction homicides of children per year over the past 15 years.
- T F 13. The runaway problem has grown dramatically since 1975.
- T F 14. Stereotypical kidnappings and nonfamily abductions represent the same category of missing children.
- T F 15. A reasonable waiting period (24 hrs) is appropriate before entering adolescent runaways into NCIC.



Infant/Newborn Abduction Program—While not a crime of epidemic proportions, the abduction of infants (birth through 6 months) is a serious concern for parents, nurses, health care security, law enforcement officials, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). With the goal of preventing crimes against children, NCMEC—in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy, the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing, and leading health care organizations, has studied infant abduction from hospitals, homes, and other sites and considers them preventable in large part by hardening the target. To bring this prevention message to as many facilities as possible, teams of professionals appear before hospital administrators, nursing staffs, and security personnel to educate them in effective methods to lessen the likelihood of an abduction while the newborn are in their care. In addition, NCMEC has published a number of documents that define the issue and discuss prevention techniques.

Identifying and Tracking the Sex Offender—Most child protection professionals are aware of statistical information indicating sexual molesters of children are responsible for many abduction cases. As a result, investigative efforts in such cases are often directed toward identifying molesters who might have frequented the area where a crime took place or were suspected in other incidents. In support of these investigative efforts, there are several ongoing initiatives aimed at identifying and tracking the sex offender and obstructing their access to children:

- legislation that permits the careful screening (background checks) of all individuals who seek to work or volunteer in positions that bring them into constant contact with children.
- enactment of state and federal laws that require convicted sex offenders to register within their local jurisdiction and to provide fingerprints and photographs as needed.
- establishment of databases that contain DNA samples from the blood or saliva of convicted sex offenders.

Multidisciplinary Program Development—Many agencies and organizations play important roles in a community's response to the issue of missing and exploited children. Law enforcement officers, for example, are often called upon to instantly assess situations of missing or victimized children and promptly render decisions with far reaching effects for both the child and family. Since child safety issues often cross agency boundaries, child protection professionals realize that interagency initiatives involving cooperation and information sharing are essential in improving a community's overall response to cases of missing and victimized children. One such initiative is the Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program (M/CAP), a community-based, multidisciplinary, case and services management system that involves all agencies in sharing information and focusing necessary resources to address issues associated with missing and exploited children.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse—OJJDP established the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) in 1979 to disseminate agency publications, research findings, and program evaluations. Since then, the JJC has become a comprehensive information resource that can assist child protection professionals in meeting the challenges presented by today's diverse juvenile justice issues. JJC has a team of juvenile justice information specialists available to respond to inquiries by providing information, publications, and referrals. The clearinghouse also offers access to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the largest such database in the world, and to the

NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board and Internet Web Site, two computerized methods of obtaining timely information. For information call 1-800-638-8736.

Reunification of Missing Children—After months and even years of investigation, law enforcement officers who successfully locate a missing child are not always aware of the additional trauma associated with reuniting the youngster and left-behind family. The Reunification of Missing Children Project is designed to assist law enforcement officers, criminal and juvenile justice personnel, mental health workers, and social service professionals in developing effective, community-based strategies to assist families in adjusting to the return of a missing child.

Deceased Child Project—Abductions that result in a child's death present the greatest investigative and emotional obstacles a law enforcement officer is likely to encounter. In an effort to identify investigative evidence and resource management techniques that have been effective in previous cases, NCMEC's Case Enhancement and Informational Analysis Unit (CEIAU) recently conducted an in-depth study of 210 closed cases from Center files in which the child was deceased when recovered. In each incident, agency investigators were interviewed and information was compiled on factors such as:

- cause of death
- was perpetrator a family member
- age difference between offender/victim
- distance between abduction and body recovery sites
- was child molested
- sex of offender/child
- how was case solved

Encouraged by the results of the CEIAU study, efforts have begun to develop a training program which will provide investigators with techniques to quickly identify the factors that have been successful in managing and solving prior cases. In addition to the development of an actual training program, long-range project objectives include the publication of an investigative guide and the establishment of a nationwide information network accessible to all agencies and investigators.

The Crime Bill—Along with its more well known provisions, the Crime Bill (Violent Crime Control and Enforcement Act of 1994) contains several measures that impact the area of missing, abducted and exploited children. The Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force, for example, will bring together investigators from seven federal law enforcement agencies to concentrate on active missing child cases. A Sex Offender Registration Act mandates registration of sexual predators and notification to officials in the communities in which they reside. And, the Child Safety Act establishes visitation centers to provide supervised visits in cases where there is a high risk of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse, or where a parent has threatened to abduct a child.

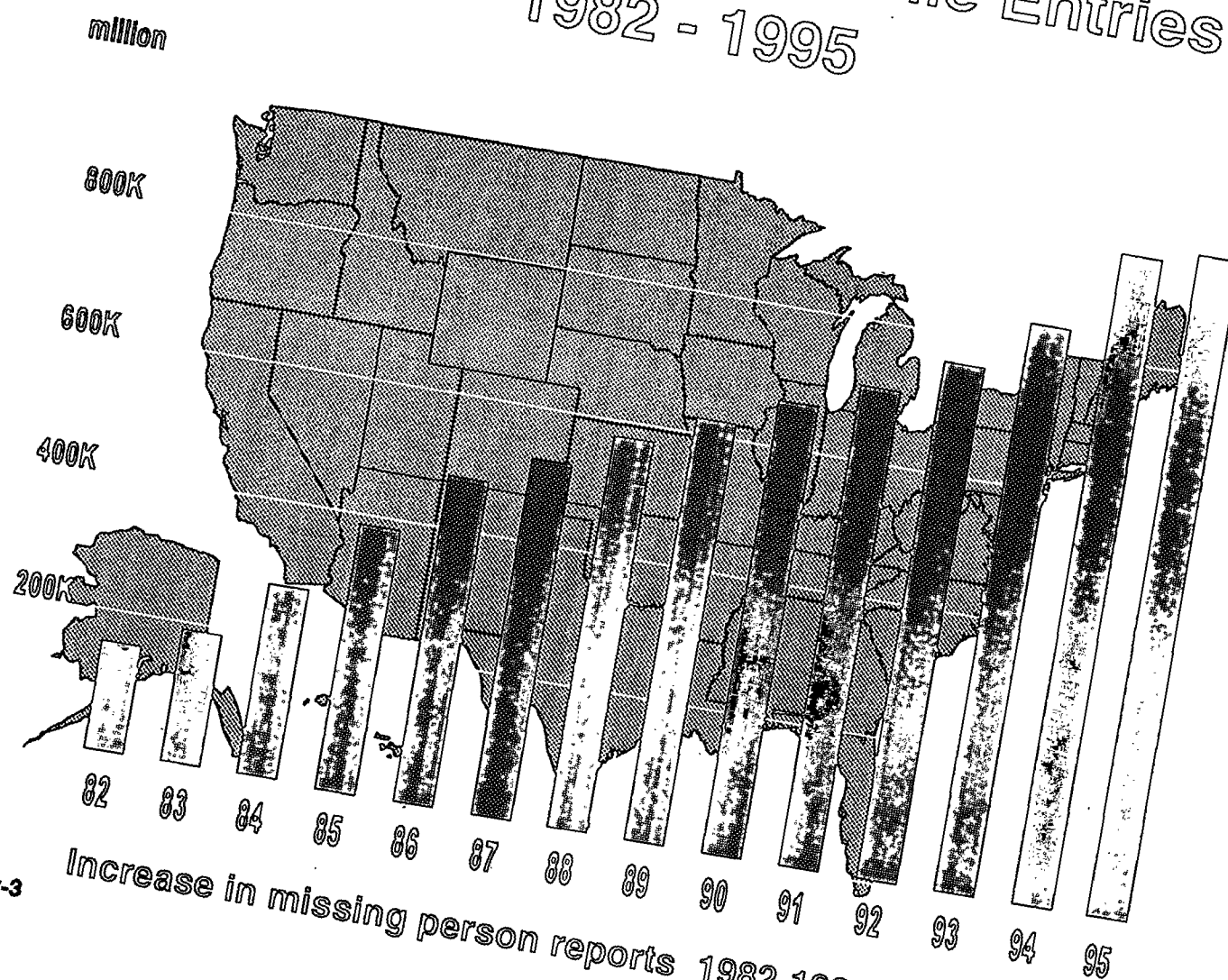
Missing Children Landmark Cases

May 1979	Etan Patz disappearance
1979 - 1981	Atlanta Child Murders
July 1981	Adam Walsh abduction

National Incidence Studies on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children in America - NISMART

Categories	Broad	Policy
Runaways	446,700	133,500
Family Abductions	354,100	163,200
Nonfamily Abductions	4,000	250

NCIC Missing Person File Entries 1982 - 1995



REMAC-Overview-3

Increase in missing person reports 1982-1995 = 525%

NCIC Missing Person File Entry Criteria

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Disability | Missing under proven mental/physical disability or senile thereby subjecting self or others to immediate danger |
| 2. Endangered | Missing and in company of another under circumstances indicating danger to his/her physical safety |
| 3. Involuntary | Missing under circumstances indicating disappearance was not voluntary, i.e. abduction, kidnapping |
| 4. Juvenile | Missing, is unemancipated and does not meet entry criteria in 1, 2, 3, or 5 |
| 5. Catastrophe | Missing after a disaster |

Law Enforcement's Response To Missing Children

- 1992 -

**National Study of Law Enforcement
Policies and Procedures Regarding
Missing Children and Homeless Youth**

- PPP -

PPP Study Findings

- ▶ **Police respond based on individual circumstances**
- ▶ **Income or race do not influence police response**
- ▶ **Agencies with written policies respond more vigorously to reports**
- ▶ **Risk of exploitation increases the longer a case remains active**
- ▶ **Parents are more supportive of police when personal contact is maintained**
- ▶ **Generalist vs. specialist**

PPP Study Recommendations

- ▶ All agencies should have written policies and procedures**
- ▶ Accurate profiles of at-risk children should be collected**
- ▶ Case screening procedures should be developed**
- ▶ Interdisciplinary cooperation should be established**

Questions

- ▶ **Does agency have a written policy regarding its response to reports of missing children ?**
- ▶ **Are there written response procedures in place that are clearly understood by all agency personnel ?**

Current Trends, Projects & Programs

- 1. Training for Child Protection Professionals**
- 2. Family Abduction Investigation by Prosecutor**
- 3. Missing Children State Clearinghouses**
- 4. Infant/Newborn Abduction**
- 5. Identifying & Tracking the Sex Offender**
- 6. Multidisciplinary Programs**
- 7. Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse**
- 8. Reunification of Missing Children**
- 9. Deceased Child Project**
- 10. Crime Bill Provisions**

Publications

Computer Bulletin Board

Topical Searches

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse

1-800-638-8736

N C J R S

1-800-851-3420

Dispute Resolution

Library Services

Conferences

A/V Programs

Crime Bill Provisions

Violent Crime Control and
Law Enforcement Act of 1994

- 1. Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force on
Missing and Exploited Children**
- 2. Crimes Against Children
Registration Act**
- 3. Child Safety Act**



Investigative Case Management



Investigative Case Management

I. Introduction

- A. In this class we will review a systems response to Missing and Abducted Children
1. Child Abduction Homicide Characteristics
 2. Policy and Supervision Issues
 3. Framework for Managing a Child Abduction
 4. Major Case Management Responsibilities
 5. Information Management/Lead Tracking Systems
 6. Child Abduction/Recovery Practical Exercise

II. Child Abduction Homicide Research

- A. Washington State Attorney General's Office preliminary results drawn from:
1. 577 cases in 46 states (1971-1995)
 2. 621 victims (77% female/23% male)
 3. All size state, county and local law enforcement
 4. All geographic areas represented
- B. Case selection criteria
1. Victim under 18 years
 2. Victim is murdered
 3. Body is recovered
 4. Case handled as an abduction
 5. Parental child abuse excluded
- C. Police involvement began as:
- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| 1. MISSING PERSON | 58% |
| 2. DEAD BODY | 23% |
| 3. ABDUCTION | 9% |
| 4. RUNAWAY | 9% |
- D. Victim Gender Differences
- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| 1. MALE | 24% |
| 2. FEMALE | 76% |
- E. Victim Age Groups
- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 1. 1-5 | 9% |
| 2. 6-9 | 21% |
| 3. 10-12 | 21% |
| 4. 13-15 | 28% |
| 5. 16-17 | 21% |

- F. Victims as Targets
 - 1. Younger males are more apt to be victimized than older males
 - 2. Older females are more apt to be victimized than younger females
- G. Time Delay in Reporting
 - 1. 60% of cases over 2 hours lapsed before police were notified of missing child
 - 2. The older the child the greater the delay
- H. Time victim alive after abduction
 - 1. 44% of cases victim dead within 1 hour
 - 2. 74% of cases victim dead within 3 hours
- I. 22% of victims were **still alive** when reported missing
- J. 42% of victims were dead **before** they were reported missing
- K. Time is of the Essence
 - 1. Mobilize all resources immediately
 - 2. Information dissemination critical
 - 3. No geographic limits/turf issues
 - 4. Think outside the box

III. Policy and Supervision Issues

- A. Pre-Planned Critical Incident Response
 - 1. Policy and Procedural Guidelines for:
 - a) Telecommunications
 - b) First Responders
 - c) Street Supervisors
 - d) Notification of Investigations (BIS)
 - e) Involvement of additional resources
- B. Front-end vs. Reactive Management
 - 1. Policy and Procedure Development
 - 2. Guidelines
 - 3. Checklists
 - 4. Roll call and department-wide training
 - 5. Mock disaster training
 - 6. Consistency and accountability

IV. Child Abduction Policy

- A. Purpose
 - 1. Guide activities of responding units
 - 2. Manage complex and protracted investigations

3. Establish a framework
 4. Allow flexible or partial application
 5. Should be reviewed annually and tested
- B. Case Guidelines for Investigative Commanding officer
1. Establish contact with on-scene supervisor
 2. Obtain synopsis of incident
 3. Determine location of command post
 4. Establish double perimeter
 5. Patrol outer/CID inner
 6. Crime scene processing only
 7. Media and public outer perimeter
- C. Initial Briefing Participants
1. On Scene Supervisor
 2. 1st Responding Officer
 3. Patrol Supervisor
 4. CID Personnel
 5. Crime Scene Personnel
 6. Other agencies (as appropriate)
- D. Initial Briefing
1. Determine actions prior to arrival
 2. Ascertain facts known at time
 3. Determine lead agency/unit
 4. Assign lead investigator
 5. ID representative's from other agencies
 6. Determine specific role
 7. ID and assign assist agency lead
 8. Determine need for additional investigator
 9. Assign investigator as recorder
 10. Assign tasks (pre-numbered MCI form)
 11. CID Commander assigns investigator and administrative supervisor
 12. Determine chain of command
 13. Assign investigator to crime scene(s)
 14. ID Areas for witness interviews (secure)
 15. Stress importance of :
 - a) Slow things down
 - b) Don't get caught up in excitement
 - c) Team work
 - d) Communication (yo-yo)
 - e) No tunnel vision
 16. Keep lead investigator informed
 17. No investigative assignments for supervisor
 18. All information funnels through supervisor
 19. Assign investigator to victim(s)/family
 20. Provide CP with list of personnel

21. Brief P.I.O or department designee
22. Utilize pre-numbered lead sheets
23. Determine need for additional resources:
 - a) Clerical/sworn personnel
 - b) K-9 units/air support
 - c) Civilian volunteers
 - d) Federal/state resources
 - e) Office space
 - f) Phone banks/special numbers
 - g) Computers/copy and fax machines
 - h) Administrative supervisor to coordinate

- E. End of 1st Day Briefing Participants:
1. All CID personnel assigned
 2. Crime scene unit personnel
 3. Representative's from participating agencies
 4. Public information officer (PIO)
 5. Command staff
 6. Prosecutor's office

- F. Purpose of 1st Day Debriefing
1. Discuss investigative progress
 2. Describe tracking system/leads
 3. Stress accuracy/thoroughness
 4. Confidentiality outside work group
 5. Opportunity to brainstorm

V. Major Case Management Responsibilities

- A. Investigative Supervisor
1. Regular reports to CID Commander
 2. Updates progress/status
 3. Ensures compliance with procedures
 4. Charts assigned personnel
 5. Radios/frequency
 6. Cell phones/beepers
 7. Cars/special equipment
 8. Distribute copies
 9. Reviews leads, establishes priorities
 10. Makes assignments
 11. Classifies information status (lead sheets)
 12. Reviews data base printouts
 13. Coordinates and attends briefings
 14. Responsible for investigator security

- B. Administrative Supervisor
 - 1. Reports to CID Commander
 - 2. Attends daily briefings
 - 3. Responsible for administrative support
 - 4. Coordinate/training and briefing of:
 - a) Call takers
 - b) Clerical staff
 - 5. Establish proper paperwork flow
 - 6. Responsible for quality control:
 - a) MCI follow-up forms
 - b) Supports lead sheets
 - c) Master log sheets
 - d) Binders/files etc.
- C. Lead Investigator
 - 1. Coordinates and supervises investigation
 - 2. Crime scene properly managed
 - 3. Evidence properly collected/maintained
 - 4. Evidence properly submitted/returned
 - 5. Reviews and assigns leads
 - 6. Reviews and classifies completed lead sheets
 - 7. Coordinates/manages all follow-up/leads:
 - a) Suspect interviews
 - b) Polygraphs
 - 8. Search warrants
 - 9. Keeps prosecutor's office informed
 - 10. Responsible for master file security
- D. Crime Analyst
 - 1. Reports to lead investigator
 - 2. Develops database system
 - 3. Provides training and coordinates data entry
 - 4. Provides liaison with lead sheet manager
 - 5. Regularly prints requested reports
 - 6. Conducts quality control of data
- E. Lead Sheet Manager
 - 1. Reports to administrative supervisor
 - 2. Leads forwarded to supervisor
 - 3. Maintains master log of all leads
 - 4. Maintains files for leads classified as:
 - a) No value
 - b) Investigative
 - c) Active/Inactive

F. Call Taker

1. Completes MCI Form
2. Completes background investigative query
3. Preserve tapes of phone calls
4. Notify supervisor of "hot" leads

G. General Points

1. Designate a conference area in command center
2. Set-up separate room for phone calls
3. Staff hotline 24 hrs. a day
4. Install caller ID and record all phones
5. Assign liaison to each assist agency
6. Pair investigator with assist agency person
7. Utilize Crime Analyst as scene recorder
8. Utilize Crime Analyst to record daily briefings
9. Assign Investigator to brief roll calls
10. Consider completing VICAP Forms
11. Limit distribution of database printouts
12. Stress importance of team work and communication

VI. Information Management

A. Information Management

1. Centralization of information
2. One person or section responsible
3. System for storing and retrieving information
4. Automated or Manual (card system)
5. Visual aids
6. Flow charts
7. Time lines
8. Graphs (analytical correlation)

B. Information Evaluation

1. One person accountable for
2. Maintenance
3. Evaluation
4. Developing reports
5. Dissemination analysis
6. Roll call bulletins

C. Flow of Information

1. Everyone responsible for information input
2. Information must be available to all investigators
3. Regular briefings essential
4. Especially with multiple jurisdictions
5. Garbage in-Garbage Out (GIGO)

- D. Standardized Information Procedures
 - 1. Utilize standard forms
 - 2. Missing Child Form
 - 3. Lead sheets and Tip/Hotline Forms
 - 4. Uniform narrative and summary reports
 - 5. Uniform Case Tracking Reports

- E. Tracking Tips & Leads
 - 1. Requires a procedure
 - 2. Specifically designed forms
 - 3. Helps with flood of information
 - 4. Prioritize and assign
 - 5. Ensures follow-up/accountability
 - 6. Consider telephone recording
 - 7. E-911 or Caller ID (Fast Trak)
 - 8. Train call takers

- F. Case File Contents
 - 1. CAD Log
 - 2. Teletypes
 - 3. MV and Record Checks
 - 4. Global/Local Checks
 - 5. Database searches re:
 - a) Previous incidents
 - b) Suspects fitting MO
 - 6. Tapes of phone/radio traffic
 - 7. Phone messages
 - 8. Copies of all initial reports
 - 9. Copies of any court orders
 - 10. Custody
 - 11. Temporary placement
 - 12. Domestic orders
 - 13. All taped interviews
 - 14. Witness Statements
 - 15. Vehicle Canvass
 - 16. Neighborhood Canvass
 - 17. Include people not at home
 - 18. Crime scene reports
 - 19. Photographs
 - 20. Evidence Log
 - 21. Search Warrant/Return
 - 22. Lab submittal slips
 - 23. Lab reports
 - 24. Photos/video of child
 - 25. Flyers/bulletins
 - 26. Press releases

27. Newspaper articles
28. TV coverage
29. VICAP report
30. Suspect profile
31. Polygraph results
32. Off-line searches
33. CPS records
34. Medical/Dental records
35. School records
36. Assist agency reports/records
37. Crime Stopper Bulletins
38. Legal paperwork
39. Warrants/UFAP
40. Affidavits
41. Civil Proceedings
42. Suspect Records
43. Employment
44. Criminal (verify with prints)
45. Nexis/Lexis search
46. Professional Licenses
47. Fed Parent Locator Service
48. Postal records
49. Credit check

VII. Practical Exercise

S320196

Personnel Responsibilities in a Sample Leads Management System

Staff Member	Responsibilities
Lead Room Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure location of, maintain, and store all leads. • Maintain cross-index system or database of all information derived from leads. • Ensure that all lead information is retrievable via key information. • Monitor further investigation of any "uncleared" lead.
Lead/Tip Taker (includes both communication/ hotline operators and investigators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain lead information first before pressing source for his or her name and any other identifying information. • Immediately forward the completed lead sheet to lead room for review and assignment. • Concurrently document leads developed during the investigative process on both a lead sheet and the officer's supplemental report.
Lead Room Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge receipt of all leads by signature. • Record all leads using a centralized lead sheet log form. • Assign the lead a sequential lead number for tracking. • Read and issue a priority level for all leads based on the need for immediate action. • File a copy of the lead sheet in the lead pending file by lead number. • Place a second copy with the agency's central records section files. • Place lead information in a database, if available.
Investigative Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pick up all leads directly from the lead room/manager. • Assign an available case investigator to do a follow-up on the lead and note, on the lead room copy, the name of the investigator assigned plus the date and time of assignment.
Initially Assigned Investigator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a brief follow-up investigation and determine the potential of the lead. • Examine facts to determine if the lead is "clearable" or "not-clearable." • Complete a report of the findings and document on lead sheet form. • Deliver "cleared" leads back to lead room for filing. • File the original, "cleared" lead by name or other indexable method. • Update the lead room's previous copy with the clearance and refile by lead number. • Update the log sheet to reflect return of the lead and any applicable comments. • Forward to the "investigative team" any leads that cannot be quickly cleared through an initial investigation. The team should conduct a thorough follow-up investigation. • Ensure that each lead is maintained by the "investigative team" until it is either cleared or the information is proved valid.

Figure 6-3

To assist in this process, samples of an "Investigative Lead Sheet" and a "Lead Sheet Log" are on pages 142 and 143 respectively.

**INVESTIGATIVE
CASE MANAGEMENT
FOR LAW
ENFORCEMENT
RESPONSE TO MISSING
& ABDUCTED CHILDREN**

***OJJDP/FVTC
COMMANDER BRADLEY J. RUSS***

REMAC-CASE MGMT-1

INTRODUCTION

In this class we will review a systems response to Missing and Abducted Children

- ***Child Abduction Homicide Characteristics***
- ***Policy and Supervision Issues***
- ***Framework for Managing a Child Abduction***
- ***Major Case Management Responsibilities***
- ***Information Management/Lead Tracking Systems***
- ***Child Abduction/Recovery Practical Exercise***

CHILD ABDUCTION HOMICIDE RESEARCH

REMAC-CASE MGMT-3

WASHINGTON STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

- ***Preliminary results drawn from:***
 - ***577 cases in 46 states (1971-1995)***
 - ***621 victims (77% female/23% male)***
 - ***all size state, county and local law enforcement***
 - ***all geographic areas represented***

CASE SELECTION CRITERIA

- *Victim under 18 years*
- *Victim is murdered*
- *Body is recovered*
- *Case handled as an abduction*
- *Parental child abuse excluded*

POLICE INVOLVEMENT BEGAN AS

- *Missing Person* **58%**
- *Dead Body* **23%**
- *Abduction* **9%**
- *Runaway* **9%**

VICTIM GENDER DIFFERENCES

- *Male* 24%
- *Female* 76%

VICTIM AGE GROUPS

- **1-5** **9%**
- **6-9** **21%**
- **10-12** **21%**
- **13-15** **28%**
- **16-17** **21%**

VICTIMS AS TARGETS

Younger males are more apt to be victimized than older males

Older females are more apt to be victimized than younger females

TIME DELAY IN REPORTING

- *60% of cases over 2 hours lapsed before police were notified of missing child*
- *The older the child the greater the delay*

TIME VICTIM ALIVE AFTER ABDUCTION

- ***44% of cases victim dead
within 1 hour***
- ***74% of cases victim dead
within 3 hours***

***22% of victims were
still alive when
reported missing***

***42% of victims were
dead before they were
reported missing***

TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE

- ***Mobilize all resources immediately***
- ***Information dissemination critical***
- ***No geographic limits/turf issues***
- ***Think outside the box***

POLICY AND SUPERVISION ISSUES

REMAC-CASE MGMT-15

PRE-PLANNED CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE

- ***Policy and Procedural Guidelines for:***

- ***Telecommunication***
- ***First Responders***
- ***Street Supervisors***
- ***Notification of Investigations (BIS)***
- ***Involvement of Additional Resources***

FRONT-END VS. REACTIVE MANAGEMENT

- *Policy and Procedure Development*
- *Guidelines*
- *Checklists*
- *Roll call and department-wide training*
- *Mock disaster training*
- *Consistency and accountability*

CHILD ABDUCTION POLICY

REMAC-CASE MGMT-18

PURPOSE

- *Guide activities of responding units*
- *Manage complex and protracted investigations*
- *Establish a framework*
- *Allow flexible or partial application*
- *Should be reviewed annually and tested*

CASE GUIDELINES FOR INVESTIGATIVE COMMANDING OFFICER

- ***Establish contact with on-scene supervisor***
- ***Obtain synopsis of incident***
- ***Determine location of command post***
- ***Establish double perimeter***
- ***Patrol outer/CID inner***
- ***Crime scene processing only***
- ***Media and public outer perimeter***

INITIAL BRIEFING PARTICIPANTS

- *On Scene Supervisor*
- *1st Responding Officer*
- *Patrol Supervisor*
- *CID Personnel*
- *Crime Scene Personnel*
- *Other agencies (as appropriate)*

INITIAL BRIEFING

- *Determine actions prior to arrival*
- *Ascertain facts known at time*
- *Determine lead agency/unit*
- *Assign lead investigator*
- *ID representative from other agencies*
- *Determine specific role*
- *ID and assign assist agency lead*

INITIAL BRIEFING (con't)

- ***Determine need for additional investigator***
- ***Assign investigator as recorder***
- ***Assign tasks (pre-numbered MCI form)***
- ***CID Commander assigns investigator and Administrative Supervisor***
- ***Determine chain of command***
- ***Assign investigator to crime scene(s)***

INITIAL BRIEFING (con't)

- *ID areas for witness interviews (secure)*
- *Stress importance of:*
 - *slow things down*
 - *don't get caught up in excitement*
 - *team work*
 - *communication (yo-yo)*
 - *no tunnel vision*

INITIAL BRIEFING (con't)

- *Keep lead investigator informed*
- *No investigative assignments for supervisor*
- *All information funnels through supervisor*
- *Assign investigator to victim(s) family*
- *Provide CP with list of personnel*
- *Brief P.I.O. or department designee*
- *Utilize pre-numbered lead sheets*

SAMPLE INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEET

Lead Sheet Log

SAMPLE

Case Number:

Log Sheet Number:

Lead No.	Assigned To	Date	Lead Summary	Completed	Comments

- Notes:
1. Each lead should be logged into this central registry. Each lead must be accounted for.
 2. Every lead is tracked by the "Lead No." and assigned to an investigator for follow-up.
 3. All investigated leads must have an accompanying narrative report.

INITIAL BRIEFING (con't)

- ***Determine need for additional resources:***
 - ***clerical/sworn personnel***
 - ***K-9 units/Air support***
 - ***civilian volunteers***
 - ***federal/state resources***
 - ***office space***
 - ***phone banks/special numbers***
 - ***computers/copy & fax machines***
 - ***administrative supervisor to coordinate***

END OF FIRST DAY BRIEFING PARTICIPANTS

- *All CID Personnel assigned*
- *Crime Scene Unit Personnel*
- *Representatives from Participating Agencies*
- *Public Information Officer (PIO)*
- *Command Staff*
- *Prosecutor's Office*

PURPOSE OF FIRST DAY DEBRIEFING

- ***Discuss investigative progress***
- ***Describe tracking system/leads***
- ***Stress accuracy/thoroughness***
- ***Confidentiality outside work group***
- ***Opportunity to brainstorm***

SAMPLE INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEET

Lead Sheet Log

SAMPLE

Case Number:

Log Sheet Number:

Lead No.	Assigned To	Date	Lead Summary	Completed	Comments

- Notes:
1. Each lead should be logged into this central registry. Each lead must be accounted for.
 2. Every lead is tracked by the "Lead No." and assigned to an investigator for follow-up.
 3. All investigated leads must have an accompanying narrative report.

MAJOR CASE MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

REMAC-CASE MGMT-31

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR

- *Regular reports to CID commander*
- *Updates progress/status*
- *Ensures compliance with procedures*
- *Charts assigned personnel*
- *Radios/frequency*
- *Cell phones/beepers*
- *Cars/special equipment*
- *Distribute copies*

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR (con't)

- *Reviews leads, establish priorities*
- *Makes assignments*
- *Classifies information status (lead sheets)*
- *Reviews data base printouts*
- *Coordinates and attends briefings*
- *Responsible for investigatory security*

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISOR

- *Reports to CID Commander*
- *Attends daily briefings*
- *Responsible for administrative support*
- *Coordinate/training and briefing of*
 - *call takers*
 - *clerical staff*
- *Establish proper paperwork flow*

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISOR

(continued)

- ***Responsible for quality control***
 - ***MCI follow-up forms***
 - ***Supp. lead sheets***
 - ***master log sheets***
 - ***binders/files etc.***

LEAD INVESTIGATOR

- ***Coordinates and supervises investigation***
- ***Crime scene properly managed***
- ***Evidence properly collected/maintained***
- ***Evidence properly submitted/returned***
- ***Reviews and assigns leads***
- ***Reviews and classifies completed lead sheets***

LEAD INVESTIGATOR (con't)

- ***Coordinates/manages all follow-up/leads:***
 - ***suspect interviews***
 - ***polygraphs***
 - ***search warrants***
- ***Keeps prosecutor's office informed***
- ***Responsible for master file security***

CRIME ANALYST

- *Reports to lead investigator*
- *Develops database system*
- *Provides training and coordinates data entry*
- *Provides liaison with lead sheet manager*
- *Regularly prints requested reports*
- *Conducts quality control of data*

LEAD SHEET MANAGER

- *Reports to administrative supervisor*
- *Leads forwarded to supervisor*
- *Maintains master log of all leads*
- *Maintains files for leads classified as:*
 - *no values*
 - *investigative*
 - *active/inactive*

CALL TAKER

- ***Completes MCI Form***
- ***Completes background investigative query***
- ***Preserve tapes of phone calls***
- ***Notify supervisor of "hot" leads***

GENERAL POINTS

- *Designate a conference area in command center*
- *Set-up separate room for phone calls*
- *Staff hotline 24 hrs. a day*
- *Install caller ID and record all phones*
- *Assign liaison to each assist agency*
- *Pair investigator with assist agency person*

GENERAL POINTS (con't)

- *Utilize Crime Analyst as scene recorder*
- *Utilize Crime Analyst to record daily briefings*
- *Assign investigator to brief roll calls*
- *Consider completing VICAP forms*
- *Limit distribution of database printouts*
- *Stress importance of team work and communication*

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

REMAC-CASE MGMT-43

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- *Centralization of information*
- *One person or section responsible*
- *System for storing and retrieving information*
- *Automated or manual (card system)*
- *Visual aids*
- *Flow charts*
- *Time lines*
- *Graphs (Analytical Correlation)*

INFORMATION EVALUATION

- *One person accountable for*
- *Maintenance*
- *Evaluation*
- *Developing reports*
- *Dissemination analysis*
- *Roll call bulletins*

FLOW OF INFORMATION

- *Everyone responsible for information input*
- *Information must be available to all investigators*
- *Regular briefings essential*
- *Especially multiple jurisdictions*
- *Garbage in-Garbage Out (GIGO)*

STANDARDIZED INFORMATION PROCEDURES

- ***Utilize standard forms***
- ***Missing Child Form***
- ***Lead sheets and Tip/Hotline Forms***
- ***Uniform narrative and summary reports***
- ***Uniform Case Tracking Reports***

MISSING PERSON'S FORM

Appendix A: NCIC Missing Person Report Form

TRACKING TIPS & LEADS

- *Requires a procedure*
- *Specifically designed forms*
- *Helps with flood of information*
- *Prioritize and assign*
- *Ensures follow-up/accountability*

TRACKING TIPS & LEADS (con't)

- ***Consider telephone recording***
- ***E-911 or Caller ID (Fast Trak)***
- ***Train call takers***

CASE FILE CONTENTS

- ***CAD Log***
- ***Teletypes***
- ***MV and Record Checks***
- ***Global/Local Checks***
- ***Database searches re:***
 - ***previous incidents***
 - ***suspects fitting MO***

CASE FILE CONTENTS (con't)

- ***Tapes or phone/radio traffic***
- ***Phone messages***
- ***Copies of all initial reports***
- ***Copies of any court orders***
- ***Custody***
- ***Temporary placement***
- ***Domestic orders***

CASE FILE CONTENTS (con't)

- ***All taped interviews***
- ***Witness Statements***
- ***Vehicle Canvass***
- ***Neighborhood Canvass***
- ***Include people not at home***

NEIGHBORHOOD CANVASS

Neighborhood Canvass Log

SAMPLE

Case Number:

Date:

Officer's Name:

Time	Street Address	Contact: Name & DOB	Phone No.	Comments

- Notes:
1. List all residences within canvass area. Each residence must be contacted. Lack of occupants should be noted.
 2. Multiple occupants of a residence should be interviewed separately. Obtain full name and date of birth.
 3. Questions should be asked from a pre-selected list of inquiries concerning suspicious activities, vehicles, persons, visitors, neighbors.

VEHICLE CANVASS

Vehicle Canvass Log

SAMPLE

Case Number:

Date:

Officer's Name:

Time	Location	Tag No.	Color	Make & Model	Remarks (circumstances, occupants, etc.)

- Notes:
1. List all vehicles observed on both sides of the street, whether parked on street, in driveways, or public parking areas.
 2. All vehicles in the canvass area must be fully documented.
 3. Occupants of vehicles must be fully identified, field interviewed, and completely described.

CASE FILE CONTENTS (con't)

- ***Crime scene reports***
- ***Photographs***
- ***Evidence Log***
- ***Search Warrant/Return***
- ***Lab submittal slips***
- ***Lab reports***

CASE FILE CONTENTS (con't)

- ***Photos/video of child***
- ***Flyers/bulletins***
- ***Press releases***
- ***Newspaper articles***
- ***TV coverage***

SAMPLE MISSING CHILD POSTER

Appendix C: Sample Missing Child Flier/Poster

Have You Seen This Child?			
Wanted: Arrest Warrant Issued		Missing Child	
OPTIONAL PHOTO OF ABDUCTOR (If warrant issued for arrest)	CHILD'S PHOTO	CHILD'S PHOTO DIFFERENT ANGLE	
(Date of Photo)	(Date of Photo)	(Date of Photo)	
NAME OF ABDUCTOR		NAME OF CHILD	
Date of Birth:	Date of Birth:	Age:	Race:
Ht.:	Wt.:	Grade in School:	
Hair:	Eyes:	Ht.:	Wt.:
		Hair:	Eyes:
Complexion:	Complexion:		
Scars, etc.:	Scars, etc.:		
Occupation:	Hobbies, sports, etc.:		
Race:	Details of Abduction—Date, Place: Indicate violation of court order, warrant on file. Indicate if abuse has occurred.		
IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT: Officer's Name, Police Department: Telephone Number: Case Number: Warrant Number (if secured):			
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children		1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)	
NOTE: A missing child MUST be registered with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children before adding NCMEC's name and telephone number to this flier.			

CASE FILE CONTENTS (con't)

- ***VICAP Report***
- ***Suspect profile***
- ***Polygraph results***
- ***Off-line searches***
- ***CPS records***

CASE FILE CONTENTS (con't)

- ***Medical/Dental Records***
- ***School records***
- ***Assist agency reports/records***
- ***Crime Stopper Bulletins***
- ***Legal paperwork***
- ***Warrants/UFAP***
- ***Affidavits***
- ***Civil proceedings***

CASE FILE CONTENTS (con't)

- ***Suspect Records***
- ***Employment***
- ***Criminal (verify with prints)***
- ***Nexis/Lexis search***
- ***Professional Licenses***
- ***Fed Parent Locator Service***
- ***Postal records***
- ***Credit Check***

PURPOSE

To provide a guide to manage major cases investigated by the Criminal Investigations Bureau (CIB) that require an extensive investigative and administrative staff over a period of time.

This procedures guide is not intended to be an inflexible mandatory guide, but rather a flexible tool to quickly assign responsibilities and establish the framework for a successful investigation. It is during the initial hours of an investigation that an assessment will be made when to invoke this guide and expand the scope of the investigation.

All or part of this guide may be required based on the assessment of the Criminal Investigation Bureau Commander, The Major Crimes Commander, the investigative supervisor and the lead investigator.

This procedures guide should be reviewed annually to ensure it will continue to meet the needs of CIB. New supervisors and investigators should read this guide during their initial orientation to CIB.

I. CASE GUIDELINE

- o Upon arrival, the first CIB unit should establish contact with the patrol supervisor or scene commander
- o Obtain a brief synopsis of the incident
- o Ensure the crime scene is secure
- o Determine the location of the Department command post
- o Choose a location and establish the CIB command post
- o Ensure a double perimeter has been established
 - o Patrol is responsible for the security outside the inner perimeter
 - o CIB is responsible for security inside the inner perimeter.
 - o Police personnel not responsible for the actual crime scene processing will not enter the inner perimeter
 - o Media and public will remain outside the outer perimeter

Initial briefing at scene will include:

- a. Scene commander
- b. Preliminary officer and patrol supervisor
- c. CIB personnel
- d. Crime scene unit
- e. Other jurisdictions/agencies (as appropriate)

Purpose of Initial Briefing:

- a. Determine actions taken prior to CIB arrival
 - b. Determine facts known at time
 - c. Determine lead agency
 - d. Assign lead investigator
 - e. Identify representatives from outside agencies and their specific role in the investigation
 - f. Assign and identify assisting agency lead investigator
 - g. Determine need for additional investigators
 - h. Assign investigator to be recorder
 - i. Assign tasks - utilizing pre-numbered "MAJOR CASE INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP FORMS"
 - j. CIB Commander assigns an investigative and administrative/resource supervisor
 - k. Determine chain of command and responsibilities
 - l. Assign investigator to work with crime scene unit at the scene, if multiple scenes, assign an investigator to each location
 - m. Identify area for witness interviews - preferably area such as a station, CIB, fire station. An area which is secure and controllable.
 - n. **Stress importance of taking time - not getting caught up in the surrounding excitement.**
 - o. **Stress importance of team work, communicating and keeping lead investigator/investigative supervisor informed**
 - p. **Allow Lead Investigator to remain free without any specific assignments - all information should funnel through the lead investigator and/or investigative supervisor.**
 - q. Ensure investigators have been dispatched to hospital(s) where victim(s) are located
 - r. Determine need for additional assistance from outside agencies
- o Provide department command post a list of CIB personnel involved/keep updated
 - o Provide CIB person for department command post-normally CIB command staff member
 - o Brief PIO, responsibility of CIB Commander or designee

- o Utilize lead sheets immediately (pre-numbered) logging them into the master lead sheet log numerically

While on scene, Major Crimes Commander and supervisor(s) determine:

- a. Anticipated manpower: clerical & sworn for long term investigation.
- b. Required resources, office space, phones, special task force phone numbers, computers, etc.
- c. Administrative supervisor begin coordinating for investigative support requirements utilizing resource manual

Briefing at end of first day will include:

- a. All CIB personnel assigned to case
- b. Crime scene unit personnel
- c. Representatives of participating agencies
- d. PIO
- e. Command Staff
- f. Commonwealth Attorney

Purpose of first day briefing:

- a. Confirm lead agency and functional capability of each participating and assisting agency.
- b. Differentiate between assisting agency and outside agency
- c. Confirm chain of command and role played by each member
- d. Stress importance of team work
- e. Introduce Lead Investigator
- f. Discuss direction of investigation and purpose
- g. Introduce crime analyst
- h. Re-introduce MAJOR CASE INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP FORM
- i. Describe tracking system on leads and importance of utilizing investigative follow-up forms to include proper distribution of copies.
- j. Stress that all information obtained is accurate and properly maintained for future access.
- k. Each investigator discusses their assignments, beginning with the lead Investigator
- l. Stress importance of limiting discussion of the case outside of the work group
- m. Discuss importance of security that includes the master file, computer data and reports

- o Daily briefing in AM lead by Major Crimes Commander, or his designee, will include:
 - a. Assigned CIB personnel
 - b. Crime scene units when necessary
 - c. Representatives from participating agencies

(limit access to those agencies directly involved)

- d. PIO
- e. Invite Commonwealth Attorney

Purpose of Daily Briefing:

- a. Allows lead investigator to discuss progress of case
- b. Allows each investigator opportunity to discuss their actions and findings from prior day
- c. Provides opportunity to brain storm
- d. Identifies tasks to be assigned
- e. Keeps command staff informed of case progress
- f. Provides opportunity for investigators from multiple jurisdictions to bond.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR

- A. Continually meets with and reports directly to the Major Crimes Commander, provides update and status of investigation
- B. Ensures compliance with Major Crimes Commander's directives
- C. Prepares line-up of assigned personnel, to include investigator's name, radio designator, beeper number, and home telephone number
- D. Completes a line-up daily, providing a copy to the Major, Captain, Lead Investigator, assisting Agency Supervisor
- E. Reviews leads, establishes priorities and makes assignments
- F. Classifies information status on lead sheets
- G. Examines data base printout on daily basis
- H. In absence of Commander, coordinates briefings with the Investigative Unit
- I. Coordinates actions and activities with the Administrative Supervisor
- J. Coordinates all leave and days off for County Task Force members
- K. Attends daily briefings
- L. Responsible for security of master computer printouts
- M. Coordinates daily with assisting Agency Supervisor
- N. Conducts debriefing at completion of Task Force
- O. Updates Major Case Management Protocol

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISOR

- A. Reports to Major Crimes Commander or in his absence the Investigative Supervisor

- B. Is responsible for all administrative matters pertaining to the investigation as they are identified
- C. Ensures establishment of sufficient communications to support communication
- D. Ensures proper office space is available for Task Force members from assisting Agency.
- E. Maintains an inventory of all items on loan from assisting or out side Agencies
- F. Prepares and maintains schedule for Call Takers and Clerical Staff
- G. Ensures Call Takers are properly trained and briefed on facts of case
- H. Ensures establishment of required paper flow/trains Lead Sheet Manager/Investigator
- I. Ensures all equipment is functional and coordinates for maintenance
- J. Ensures all necessary supplies are available
 - 1. MAJOR CASE INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP form
 - 2. Supplemental lead sheets
 - 3. Master log sheets
 - 4. Binders, archive boxes, manila folders
 - 5. Writing instruments to include colored markers and highlighters
- K. Ensures quality control check on paper flow
- L. Designates area for messages and mail for individuals not assigned to CIB
- M. Attends daily briefings
- N. Participates in debriefing at conclusion of task force

LEAD INVESTIGATOR

- A. Ensures crime scene(s) are properly managed
- B. Ensures evidence is properly collected and maintained
- C. Ensures evidence is submitted to appropriate laboratory for examination
- D. Evaluates information
- E. Reviews and assigns lead sheets
- F. Reviews and classifies all completed lead sheets
- G. Daily examines data base printout
- H. Ensures Commonwealth attorney's office is kept informed
- I. Continually maintains and is responsible for security of master case file
- J. Prepares case for prosecution
- K. Coordinates and manages all major follow-up leads i.e., primary suspect interviews, polygraphs, search warrants, etc.
- L. Attends daily briefings
- M. Participates in debriefing at conclusion of Task Force

CRIME ANALYST

- A. Attends daily briefings
- B. Provides training for "MAJOR CASE INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP FORM"
- C. Develop database system capable of conducting search on word or phrase
- D. Ensure all information from sheets is entered into the database system
- E. Provides training for clerical staff required for data entry
- F. Prints requested reports on scheduled basis
- G. Liaison with Lead Sheet Manager
- H. Reports directly to Investigative Supervisor/Lead Investigator
- I. Periodically conducts quality control check on database system
- J. Updates resource manual for computer equipment
- K. Responsible for maintaining security of software files to include proper backup on a regular basis
- L. Responsible for distribution of database printouts and collection and destruction of old printouts
- M. Participates in debriefing at conclusion of Task Force
- N. Assists in updating Major Case Management protocol

LEAD SHEET MANAGER

- A. Reports to the Administrative Supervisor
- B. Ensures Lead Investigator/Investigative Supervisor is provided all leads for review and assignment
- C. Maintains master log of all reviewed, assigned and completed lead sheets
- D. Places assigned leads into manila folder and properly labels folder
- E. Distributes assigned leads to investigators
- F. Maintains separate files for leads classified as:
 - 1. NO VALUE
 - 2. INVESTIGATIVE
 - a. ACTIVE
 - b. INACTIVE
- G. Maintains pink copy of lead sheets in separate binder filed by lead number
- H. Maintains liaison with crime analyst and provides yellow copy of lead sheets for data entry to crime analyst
- I. Periodically conducts quality control check of paper flow (i.e., all information matches up)
- J. Participates in debriefing at conclusion of Task Force

CALL TAKER

- A. Familiar with basic elements of case
- B. Completes "MAJOR CASE INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP FORM" for review and assignment
- C. Completes all required blocks in follow-up form, to include caller ID #, date and time of call, and call taker's name
- D. Completes background investigation query and attaches results to follow-up form
- E. Use black ball point pen and write legibly
- F. Tape record all calls of substantive value
- G. Notify Investigative Supervisor/Lead Investigator of calls requiring immediate attention
- H. Reports to Administrative Supervisor

III. GENERAL POINTS

- o Designate a conference area as command center in CIB to remain functional until the Task Force disbands
- o Designate separate room to receive hotline phone calls
- o Depending on complexity of case, staff hotline room 24hrs initially
- o Install a minimum of four phones with caller ID and capability to record phone calls
- o Continually stress importance of team work approach
- o Assign a separate task force member to act as a liaison with each individual outside agency not directly involved in the task force
- o When possible assign teams of two, consisting of a CIB investigator with an investigator from an assisting agency, to conduct follow up on primary leads or when acting in a liaison capacity with outside agencies
- o If available, utilize crime analyst for scene recorder
- o Utilize crime analyst for recorder of daily briefings
- o Designate a task force member to periodically attend CIB Roll Call to keep other CIB personnel abreast of incident
- o Consider having VICAP form completed if case is not resolved within reasonable period of time
- o Limit number of copies of data base print out to minimum for security purposes. Distribution completed by Crime Analyst who is only authorized individual to make copies. No copy shall leave CIB without permission of Major Crimes Commander. Old copies shall be collected and shredded by Crime Analyst when new printout is completed.
- o A CIB Major Crime "CRIME SCENE RESOURCE BOX" should be maintained in each CIB Supervisor's vehicle
- o Responsibility of maintaining contents of box rests with Homicide Section Supervisor

IV. RESOURCE MANUAL

ATF
AMERICA'S MOST WANTED
CALLER ID BOXES
COMPUTER EQUIPMENT
CUSTOMS
DMV SPECIAL PROJECTS
FORMS DAVE LITZENBERG, COUNTY PRINT SHOP
FLYERS, POSTERS FBI/CO PRINT SHOP
FBI
INS
MAPS TOM MERRIT, COUNTY MAPPING
RENTAL CARS
RADIOS
SEARCH/DOGS
SEARCH/MILITARY
SEARCH/VA STATE EMER SERV
SECRET SERVICE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE
TAPE RECORDERS
TELEPHONES
TREASURY DEPT
VA STATE PD
WEATHER

V. CIB MAJOR CRIME "CRIME SCENE RESOURCE BOX"

- A. Pre-numbered "MAJOR CASE INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP FORM"
(approx 100)
- B. approx 100 unnumbered "MAJOR CASE INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP
SUPPLEMENT FORM)
- C. Master Log Sheets
- D. Copy of the MAJOR CASE MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL
- E. Misc office supplies

MAJOR CASE INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP FORM

CALL TAKER: _____ CALLER ID #: _____ ASSIGNED TO: _____

DATE: _____ TIME: _____ LEAD NUMBER: _____

METHOD OF CONTACT: PERSON ☐ OBSERVATION ☐ PHONE ☐ WRITTEN ☐ FAX ☐ OTHER ☐

SOURCE TYPE: WITNESS ☐ CANVASS ☐ OTHER ☐

**CALL TAKER
CHECK LIST**

☐ DATE

☐ TIME

☐ SOURCE INFO

☐ SUB/SUS INFO

☐ DESCRIPTION

☐ VEHICLE INFO

☐ WEAPON INFO

☐

☐

PLEASE USE BLACK
INK AND PRINT
CLEARLY

SOURCE

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____
FIRST MIDDLE LAST
STREET NUMBER STREET NAME APT CITY STATE

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: WORK: _____ HOME: _____

SUBJECT/SUSPECT

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____
FIRST MIDDLE LAST
STREET NUMBER STREET NAME APT CITY STATE

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: WORK: _____ HOME: _____

RACE: _____ SEX: _____ AGE: _____ DOB: _____ HGT: _____ WGT: _____

HAIR: _____ EYE: _____ SSAN: _____ FBI: _____ SID: _____

FCN: _____ CLOTHING: _____

WEAPON: _____

VEHICLE INFORMATION

MAKE: _____ MODEL: _____ STYLE/TYPE: _____ YEAR: _____ COLOR: _____ LICENSE: _____ ST: _____

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION (CIRCLE IF COMPLETED)

Q3X5 YES NO ATTACHED _____	DMV YES NO ATTACHED _____	ADNP YES NO ATTACHED _____
FAME YES NO ATTACHED _____	FPMI YES NO ATTACHED _____	OTHER YES NO ATTACHED _____
FWAQ YES NO ATTACHED _____	NCIC YES NO ATTACHED _____	PHOTO YES NO ATTACHED _____

NARRATIVE

RECOMMENDATION: _____

LEAD INVESTIGATOR: _____

(REVISED 02/05/93)

SECTION SUPERVISOR: _____

MAJOR CASE INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP
SUPPLEMENT FORM

DATE: _____

LEAD NUMBER: _____

ASSIGNED TO: _____

Handwritten notes and signatures on the form, including a signature in the top right corner and a signature in the middle right corner.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Lead Information

Case Number	Victim	Type of Lead	Lead #
-------------	--------	--------------	--------

INFORMATION FROM:

Name - Last	- First	- Middle	Race	Sex	DOB
Residence	- City	- State	- Zip	Res Phone	
Business	- City	- State	- Zip	Bus Phone	
Additional Information					

LEAD ☐ SUMMARY ☐ FOLLOW UP

SUBJECT INFORMATION:

☐ Up Dated After Follow Up

Name - Last			- First			- Middle			Race	Sex	DOB
Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes	Build	Social Security #			Driver License #		- State	
Residence			- City			- State			- Zip	Res Phone	
Business			- City			- State			- Zip	Bus Phone	
Criminal History		Warrants - Capias		SOID #		FDLE #		FBI #		Photographed	
<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes								<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Additional Information											

VEHICLE INFORMATION:

☐ Up Dated After Follow Up

Year - Make		- Model		- Style		- Color(s)		
License		- State		Vehicle Identification Number - VIN				Photographed
								<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Additional Information								

Lead Taken By: _____ PID: _____ Date Taken: _____

Det Assigned: _____ PID: _____ Date Assigned: _____

Edited By: _____ PID: _____ Date Completed: _____

Further Follow Up Needed ☐ No ☐ Yes: _____

Lead Information

Case Number	Victim	Type of Lead	Lead #
-------------	--------	--------------	--------

LEAD ☐ SUMMARY CONTINUATION ☐ FOLLOW UP

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or printed text on the page.

PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT INCIDENT REPORT CHECKLIST

DATE: _____

DEFENDANT: _____

INCIDENT TYPE: _____ DOB: _____ LOCAL ID#: _____

INCIDENT #:	YES	NO	ARREST #:	YES	NO
Incident Report Form			Homicide Supplement (F9)		
Incident Report Entered in Computer			Unattended Death Checklist		
Supplement Reports # _____			Medical Release Form		
Handwritten Statements # _____			Accident Report Form		
Taped Statements # _____			Missing/Runaway Form (F18, F18)		
Domestic Violence Supplement (F10)			Evidence Submitted (F4)		
Aggravated Assault Supplement (F9)			Evidence Exam Request Form		
Officer Assaulted/Killed Supplement (F9)			Photo Line-Up Prepared		
Modus Operandi Supplement (F14)			NCIC Entry Date: ____/____/____ Cancellation: ____/____/____		
ARREST FORMS			ARREST FORMS		
Complaints Completed #Charges _____			Waiver of Rights Form		
Warrant & Affidavit Submitted			Gernstein Affidavit		
Prisoner Fingerprinted			Bail Slip (Amount \$ _____)		
Prisoner Photographed			Prisoner Property Sheet		
III Check			Certified MV Copy Requested		
Motor Vehicle Check			Local Arrest History		
Cell # _____			TN#: _____		
DWI FORMS			DWI FORMS		
ALS Form Mailed w/Report			Alcohol Influence Report Form		
Blood Specimen Form			Breathalyzer Test Results Included		

REPORTING OFCR: _____ REVIEWING SPVR: _____

(Revised: 9/18/95)

(Please Print)

(Please Print)

SPVR COMMENTS:
COURT COMMENTS:

INTERVIEW SUMMARY SHEET

SERVICE #(S) _____ OFFENSE _____
SUBJECT _____ DOB _____ R/S/A _____

DID SUBJECT REVEAL ANY MEDICAL PROBLEMS OR USE OF MEDICATION WHEN ASKED?

YES _____ NO _____ DESCRIBE _____

IS SUBJECT HEARING IMPAIRED? YES _____ NO _____ IF YES, ARE THEY LEGALLY DEAF? Y _____ N _____

IS SUBJECT ENGLISH SPEAKING? YES _____ NO _____ WHAT LANGUAGE? _____

WAS INTERPRETER USED? YES _____ NO _____

INTERPRETER'S NAME _____ AGENCY _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____ HOURS _____

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED BY DETECTIVE _____ BADGE# _____

OTHER DETECTIVE(S) THAT INTERVIEWED _____ BADGE# _____

INTERVIEW OBSERVED BY DETECTIVE(S) _____ BADGE# _____

OTHER PERSONS THAT OBSERVED _____

AT TIME OF INTERVIEW, SUBJECT WAS:

_____ UNDER ARREST (ARRESTED BY INTERVIEWER) NAME _____

_____ ON DOWN AND OUT FROM JAIL LIST JAIL & CHARGE _____

TIME ARRESTED _____ WITH WARRANT _____ W/O WARRANT _____

_____ BROUGHT IN FOR QUESTIONING ON DIFFERENT OFFENSE LIST SERVICE # _____

_____ CAME IN VOLUNTARILY FOR QUESTIONING

_____ CAME IN WITH ATTORNEY OR OTHER PERSON (IF SO LIST THEIR NAMES)

DATE & TIME BROUGHT TO OFFICE DATE _____ TIME _____

DATE WARNING GIVEN _____ TIME WARNING GIVEN _____

BY DETECTIVE _____ BADGE _____

WARNING WITNESSED BY _____

INTERVIEW BEGAN: DATE _____ TIME _____

INTERVIEW ENDED: DATE _____ TIME _____

WRITING BEGAN: DATE _____ TIME _____

SIGNED: DATE _____ TIME _____

SUBJECT'S SIGNATURE WITNESSED BY (NAME) _____

ASSIGNMENT _____ WATCH _____ PHONE _____

TOTAL TIME SUBJECT INTERVIEWED _____

DID SUBJECT HANDWRITE STATEMENT? YES _____ NO _____

IF NOT, DESCRIBE REASONS _____

DID SUBJECT REQUEST RESTROOM BREAKS? YES _____ NO _____

LIST NUMBER & TIMES OF BREAKS _____

DID SUBJECT REQUEST FOOD OR DRINK? YES _____ NO _____

LIST WHAT WAS GIVEN _____

WAS SUBJECT ASKED ABOUT OTHER VICTIMS? YES _____ NO _____

RESULTS _____

WAS SUBJECT ASKED ABOUT OTHER OFFENSES? YES _____ NO _____

RESULTS _____

DID SUBJECT GIVE MORE THAN ONE WRITTEN STATEMENT? YES _____ NO _____

EXPLAIN _____

VERIFICATION CONDUCTED? YES _____ NO _____

EXPLAIN _____

IF SUBJECT DID NOT GIVE VOLUNTARY STATEMENT, WHAT DID THEY SAY?

INVESTIGATORS NOTES

PLACE POLAROID PICTURE OF SUBJECT HERE

PLACE WARNING CARD HERE

ARREST/PLANNED ENTRY TEAM

Supervisor _____ Element _____ Pager _____

MobilePhone _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

SURVEILLANCE

Name(s) _____ Element _____ Pager _____

MobilePhone _____ Vehicle _____

Assignment _____

Name(s) _____ Element _____ Pager _____

MobilePhone _____ Vehicle _____

Assignment _____

UNIFORMED PERSONNEL

Name(s) _____ Element _____ Pager _____

Mobile Phone _____ Vehicle _____

Assignment _____

Name(s) _____ Element _____ Pager _____

MobilePhone _____ Vehicle _____

Assignment _____

CRITIQUE

Date _____ Location _____

**CHILD EXPLOITATION UNIT
BRIEFING INFORMATION SHEET**

Date _____ Supervisor _____ Lead Detective _____
Undercover Officer(s) _____
Element _____ Pager _____ Mobile Phone _____
Location _____
Police Radio Channel _____
Body Mic Channel _____ (Color) Body Mic Icom Channel # _____
Repeater Channel _____ (Color) Repeater Icom Channel # _____
Background Info _____

Description of Operation _____

Meet Location Diagram/Pictures Yes _____ No _____ Attached _____
Other Agency Involved? DSO _____ DPS _____ FBI _____ Other _____

SUSPECTS

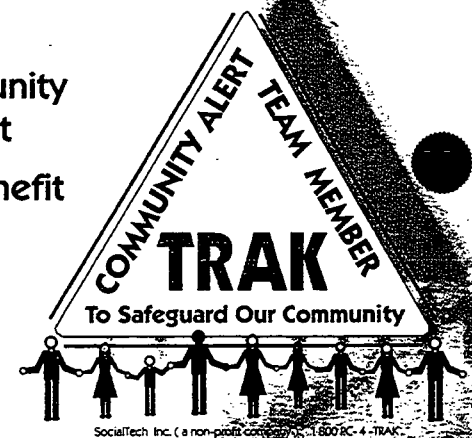
Name _____ D/O/B _____
Description _____
Weapons Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ Type _____
History of Violence? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____
Rap Sheet Attached? Yes _____ No _____ Picture? Yes _____ No _____
Name _____ D/O/B _____
Description _____
Weapons Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____ Type _____
History of Violence? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____

OPERATION SIGNALS

Arrest Signal: Audio _____
Visual _____
Trouble/Planned Entry: Audio _____
Visual _____
U/C Abort Signal: Audio _____
Visual _____

TRAK

- ✓ Maximizes the chance of safe recovery of an abducted child
- ✓ Provides needed technology to law enforcement
- ✓ Creates an active, aware community to partner with law enforcement
- ✓ Provides many daily uses to benefit all citizens



An innovative, community-based program to combat child victimization and build a safer environment for all citizens.

MISSING CHILD

Date: 6/9/98
Case #: 12345
San. Ser. #: 123-45-6789
Name: Allison Jordan
Address: 2347 Sycamore Street
Oak City, CA 94503
Age: 6 years 3 months
Height: 48
Weight: 45
Age: 6
Eyes: Brown
Hair: Light Brown
Complexion: Fair
Race: White
Last Seen: 6/1/98



OTHER INFORMATION BELOW

IDENTIFICATION MARKS:
Allison has a small mole on her upper right shoulder.

CIRCUMSTANCES: In Ruidoso Park in Oak City at 8 am on Wednesday June 3.
Allison was last seen wearing a red sweat shirt and blue jeans.
She was wearing a red sweat shirt and blue jeans.

SUSPECT: A white male about 30 years old with long dark hair wearing army fatigues and tennis shoes.
The vehicle was a blue Chevy 3-door with Calif. plates.

NOTE:

This is a sample flyer created within minutes on the TRAK system. Multiple copies of the flyer can be printed for use by the local agency. The flyer can be electronically transmitted to other TRAK systems and to a publicly oriented database of law enforcement. Only TRAK systems can view the electronic color flyer, but members can generate a quality black and white flyer. The format and content of the flyer is also quality and, unlike all traditional brochures, is instantly customizable and printable. The program is a high quality, low cost solution to missing children and a primary step in the recovery of the child.

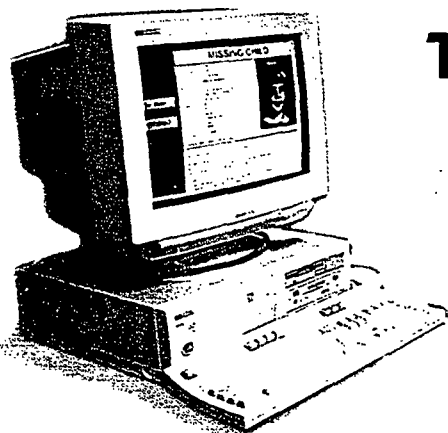
TRAK (Technology to Recover Abducted Kids)
1-800-PC-4-TRAK

WHAT IS TRAK?

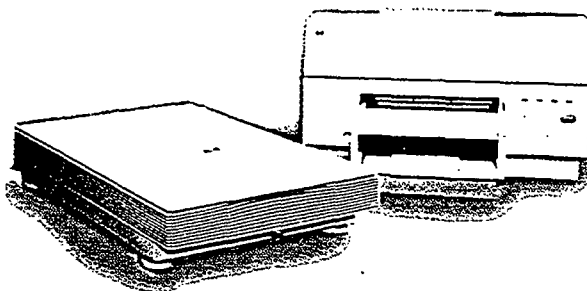
TRAK (Technology to Recover Abducted Kids) is a community-based program that accomplishes two crucial tasks:

- ✓ Equips law enforcement with technology needed to quickly create and electronically distribute color flyers, the most effective response to a missing or abducted child. In so doing, TRAK equips law enforcement with a powerful weapon to use every day in the fight against all crimes and in response to emergency situations.
- ✓ Acts as a catalyst to build more effective teamwork between law enforcement and the community. Consistent and timely sharing of information is fast, affordable, and easy. Citizens, schools, and businesses become active, alert, and fully prepared parts of the team safeguarding the community.

SocialTech, a nonprofit organization, developed the TRAK Program, built an impressive team to make it a reality, wrote the custom software, and is helping communities across the nation implement the program. TRAK integrates the public and private sectors in a collective effort, making a previously unattainable solution possible.



THE TRAK COMPUTER SYSTEM



The TRAK system consists of state-of-the-art Hewlett-Packard components, including a scanner, color printer, and Pentium PC. It includes a modem and CD ROM drive. To maximize reliability, components are 100% compatible, and each system is compatible with other TRAK systems. All TRAK components are color calibrated for ideal image quality.

WHEN A CHILD IS ABDUCTED ...

..the first 2-4 hours offer the best chance for a safe recovery. It's essential to immediately activate the entire region to get ahead of and surround the abductor. The most effective weapon in the recovery effort is a widely distributed, high quality picture of the victim. Today, it can take many hours or days to implement a regional response that incorporates all law enforcement, the community-at-large, and the media. As a result, many innocent lives are lost.

Using TRAK, it takes only **minutes** to create and print a flyer with the child's photo and case information. The flyer is electronically distributed to any number of other TRAK systems and fax machines. Using AT&T's fax broadcast network, all flyers are delivered **simultaneously**. TRAK makes it possible to activate, in minutes, everyone able to help in any way:

- ✓ All law enforcement jurisdictions, including police departments, sheriffs offices, and the FBI
- ✓ Transportation terminals, toll booths, and border stations
- ✓ Community Alert Teams, the media, and volunteer groups

The abductor will have no place to go and no place to hide because every possible resource will be alert, aware, and looking for the child. TRAK provides the best possible response and the greatest likelihood of safe recovery.

IT'S TIME TO GET ON TRAK!

TRAK can be implemented in any community, large or small. What's needed is a champion for the project—a police official, civic leader, parent, school activist, local business person, or citizen that is willing to spearhead the effort. The program attracts a broad base of support due to its positive impact on the safety of children and benefit to all citizens of the community. There are three steps to implementing the TRAK Program:

STEP #1: Establish Support for TRAK

Support from your law enforcement agency is essential to maximize the benefits of the TRAK Program. SocialTech will help by making direct contact with senior law enforcement officials to provide a complete briefing about TRAK. Following this step, leaders from government, schools, and the business community are also sources of strong support.

STEP #2: Funding

Some police agencies may desire to purchase a TRAK system themselves. If budget funds are not available, it will not be difficult for any community to raise the needed funds. Some possibilities include:

- ✓ Service club(s) take on the project (Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Jaycees, etc.)
- ✓ The Chamber of Commerce seeks members' contributions to the program
- ✓ An individual benefactor(s) donates the funding
- ✓ A corporate sponsor(s) sees a way to give something back to the community
- ✓ Community foundations or the PTA often support child safety projects
- ✓ Community fundraising efforts (bake sale, garage sale, pancake breakfast, etc.)

The possibilities and combinations of the above are endless. SocialTech can provide a videotape and literature to help make implementing TRAK as easy as possible. Donations to fund TRAK are fully tax-deductible.

Another option is a county-wide or other regional program, where all communities in the area participate. Please contact SocialTech to develop a regional strategy and we can share some successes and resources that others have utilized.

STEP #3: Implement Community Programs

Each community will develop many creative ways to get involved in protecting children and safeguarding the community. In addition to providing Photocards for each child and developing Community Alert Teams, the community can publicize the program to maximize its deterrent effect. This can include regular articles and updates in the local newspaper, community bulletin boards, cable TV coverage, sharing TRAK success stories, and posting Community Alert Team window stickers in store windows. An active and aware community is a criminal's worst nightmare, and TRAK is the catalyst needed to make communities safer for all citizens.

A Word About SocialTech

The TRAK Program, sponsored by a nonprofit corporation, supported by law enforcement, and made possible by the efforts of Hewlett-Packard, AT&T, and other leading companies and foundations, is an exceptional and unique program. Contact us at any time and we will share all information needed to fully evaluate SocialTech and the TRAK Program.

We're Here To Help

We have kits and literature to help you and your community get "on TRAK".

Please make contact at any time with questions, concerns, or comments:

SocialTech, Inc.

1350 Bayshore Blvd. #630

Burlingame, CA 94010

800-PC-4-TRAK

FAX: 415-579-4945

E-MAIL: inquire@trak.org

WEBSITE: www.trak.org

MISSING CHILD

Date: 6/5/96
Case #: 96-650
Name: Allison Jenkins
Address: 2357 Sycamore Street
Daly City, CA 94203
Height: 4 Feet 3 Inches
Weight: 65
Age: 9
Eyes: Hazel
Hair: Light Brown
Complexion: Fair
Race: White
BirthDate: 1/16/86



OTHER INFORMATION BELOW

IDENTIFICATION MARKS:

Allison has a small mole on her upper right shoulder.

CIRCUMSTANCES:

Allison was last seen in Rayburn Park in Daly City at 9 am on Wednesday June 5. She was wearing a red sweat shirt and blue jeans.

SUSPECT:

A white male about 30 years old with long dark hair wearing army fatigues and tennis shoes. The vehicle was a blue Chevy 2-door with Calif plates.

NOTE:

This is a sample flyer created within minutes on the TRAK system. Multiple copies of this flyer can be printed for use by the local agency. The flyer can be electronically transmitted to other TRAK systems and to a virtually unlimited number of fax machines. Other TRAK systems can print the identical color flyer, fax machines will generate a quality black and white flyer. The transmission of the flyer is done quickly and, utilizing fax broadcast technology, is delivered simultaneously to all recipients. The result is a high quality flyer delivered in minutes throughout the entire region and a greater chance of safe recovery of the victim.

TRAK (Technology to Recover Abducted Kids)

1-800-PC4-TRAK

WINDOWS 95 INSTALLATION OF CASEMAN TUTORIAL:

- 1)** GO TO START
- 2)** CLICK ON RUN
- 3)** GO TO BROWSE
- 4)** CLICK ON DRIVE A
- 5)** CLICK ON INSTALL A
- 6)** THEN FOLLOW DIRECTIONS OF WINDOWS 95
- 7)** AFTER INSTALLATION EXIT TO THE MS/DOS PROMPT
- 8)** TYPE C:\MYCASE
- 9)** WHICH WILL GIVE YOU C:\MYCASE>
- 10)** THEN TYPE MYCASE
- 11)** YOU SHOULD THEN ENTER “ Z “
- 12)** THEN FOLLOW DIRECTIONS IN YOUR BOOK FOR PRACTICE

WINDOWS 95 INSTALLATION OF CASEMAN:

- 1)** CLICK ON START
- 2)** CLICK ON RUN
- 3)** CLICK ON BROWSE
- 4)** CLICK ON DRIVE “ A “
- 5)** CLICK ON INSTALL A
- 6)** CLICK ON OK
- 7)** PROGRAM WILL LOAD
- 8)** WHEN THE AUTHORIZATION BLOCK COMES UP TYPE “ S”
- 9)** CASEMAN WILL OPEN

**** NOTES**** REFER TO NOTES S=SUPERVISOR
O=OFFICER

Prepared under grant numbers 88-MC-CX-K001, 92-MC-CX-K004, and 93-MC-CX-K004 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, by Public Administration Service. Points of view or opinions in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

INSTRUCTION SHEET

When you receive your CaseMan software package, check the package for the following material:

- Instruction Sheet
- CaseMan Tutorial Disk (3.5" diskette)
- CaseMan Installation Disk (3.5" diskette)
- Comment Sheet
- CaseMan Draft User's Manual

If you are satisfied you have received all the proper material, please open the User's Manual and read Chapter 5, Installation. Do not attempt the installation without first reading this chapter. If you are inexperienced in installing software, please consult with your system administrator. It is important that the CaseMan software is installed properly and your system/computer is set up correctly for this program.

To maintain system security and to avoid program corruption, it is recommended that Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 should be restricted to the system administrator only. The system administrator should remove these chapters from the manual and keep them in a secure location.

CaseMan is fully capable of operating in most network environments, but this must be accomplished by an experienced network system administrator. If problems occur during the installation process or the program does not function properly, please consult with the supplier of the CaseMan software program.

Once installation is completed, please read Section I, Tutorial, and Section II, Reference, and work with the program. The tutorial is based on the law enforcement component and is used for training purposes only. Remember this is a tutorial program and is not intended for use as your case management program. The tutorial offers you the ability to practice your skills without adding data to the main program. As you become proficient with the

DRAFT

tutorial, you can begin adding data to your CaseMan program and start your case management data base.

CaseMan is very basic in use, but it provides very powerful case management functions. Work with CaseMan and let it work for you and your agency.

Good luck!

The Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program (M/CAP) recognizes the need for a simple, efficient, and effective case management tool for the management of missing and exploited children (MEC) cases and the information related to them. The primary purpose of the CaseMan program is to manage a large or small volume of cases more efficiently and to facilitate interagency and intra-agency information sharing. CaseMan is designed to make management of MEC cases easier by automating a proven manual system. While some of the features of CaseMan may assist the user in establishing linkages between cases, CaseMan is not a crime analysis tool. It is specifically designed to be a case management tool. By electronically following cases from beginning to end, the unit supervisor or manager can work more productively and better manage his/her limited resources.

CaseMan will assist the manager in tracking case review dates, tracking staff involvement with multiple cases, and evaluating caseloads at a glance. CaseMan automatically links the case to the caseworker and to other people or personnel involved with the case.

CaseMan is not intended to replace personnel. It is intended to streamline and simplify one part of the manager's job, allowing him/her more time for other responsibilities. CaseMan is also a valuable tool for the caseworker. It allows a caseworker to track his/her cases, identify common person links with other cases, and know what the supervisor expects. It also provides a tracking system to allow one caseworker to quickly find out where other cases have been assigned, thereby providing an enhanced flow of

information from one caseworker to another. The end result is a professional approach to case work and an enhanced service to the client/victim and family.

The CaseMan software program is the product of over three years of a collaborative effort between experienced law enforcement investigators and skilled computer programmers to develop a program that receives and displays case information in a format that is useful to the caseworker. The software was "Beta Tested" for over two years in the Investigation Division of the Decatur City Police Department in Decatur, Illinois. CaseMan is also at work in the Macon County (Illinois) Sheriff's Office and the Macon County (Illinois) States Attorney's Office.

WHAT IS THE CASEMAN PROJECT

The CaseMan project involves the development of a case management software system designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of how to better manage cases. Cases refer to people and the services provided to make them more self-sufficient. The end goal of CaseMan is to provide a common data base of information that can be utilized by M/CAP member agencies to enhance service delivery. Reducing costs does not always mean reducing services, but instead relates to how to do the work more efficiently.

CaseMan provides a method to reduce the duplication of services, to limit system failures, and to improve service delivery. By compiling agency specific information on services provided, case managers can be better equipped to ensure proper service delivery.

NOTE

The ability to share specific client information will depend on current state law and the interagency agreement between the agencies involved in M/CAP. Only sharable information will be included in the central data base according to prevailing law and agreements. Security features also are included to prevent access by nonmember parties.

WHO SHOULD USE CASEMAN

CaseMan was designed to be user friendly and should be accessible to everyone regardless of the user's skill level. Every individual in the agency who has responsibility for cases or who works with clients/families should have access to the data as well as the ability to input information into the system. Security levels are present in the software for the manager/administrator to set the level of access. If a higher level of security is a concern, CaseMan can be more secure if operating in a network environment.

The level of access to CaseMan is the responsibility of the network or system administrator. In some agencies that person may be the case manager, but in all cases access should not be so restrictive to lessen the usefulness of the case management process.

WHAT IS COVERED IN THIS MANUAL

This manual covers all aspects on how to use the CaseMan software. The designers of this program realized that each user is different both in function and ability. As you go through this manual, it will become clear that it was written to meet these needs. This manual was written to act as a tool

for beginning level personnel through system administrative personnel and as a guide and reference manual.

The manual is divided into three sections, each relating to a specific level of use as designated by the system administrator. Each CaseMan module has an appendix detailing information concerning the reports used for that individual module as well as any unique information pertaining to that individual module. Reports were designed to suit the needs of case managers from the individual discipline, i.e., courts, law enforcement, medical, nonprofit organizations, prosecutor, schools, social services.

NOTE

Additional reports can be generated by use of the CaseMan Report Generator, RR Report Writer, or by contacting the supplier of the CaseMan software program for customized reports.

Section I, Tutorial, covers the on-line tutorial and will be required reading for the caseworkers and all secondary personnel who work with cases. Section II, Reference, covers the case manager and system administrator's responsibilities. This section is more detailed and contains specific information about system setup, work organization, data entry, and data search capabilities. Section III, Technical, covers installation on a stand-alone system as well as a network installation. This section also covers system requirements, system maintenance, and setup of the administrator security level. The Technical section should be reserved for the system administrator only. This section contains information on setting up fields that are critical to the operation of

CaseMan. Unauthorized use of certain functions within this program will jeopardize data integrity.

NOTE

When the CaseMan disks arrive, Section III should be read in its entirety before attempting installation.

CONVENTIONS USED IN THIS MANUAL

Certain conventions are used in this manual to help the reader understand the techniques and features described in the text. Information you are asked to type, such as a keyboard character or a designation for special notation, is indicated by boldface type. All other special instructions are enclosed in a text box.

SPECIAL KEYBOARD FUNCTIONS

In most cases, the keys on the keyboard are represented as they appear on the keyboard. The arrow keys move across the screen, moving the blinking cursor in the direction indicated on the individual arrow key.

The Escape key (**Esc**) always cancels the current operation. It is used to move backwards in the program one screen at a time. To exit the CaseMan program, press the **Esc** key until the opening screen appears; then press the **Q** key to exit to the DOS prompt (**C:\>**) or to the Menu Screen.

While in the Search Screen, pressing the **Page Down** key advances the program to the Cases, Officials, or Persons Screen depending on the area of

the Search Screen in which the user is operating. Please note that Officials in this context refers to the officers data base in the law enforcement module. Depending on the CaseMan module in which you are operating, this designation is titled to correspond to the individual discipline, e.g., prosecutor, caseworker, etc. This function will be discussed in more detail in the Tutorial and Supervisor chapters.

The **Ctrl/Page Down** combination (pressing the **Ctrl** and **Page Down** keys together) is designated to open or to check a memo field from three of the Edit Screens. Entering text in a memo field will result automatically in a day/time stamp being added to the text. After entering the text, the **Ctrl/W** combination (pressing the **Ctrl** and **W** keys together) will save your work and return to the edit field.

FUNCTION F KEYS

The **F1-F12** keyboard function keys are used to perform certain tasks in the CaseMan program. An abbreviated description of these keyboard function keys is listed below. More information about these keys is included throughout this manual.

Function Key	Description
F1	Activates On-Line Help Screen
F2	Activates the Add Data Screen (Cases Screen) or opens the Sections Data Base (Search Screen)
F3	Marks a field for deletion
F5	Opens the Query Mode in the Search Screen

Function Key	Description
F7	Switches between the Officials Data Base and Cases Data Base
F8	Switches between the Persons Data Base and the Cases Data Base
F10	Activates the View Mode in the Search Screen
Alt/F7	Activates the Officials Add Screen
Alt/F8	Activates the Persons Add Screen
Shift/F10	Activates the password box used to access the Maintenance Menu

NOTE

On-screen instructions (F keys) are provided in each screen to aid you in case you forget.

CaseMan is a very powerful yet simple case management tool that can be used by all personnel in your agency. There is no substitute for experience, so dig in and start with the Tutorial. Work with CaseMan, and it will work for you.

SECTION
I

TUTORIAL

CHAPTER 1
BASIC LEVEL

Most tutorial programs assume the software program is up and running, and the user has some familiarity with computers and computer programs. Oftentimes this is a big mistake, and the potential user gives up before he/she starts. In this tutorial we start at the beginning and offer the user a chance to build his/her skills. Working with the tutorial and with CaseMan, an individual can become proficient within a very short time.

The tutorial is divided into two chapters and contains several examples on how to use this program. Chapter 1 covers the basic functions of the program and gives the first-time user a chance to move through the program and to gain some basic skills. Chapter 2 covers the manager's responsibilities and allows the user to perform data entry and to search for information as needed.

BASIC SCREENS IN CASEMAN

Before you start the program, let's look at the screens you will encounter while working in the tutorial. There are two basic working screens in CaseMan. The first working screen is the Search Screen. From this screen you will ask CaseMan questions about a case, about the people involved with that particular case, and about the officials assigned to the case. Figure 1 shows you the Search Screen and all its components. The Search Screen allows you to search for information contained in three data bases: Cases, Officials, and People. Think of these data bases as three separate file drawers in a cabinet. The Search Screen allows you to access these file drawers and links the information together in the next screen, the Cases Screen. As you proceed through the tutorial, you will see just how well CaseMan provides you with this

information. Don't be alarmed about all the unexplained boxes in this screen. Information on these specific areas will be discussed as you proceed.

AdministratorFS CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Cases ▶ Review Date: 11/15/88 F2 SECTION ALL CASES

F10 Inact - Act Cases Case Number: [redacted]

Case Heading: [redacted] F5 QUERY MODE JOURNAL

Officers (ALT/O) Last Name: [redacted]

Employee Number: [redacted]

Persons (ALT/P) Last Name: [redacted]

First Name: [redacted]

Alias: [redacted]

DOB: [redacted]

ESC Quits Administrator PgDn to Proceed

Figure 1. Search Screen

Figure 2 shows you the second basic working screen, the Cases Screen. This screen allows you to see at a glance the case, the people involved with the case, and the officials assigned to the case. This is the screen the case manager will work from because most data entry, case updates, and case management is conducted through this screen. The function of this screen will become more evident as you proceed through the following material.

ESC - Redo Search		ALL CASES		F2 - Add		ENTER - View/Edit	
Review	Number	Heading	Sec	Act	Pri-Ofcr.	Memo	UCR
11/11/93	93898748	Carr	Adul	No	Rigsbey, P.	No	1
01/11/93	93818241	Sloan's Treas	Adul	No	Rigsbey, P.	No	2
01/12/93	91898532	Bond	Adul	Yes	Bond, V.	No	1
01/12/93	93818148	Plato	Adul	No	Applegate, M	No	1
01/12/93	92121429	Bink's Restau	Adul	No	Bond, V.	No	1
01/12/93	93818165	Royce Rentals	Adul	No	Beck, M.	No	1

F1 F7 OFFICER SLIPS				F4 F5 Add				F6 Del				F7 F8 Add				F9 F10 PEOPLE SLIPS				F11 F12			
Date	Type	L Name	F Name	Date	Type	L Name	F Name	Date	Type	L Name	F Name	Date	Type	L Name	F Name	Date	Type	L Name	F Name				
01/05/93	PRIM	Rigsbey	Paul					01/15/94	Cust	Ackles	Allan												

83898748	83898748
----------	----------

Use arrow keys. PgUp or PgDn

Figure 2. Cases Screen

Now the preliminaries are out of the way, let's start the tutorial and gain some basic skill.

LESSON ONE

At the DOS prompt C:\>, type My Case and then press the Enter key.

NOTE

If you are entering CaseMan using a menu system, highlight *Caseman* and then press the Enter key.

Congratulations! You are on the Opening Screen (see Figure 3).

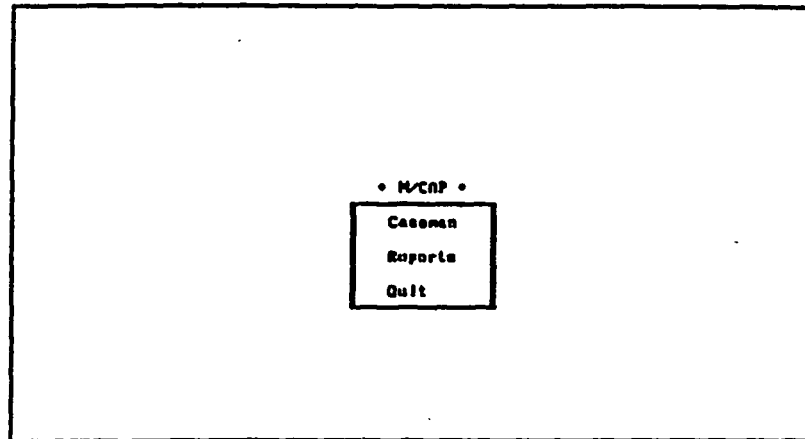


Figure 3. Opening Screen

The Opening Screen gives the user three options. The first option, *Caseman*, enters the program. *Reports*, the second option, enters the Reports section. The third option, *Quit*, returns to the DOS prompt. Using the Up and Down arrow keys will move the highlighted box to the option you want. Because our goal is to enter the program, highlight the first option, *Caseman*, and then press the Enter key.

The next screen is the Authorization Screen (see Figure 4). You must be identified in the CaseMan system. If you have not done so already, contact your system administrator and ask for your unique password. Once you receive a password, you simply type the password into the box shown on the screen. As you type each letter of your password, you will see an asterisk (*) appear on the screen. *Your password is unique to you.* Because we don't want anyone else entering data under our name, the password does not appear on the screen. *You should not give anyone your password, and you should not write it*

on a piece of paper and tape it inside your desk or to your computer. Use a password you will remember, but use one that will not be easy for others to guess such as your dog's name.

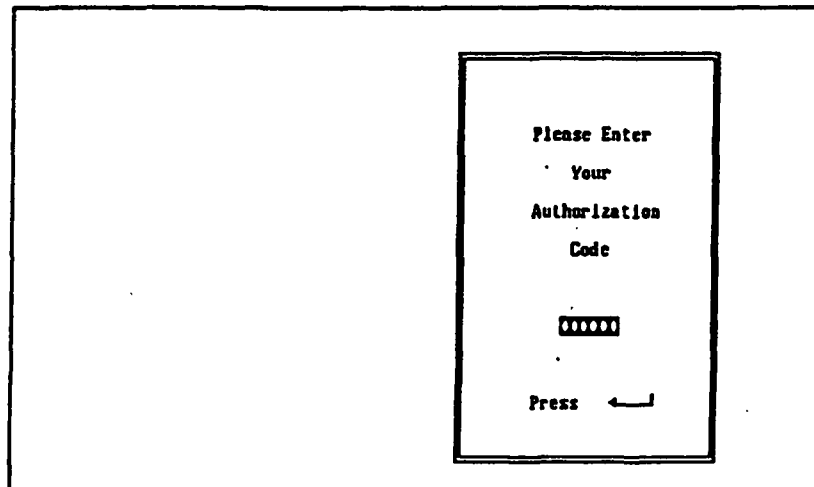


Figure 4. Authorization Screen

Once your password has been entered, press the **Enter** key. If the system doesn't accept your password, you will be taken back to the Opening Screen. You are given three chances to enter your password before this happens.

For the purposes of this lesson, type the letter **O** and then press the **Enter** key. You have now entered the Search Screen and are ready to begin your skill lesson.

For review purposes, the Search Screen is the screen that allows you to access any information you want about a case, a coworker, or people involved

with a case. This is the access point to any of the three main data bases. To illustrate how easy this is, let's work on a few examples.

Example One

You are sitting at your desk and the phone rings. The caller tells you his name is Jack Rice, and he is the manager of the K-Mart store. He says a retail theft occurred at the store on May 10, 1995, and Sharif Abdullah was arrested. He wants to speak to the person who is handling the case because he has some additional information. If you do not have an electronic case management system, finding this information could take a considerable amount of time.

Solution

Turn to your computer and enter the CaseMan program. At the Search Screen, highlight the *Case Heading* box, type K-Mart, and then press the **Page Down** key. This action takes you to the Cases Screen. Note the name *K-Mart* is highlighted. What you are looking at is actually one screen split into three sections, with each section providing detailed information. The top section, highlighted box, is all the information about the particular case on which you have searched. The lower-left section of the screen provides you with the name of the Primary official, *Bond*, who is assigned this case. Other officials who have been assigned tasks in this case also are noted.

In the lower-right section of the screen, you will see the names of the people involved with this case. You will see the name *Sharif Abdullah* in the first column with the designation *Arrested* in the next column. Also you will see the name of the caller, *Rice*, with the designation of *Manager*.

Now, wasn't that easy? You were able to provide the caller with the requested information in about one minute.

Example Two

You have just completed the request for Mr. Rice, and you recognize the name Sharif Abdullah as one of the individuals named in one of your cases. You would like to know Mr. Abdullah's involvement in other cases.

Solution

Let's look at Sharif Abdullah. Because you are in the Cases Screen and you want to get back to the Search Screen, simply press the Esc key. Use the Down arrow key to cursor down to the people search section with the highlight on the last name field. Type in the name Abdullah. Again, using the Down arrow key, cursor down to the first name box and type the name Sharif. Pressing the Page Down key will take you to the People Screen. Note the name *Abdullah, Sharif* is highlighted.

The People Screen is divided into two sections (see Figure 5). The top section of the screen, which is highlighted, shows the name of the individual for whom you are searching. The lower section of the screen shows you all the cases where the name Sharif Abdullah appears. Also in this lower section, there is more specific information about each case including the type of entry, name of the primary officials assigned to the case, case heading, case number, etc.

ESC	Redo Search	ALT+F7	Add	PEOPLE	F2	Alt	ENTER	View/Edit
L Name	F Name	M Name	Alias	DOB	R/S	Age	Street	
Abbott	Brian	J.		/ /	M/M			
Abdullah	Sharif			/ /	M/M			
Ackles	Allan			/ /	M/M			
Adams	Bernice			/ /	/			
Adams	Marcus			/ /	M/M			
Adkins	Boyd	F.		/ /	M/M			

DATE	TYPE	Pri-Offcr.	Heading	Number	Review
12/83/93	REC	Dickerson, D.	Lead of Lincol	33120078	12/82/93
18/27/93	Susp	Combs, E.	Green	33181408	18/27/93
18/27/93	Susp	Combs, E.	First of Ameri	33181423	18/27/93
09/07/93	Susp	Montgomery, D.	Kay Pugsley Tr	33090453	09/07/93

Abdullah
Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp

Figure 5. People Screen

With the name *Abdullah, Sharif* highlighted, press the Enter key and see what happens. Figure 6 shows you the People View/Edit Screen as a drop-down box. The information contained in this box is specific information about the person. If you have additional information about the individual or need to correct the information shown, you can do it from this screen.

ESC	Redo Search	ALT+F7	Add	PEOPLE	F2	Alt	ENTER	View/Edit
L Name	F Name	M Name	Alias	DOB	R/S	Age	Street	
Abbott	Brian	J.		/ /	M/M			
Abdullah	Sharif			/ /	M/M			
Ackles	Allan			/ /	M/M			
Adams	Bernice			/ /	/			
Adams	Marcus			/ /	M/M			
Adkins	Boyd	F.		/ /	M/M			

PEOPLE: VIEW/EDIT SCREEN			
Last Name:	Abdullah	Purge:	N
First Name:	Sharif		
Middle Name:			
Age:		Race:	Sex: DOB: / /
Alias:			
Street:			
City:			
State:			
Telephone: () - -	Current Status:		

ESC-Cancel Edit
PGDN-Save
Press ALT-F3 to Purge Data

Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp

Figure 6. People: View/Edit Screen

Amazing isn't it? Look how much you've learned in just a few minutes. As you become more proficient with CaseMan, searches can be performed in just a few seconds. All of the information about a case or person is at your disposal.

Example Three

You need to find out how many cases have been assigned to one of your coworkers. Checking assigned cases is completed through the Officials data base in the Search Screen.

Solution

If you are still in the People Screen, then press the Esc key and return to the Search Screen. Using the Up or Down arrow key, move the cursor to the *Last Name* box. Type in the last name Applegate, and then press the Page Down key. You are now in the Officers data base with the name *Applegate* highlighted (see Figure 7). Look familiar?

ESC - Radio Search		ALT/F7 - Add		OFFICERS		F2 - Add		ENTER - View/Edit	
L Name	F Name	Emp. Num.	Leave Bgn	Leave End	S	As.	P		
Anderson	James	523	/ /	/ /	2	A	N		
Applegate	Michael	332	/ /	/ /	1	A	N		
Beck	Mike	556	/ /	/ /	1	A	N		
Beggs	John	469	/ /	/ /	1	A	N		
Bell	Brian	9884	/ /	/ /	2	A	N		
Bond	Vern	399	/ /	/ /	1	A	N		

F1 F7		F3 Del		CASE SLIPS		ENTER - View		F7 F1	
Date	Type	Comment	Heading	Number	Review	Sec	Act		
11/29/93	PRIM	In Charge	Best Weste	93111414	11/29/93	Adu	Yes		
11/28/93	PRIM	In Charge	Svendsen	93111219	11/28/93	Adu	Yes		
11/28/93	PRIM	In Charge	Jackson	93111412	11/28/93	Adu	Yes		
11/24/93	PRIM	In Charge	Heineke Hu	93118873	11/24/93	Adu	No		
11/23/93	PRIM	In Charge	Martin Aut	93898425	11/23/93	Adu	Yes		
11/22/93	PRIM	In Charge	Sears	93111158	11/22/93	Adu	Yes		
11/21/93	PRIM	In Charge	Webster Ca	93111113	11/21/93	Adu	Yes		
11/21/93	PRIM	In Charge	Jones	93118983	11/21/93	Adu	Yes		
11/21/93	PRIM	In Charge	Paul's	93831385	11/21/93	Adu	No		

Applegate
Use arrow keys, F6 for Print

Figure 7. Officers Screen

The Officers Screen is very similar to the People Screen and works the same way. In the upper section of the screen, the name of the official for whom you searched is highlighted. The lower section of the screen shows you all the cases assigned to this official. These cases are ordered in reverse order with the most recent assignment date first. By pressing the Enter key while a name is highlighted, you can get specific information about the official or about the case. Again, this information is provided in a drop-down box as illustrated in Figure 8. As you can see, information about the official is displayed. You are told what shift the individual works, what section he/she is assigned, and when the individual is on vacation. This is important information for the case manager when assigning cases based on case priority and the availability of personnel.

ESC - Reto Search		ALT/F7 - Add		OFFICERS		F2 - Add		ENTER - View/Edit	
L Name	F Name	Emp. Num.	Leave Bgn	Leave End	S	As.	P		
Anderson	Janez	523	/ /	/ /	2	A	N		
Ap					1	A	N		
Be					1	A	N		
Be					1	A	N		
Be					2	A	N		
Bo					1	A	N		

OFFICERS: VIEW/EDIT SCREEN

Last Name: Anderson Purge: N

First Name: Janez

Employ Number: 523

Shift: 2

Leave Begins: / /

Leave Ends: / /

Assignment: 5

View	Sec	Act
14/93	Adm	No

ESC-Cancel Edit Press ALT-F3 to Purge Data

PGDN-Save

Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp

Figure 8. Officers: View/Edit Screen

Great job! You now should be familiar with the search capabilities of CaseMan. There are other areas to search, but they will be discussed in the next section. Remember, this lesson is for the basic user. More detailed information is available in the manager's lesson.

CHAPTER 2
MANAGER'S LEVEL

Chapter 1 covered most of the search capabilities of CaseMan including many of the fields of available information. This information can be used by the basic user as an aid in working the case or for providing information to the public and/or coworkers in a timely fashion. Although these uses are beneficial for the case manager, the primary function of the case manager is to manage cases and to conduct data entry.

Chapter 2 is designed for the case manager. This chapter covers the data entry process: adding cases, assigning a case, and adding people to a case. The case manager also will learn about additional search capabilities. More specific information relating to the case manager will be available in Chapter 3.

LESSON TWO

The case manager should have completed the first lesson and gained some basic knowledge in searching for information. Also it is assumed that CaseMan is running and is on the Search Screen. If CaseMan is not running, review Chapter 1 or at the DOS prompt C:\>, type My Case and then press the **Enter** key. You are now at the Opening Screen for CaseMan. Using the **Up** and **Down** arrow keys, highlight the first option, *CaseMan*, and then press the **Enter** key. At the Authorization Screen, type the letter **S** and then press the **Enter** key. This action takes you to the Search Screen. Note in the upper left-hand corner of the screen the designation *Supervisor* is displayed. This designation gives the user more functions in the CaseMan program.

Example One

A new case has been dropped on your desk, and you need to enter the case into the system. The following information is available to you:

Date:	Today's Date
Case Heading:	McDonalds
Case Number:	95121234
Official:	Pick One
Manager:	Edward Jackson (W/M, 45, 121 East North Street)
Offense:	Armed Robbery
Suspect:	John Diggs (W/M, 19, black hair, brown eyes, wearing blue jeans, red shirt, and black tennis shoes)
Weapon Info:	Blue Steel Revolver
Witness:	Theresa Gray (B/F, 20, 07/12/75, 1205 West Main Street, 424-2758)

NOTE

The information you are entering in this tutorial is fictional and applies to the Law Enforcement or Prosecution modules. Your cases may be different, but the method for entering case data is the same and follows the same or similar named data fields.

Solution

At the Search Screen, highlight the *Cases* box and then press **Page Down** key. Note the screen changed to the Cases Screen with the highlight on a case. Also note the highlighted bars in this screen. This area contains all the Function F key commands you will use to move through this screen.

Press the **F2** key to add a case. This action opens a drop-down box with a list of all the officials to whom you can assign cases (see Figure 9).

ESC - Back Search		ALL CASES		F2 - Add		ENTER - View/Edit	
Review	Number	Heading	Sec	Act	Pri-Ofcr.	Memo	UCR
03/25/95	95120839	Rent Applu	Adul	Yes	Applegate, M	No	1
03/25/95							
03/25/95							
03/25/95							
03/25/95							
03/31/95							
Please Select The Primary Officer For This Case							
Last Name		First Name		Employee #	Leave Bgn	Leave End	
Applegate	Michael	8850					
Boggs	Diane	8482			12/13/95	12/24/95	
Boggs	John	8369			/ /	/ /	
Bell	Brian	1284			/ /	/ /	
Bond	Vern	8745			/ /	/ /	
Carr	Cerald	8478			/ /	/ /	
Cassidy	Terry	8809			/ /	/ /	
Chabak	Steven	8036			/ /	/ /	
Cheney	Randy	1692			18/01/95	18/06/95	
Combs	Edward	8893			/ /	/ /	
Dahman	Kenny	1640			/ /	/ /	
Fonville	Carin	8379			/ /	/ /	
Harrie	Dannin	1268			/ /	/ /	
Hausinger	Daniel	1592			/ /	/ /	

USE ↑ ↓ ← →
Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp

Figure 9. Add Official

Using the **Up** and **Down** arrow keys, move the highlighted box to the individual to whom you want to assign the case. For this example, highlight *Applegate* and then press the **Enter** key. The screen now changes and another drop-down box appears. This drop-down box is the Section box (see Figure 10). This box allows you to assign a case to a particular section or to whatever designation your agency has for separating case types. These designations will be defined in the system by the system administrator.

ESC - Redo Search	ALL CASES	P2 - Add	ENTER - View/Edit
Review	Number	Heading	Sec Act Pri-Ofcr. Memo UCR
83/2			gta. M Na 1
83/2		CASES: ADD DATA SCREEN	1
83/2			1
83/2		Review Date: 04/02/95	1
83/2		Case Number:	1
83/3		Case Heading:	2
11 F		Active: Y	11
Da		Section:	0
83/2		Primary Officer: Applegate, M.	
		UCR:	
		Case Priority:	
		Case Type:	
		Case Offense:	
		Disposition:	
		Intake Date: 04/02/95	
		Assignment Date: / /	
		Close Date: / /	
		Solvable:	
		ESC-Cancel Add	
		PCDN-Save	
		Press CNTL-PCDN for	
		USE ? <	

Figure 10. Add Section

Note that the selection you made is placed into the record as the *Primary* person assigned to this case. Now another drop-down box is visible. This drop-down box is the Add Case Data Screen. The first data entry choice also is displayed in a drop-down box. This drop-down box contains the sections where cases are assigned. This information will be entered into the system by the system administrator. A section is a division of work. Examples: For law enforcement, cases can be assigned to the Adult Section, Juvenile Section, Narcotics Section, etc.; for prosecution, cases can be assigned to the Felony Section, Misdemeanor Section, Civil Section, etc. As you make your selection, the data is entered into the record. For the purpose of this tutorial, highlight *Adult* and then press the Enter key.

Now you are ready to begin adding case specific data to this record. The first box is the *Review Date*. This date has been set into the record for you, but it can be changed based on how you schedule your case reviews. The review

date is simply the date you want to review the progress made on this case. The review date can be changed by one of two methods. Enter the date you want to review the case, or, using the Plus (+) or Minus (-) keys located on the numeric pad of your keyboard, advances or decreases the date shown. Let's change the review date by using the + key. Each depression of the + key, advances the date by one day. To set the review date for one week in the future, press the + key seven times. Be careful not to press and hold this key as it will advance at a very rapid rate.

The second box is the *Case Number*. This is the unique number your agency assigns to a case. This could be a docket number or whatever designation you use to identify this case. Because you are working from the information previously furnished, enter the number **95121234** and then press the **Enter** key. This is a required field so a pop-up box is displayed telling you to enter the case number.

The third box is the *Case Heading*. Whatever name you use to identify this case is entered in this box. Type **McDonalds**, and then press the **Enter** key. The system now asks you to classify this case. The designations for this box are set by the system administrator. The choices for the law enforcement module are **Part One** or **Part Two**. Your module may have different designations so don't be alarmed if you see something different. For the purpose of this tutorial, highlight *Part One* and then press the **Enter** key.

The next four fields are specific to the law enforcement module. Your module will have some different field names and will represent a different

designation. All of these fields will be set by the system administrator and will be specific to your discipline or agency. For the purpose of this tutorial, press the **Enter** key for each of these four fields. As you are doing this, note that some of these fields have drop-down boxes. Again, the information contained in these boxes will be defined by your agency.

The next field is the *Intake Date*, which is set by the system and should show today's date. This data entry field can be changed by using the **+** or **-** keys as previously described on page 2-5.

The next field is the *Assignment Date*, which may be different from the intake date, depending on when the case actually is assigned to the official. This is a data entry field, and you will need to enter the date of assignment. Press the **Enter** key to advance to the next field.

The *Closed Date* field shows when the case was closed by your agency. Because this can have numerous meanings, this date will be determined by your agency. When the case is closed, remember to return to the *Disposition* field and change the disposition. The *O* you presently see in the *Disposition* field means the case is open. Every case is open until it is closed. Dispositions will be specific to your agency and set by the system administrator.

The last field, *Other*, can be used for any designation you wish. Keep in mind that this field should be defined by your agency and not be used as a separate personal data entry field. When people search the program, they need to know what this designation represents.

ESC - Add Search Review	ALL CASES	F2 - Add	ENTER - View/Edit
Number	Heading	Sec	Act Pri-Ofcr. Memo UCR
83/3	CASES: ADD DATA SCREEN		er. 8 No 2
	Review Date: 04/02/95	Purgn: N	
	Case Number: 95121234	Memo Blank!	
	Case Heading: McDonald		
14 F	>F54 Active: Y	EOPLE SLIPS F8 14	
3a	Section: Adult	Memo F Memo	
04/8	Primary Officer: Applegate, M.		
04/8	UCR: 1	Marron 411	
83/2	Case Priority:	Rnald John	
	Case Type: F		
	Case Offense: 0100		
	Disposition: 0		
	Intake Date: 04/02/95	Close Date: / /	
	Assignment Date: 04/02/95	Solvable:	
ESC-Cancel Add		Press CNTL-PGDN for Memo	
PGDN-Save			

Figure 11. Cases: Add Data Screen

Your screen should look similar to Figure 11. You now have three options at your disposal. The first option is to press the Esc key and cancel adding this case. The second option is to press the Page Down key to save the case. The third option is to press the Ctrl key and the Page Down key to add additional information that is not included in the specified fields. Option three activates a pop-up *Memo* box. The Memo box is day and date stamped for each entry and identifies the individual making the entry. Let's try option three! Press the Ctrl key and the Page Down key together and see what happens. Inside the Memo box, add the description of the suspect from the information provided. When you have finished, your memo field should look like Figure 12. To save this memo, press the Ctrl key and the letter W together. Remember, each time you enter the Memo field your entry is day and date stamped. The Memo field is available for the case manager or the caseworker to add any case pertinent information. When the memo is saved, the *Check Memo* designation indicating that information is available in the

Memo field is shown in the Cases: Add Data Screen. If the Memo field is empty, the designation reads *Memo Blank*.

ESC - Redo Search		ALL CASES			
Review	Number	Heading	Sec	Ac	
04/0					
CASES: VIEW/EDIT SCREEN					
Review Date: 04/02/95			Purge: N		
Case Number: 95121234			Memo Blank		
Case Heading: McDonalds					
11 F	Active: Y		PEOPLE SLIPS Pg 11		
Da	Section: Adult		Name F Name		
04/0	Primary Officer: Applegate, M.				
	UCR: 1				
	Case Priority:				
	Case Type: F				
04/02/95 18:43 Administrator Suspect description: B/M, 19, Blk Hair, Brown Eyes, wearing: Blue Jeans, Red Shirt and Black Tennis Shoes					
ESC Cancels Memo Edit, CNTL-W Saves					

Figure 12. Memo Field

Press the **Page Down** key and save your work. See how the case was added to the Cases Screen. You have now successfully entered your first case, but you are not finished. There is additional information to add to this case. Didn't you forget the manager, the suspect, and the witness?

The process for adding people to the case is similar to adding a case. With the case *McDonalds* highlighted, press the **Alt** key and **F8** key together. The Add People Data Screen appears with a pop-up list of people in the People data base. You do not see the people you want to add, so you must add new people to the data base. Press the **Esc** key. A message box appears telling you to press the **Enter** key if you want to add people. Press the **Enter** key. The next screen is the People: Add Data Screen (see Figure 13).

ESC - Redo Search Review	Number	Heading	ALL CASES Sec	F2 - Add Act	ENTER - View/Edit Mono	UCR
04/02/95	95121234	McDonalds	Adel	Yes	Applegate, M	1

PEOPLE: ADD DATA SCREEN			
Last Name:	Purge: N		
First Name:			
Middle Name:			
Age:	Recd:	Sex:	DOB: / /
Alias:			
Street:			
City:			
State:			
Telephone: () -	Current Status: Y		
ESC-Cancel Add PGDN-Save			

11 F 04	PEOPLE SLIPS PG 11 Name	F Name

234

Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp

Figure 13. People: Add Data Screen

Go ahead and enter the data you have on the manager, Edward Jackson. When you have completed entering this information, press the **Page Down** key to save your work. Notice that Edward Jackson now appears in the People data base on the Cases Screen. Continue on and add the suspect and the witness, making sure to press the **Page Down** key each time to save your work. After the last person is added, your screen should be similar to Figure 14.

ESC - Redo Search Review	Number	Heading	ALL CASES Sec	F2 - Add Act	ENTER - View/Edit Mono	UCR
04/02/95	95121234	McDonalds	Adel	Yes	Applegate, M	1

11 F7 Data	OFFICER SLIPS Type	ALT/F7-Add L Name	F3-Del F Name	11 F8 Data	PEOPLE SLIPS Type	ALT/F8-Add L Name	F8 F1 F Name
04/02/95	PRIM	Applegate	Michael	04/02/95	Susp	Biggs	John
				04/02/95	Witn	Gray	Theresa
				04/02/95	Mane	Jackson	Edward

95121234	95121234
----------	----------

Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp

Figure 14. Cases Screen

You now are viewing the completed case. As a case manager, you have most of the pertinent information about this case directly on the screen. Highlighting the case *McDonalds* gives you the name of the officials assigned to the case as well as the names of the people involved in the case.

Congratulations! You have completed the first example in the manager's lesson. You need to practice the skills you've learned, so take some of your cases and enter them into the system. You will find that after entering three or four cases you will be fairly proficient at data entry.

Example Two

You have assigned the *McDonalds* case to your caseworker, and he/she begins working the case. On the caseworker's day off, another employee finds the suspect, John Diggs, and conducts an interview in reference to this case. Being a conscientious case manager, you want to enter the work of the other employee into the system.

Solution

Entering another employee is accomplished through the Official Add Data Screen located in the Cases Screen. Just as we add people to a particular case, we can add officials. In the Cases Screen, highlight *McDonalds* and then press the Alt key and the F7 key together. This action activates the Officer Slip: Add Data Screen (see Figure 15).

ESC - Add Search		ALL CASES		F2 - Add		ENTER - View/Edit	
Review	Number	Heading	Sec	Act	Pri-Ofcr.	Mem	UCR
04/02/95	95121234	McDonalds	Adul	Yes	Applegate, M	Yes	1
OFFICER SLIP: ADD DATA SCREEN							
Case Reference		*Primary Officer*		OFFICERS ON FILE			
Review Date: 04/02/95		Applegate, M.		Last Name			
Case Number: 95121234				Applegate			
Case Heading: McDonalds				Beggs			
Y: F				Bell			
04/0				Bond			
				Carr			
				Cassidy			
				Chabak			
				Cheney			
				Combs			
				Dahmen			
				Favilla			
Officer Reference							
Last Name: Applegate							
Employee Num: 0958							
ESC-Cancel Add							
PCDN-Save							
Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp							

Figure 15. Officer Slip: Add Data Screen

The first choice you must make is to add the name of the official. A drop-down box appears with a listing of all officials in the system. Using the **Down** arrow key, move the cursor down to the name *Bond* and then press the **Enter** key. Bond's name appears in the appropriate box in the add screen. The second choice you must make is the type of work performed by the official. A list is displayed with all of the designated functions that can be performed by an official (see Figure 16). These functions are defined by the system administrator. Highlight the function *Suspect Interview*, and then press the **Enter** key. This information is added to the case.

ESC - Redo Search		ALL CASES		F2 - Add		ENTER - View/Edit	
Review	Number	Heading	Sec	Act	Pri-Ofcr.	Memo	UCR
04/02/95	95121234	McDonalds	Adul	Yes	Applegate, M	Yes	1
OFFICER SLIP: ADD DATA SCREEN							
Case Reference		•Primary Office		OFFICER SLIP TYPES			
Review Date: 04/02/95		Applegate.		Arrest			
Case Number: 95121234				Arrest Warrant			
Case Heading: McDonalds				Crime Scene			
Officer Reference				Detention Hearing			
Last Name: Bond				Fingerprint Work			
Employee Num: 0745				Line-up (Photo)			
Slip Date: 04/02/95				Line-up (Standing)			
Slip Type:				Medical Evidence			
Slip Comment:				Narcotics Evidence			
				Neighborhood Canvas			
				Photographs			
				Physical Evidence			
				Polygraph			
ESC-Cancel Add				USE ↑ ↓ ← →			
PCDN-Save				234			

Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp

Figure 16. Officer Slip Types

If there is additional information that does not fit in the data entry fields, it can be added through the Memo field, which is activated and saved using the same commands as previously discussed on page 2-7. When you have entered all the data for this screen, then press the Page Down key to save your work. Your final product should look similar to Figure 17.

ESC - Redo Search		ALL CASES		F2 - Add		ENTER - View/Edit	
Review	Number	Heading	Sec	Act	Pri-Ofcr.	Memo	UCR
04/02/95	95121234	McDonalds	Adul	Yes	Applegate, M	Yes	1
OFFICER SLIPS ALT/F7-Add P3-Del ALT/PD-Add PEOPLE SLIPS PD 11							
Data		Type	L Name	P Name	Data		Type
04/02/95		Susp	Bond	Uern	04/02/95		Susp
04/02/95		PRIM	Applegat	Michael	04/02/95		With
					04/02/95		Mane
							Diggs
							Gray
							Jackson
							John
							Theresa
							Edward
95121234				95121234			

Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp

Figure 17. Updated Cases Screen

Example Three

In this example you are going to look at some of the other search capabilities and some of the more advanced features of CaseMan.

You receive a phone call from an unknown source. This individual says that a false report was made by a guy known only to the informant as Vette. Obviously Vette is an alias so you want to check your data base for this alias.

Solution

Enter the CaseMan program and go to the Search Screen. Using the Down arrow key, move the cursor to highlight the *Alias* box. Type in the name Vette, and then press the Page Down key. This action takes you immediately to the name you requested. You have just entered the People data base (see Figure 18). The People data base is where all the people involved with cases are stored.

ESC - Redo Search		ALT/F7 - Add		PEOPLE		F2 - Add		ENTER - View/Edit	
Alias	L Name	F Name	M Name	DOB	R/S	Age	Street		
Vette	Queen	Michael	M	07/01/48	M/M	47	2693 W. Ma		
F7 Date	F3 - Del Type	CASE SLIPS Pri-Ofcr.		Heading		ENTER - View Number		F7 F1 Review	
03/29/95	Quna	Beggs, J.		Acc Printing		9512RZ9		03/25/95	
Queen									
Use arrow keys, PgDn or PgUp									

Figure 18. People Data Base Screen

Note that the name *Vette* is highlighted and refers to the name Michael Queen. Also referenced with this search is all the information about the case that Mr. Queen reported. If Michael Queen was involved with other cases, this information also would be displayed on this screen. The upper section of this screen indicates the person's name and all the personal information you have on this individual. The lower section of the screen details the cases in which this individual has been involved.

For practice, go back to the Search Screen and enter the following aliases: **Joe-Joe**, **Toad**, and **Shorty**. As each name is entered, you are immediately taken to that name with all available information at your disposal.

With the name *Vette* highlighted, press the **Enter** key. This action activates the personal information about Michael Queen. You can see this information on the screen by using the **Left** and **Right** arrow keys to move the cursor to the additional fields. Try it! As the cursor moves to the right, the screen changes and displays additional fields. This is the same information found in the abovementioned personal data box.

NOTE

Each screen in CaseMan has the capability of supplying the user with all of the data entry fields found in the Add Screens. This capability allows the case manager quick access to information needed to manage the case.

You have learned how to enter and search for information in the People data base. The same function is possible in the Officials data base and is entered in the same method. Return to the Search Screen and move the

highlight to the Officials box *Last Name*. Press the **Page Down** key to enter the Officials data base. If you are looking for a specific official, type the last name and then press the **Page Down** key.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE

In Section I you learned how to conduct searches into the various CaseMan data bases. You also were instructed on how to perform many of the data entry functions found in CaseMan. This level of instruction should allow you to start using CaseMan.

Section II describes the various features of CaseMan in more detail and is more technical. You will learn about the report feature, system setup, and system maintenance. This section is designed to give the case manager and system administrator all the skills necessary to use the features of CaseMan and to provide additional guidance to the people in your agency.

Now on to Section II!

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLING THE RAPID START PROGRAM

Note: You will need a computer with a minimum of a 486 chip, 8 meg of ram and Windows 3.1 or higher. You will need the Microsoft Access data program pre-installed on your computer.

1. Load disk #1
2. Click Start and choose Run
3. Type a:setup and click OK
4. At the setup screen, click OK and then follow the instructions to load disks 2 through 4

rapidstart

RAPID START

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



REFERENCE GUIDE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Information Resources Division

RAPID



START

Origin:

In the past few years, our country has suffered several violent incidents of such magnitude as to require a crisis management approach by law enforcement. Among these events were the Freeman standoff in Billings, Montana, the bombing of Khobar Tower, in Daharan, Saudi Arabia, the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia, and the explosion of TWA Flight 800 off Long Island in New York.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has always played an important role in the law enforcement response to these incidents. This role has included the deployment of specialized teams to address crisis situations. These teams employ a variety of sophisticated techniques to support the On-Scene Commander and crisis management teams. The teams normally include both tactical and technical response teams. These teams address areas such as hostage rescue, negotiation, surveillance, and communications capabilities.

One of these response teams is the Rapid Start Team(RST). The Information Resource Division began the development of this team in the Fall of 1992 in order to provide on-site information management services in support of crisis situations, special events, and major case investigations operating in a command post environment. These services include automated database support, full-text entry and retrieval from both law enforcement and public source databases. The team is a self-contained unit capable of operating in a bivouac environment.

Since its first deployment to Palatine, Illinois, in January, 1993, Rapid Start Teams have responded to over 84 separate incidents or cases.

Additional information on Rapid Start may be obtained by contacting RST at, (202) 324-8840 or (202) 324-5241, Information Resources Division, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

RAPID START DEPLOYMENTS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT</u>
PALATINE	1/12/93	CG - MULTIPLE SLAYING/POLICE TASK FORCE
TRADEBOM	2/26/93	NY - ON-GOING (WORLD TRADE CENTER BOMBING) LITIGATION SUPPORT
WACMUR	3/1/93	TEXAS - ATF SHOOTINGS - BRANCH DAVIDIAN CULT - OPR REVIEW - LITIGATION SUPPORT
SHOTGUN STALKER	4/11/93	WMPD (MT. PLEASANT)
RODNEY KING TRIAL	4/12/93	LA - RELATED EVENTS
LUCASVILLE	4/13/93	OHIO PRISON - ASSESSMENT
PHILADELPHIA/CAMDEN RA	5/11/93	FOOD CONTAMINATION CASE CAMDEN NJ (CAMPBELL SOUP)
USA CUP SOCCER	6/6/93 6/13/93 6/19/93	BOSTON/FOXBORO, MA WASHINGTON, DC DETROIT, MI
WORLD UNIVERSITY GAMES	6/29/93	BUFFALO, NY
UNABOMB	6/25/93 6/26/93	SAN FRANCISCO NEW HAVEN SACRAMENTO
RUBY RIDGE REVIEW PART I	8/13/93	QUANTICO/DOJ - OPR/INSPECTION/DOJ
ITALIAN NAT'L POLICE (INP)	10/2/93	ROME/MILAN - ASSESSMENT
"NEW HOPE" POLICE KILLING	10/7/93	VIRGINIA STATE POLICE - WMFO - TASK FORCE
POLLY KLAAS (KIDNAPING)	10/2/93	PETALUMA, CA
GYRONAP	11/16/93	WMFO - CASE SUPPORT

RAPID START DEPLOYMENTS (CONT'D)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT</u>
CINROB	12/6/93	CINCINNATI, OH ARMORED CAR ROBBERY
ST. LOUIS TASK FORCE (KIDNAPING)	12/10/93	ST. LOUIS
MOZARK	2/1/94	LITTLE ROCK, AR WDC, INDEPENDENT COUNCIL MAJOR CASE SUPPORT
CROWN HEIGHTS, NY CIVIL RIGHTS	2/31/94	NY, NY
FELIX ARRELLANO	3/11/94	SAN DIEGO, CA FELIX ORGANIZATION, SHOOTING OF MEXICAN FEDERAL POLICE OFFICIALS, TIJUANA, MEXICO
PARKWAY MURDERS	4/4/94	NORFOLK, VA MAJOR CASE SUPPORT
SHANNON MELENDI (KIDNAPING)	4/11/94	ATLANTA, GA
MURDER & DISMEMBERMENT	4/24/94	SPRINGFIELD OH
ALEXANDRIA VA (KIDNAPING)	5/9/94	ALEXANDRIA VA POLICE DEPT
KALI ANN POULTON (KIDNAPING)	6/1/94	ROCHESTER, NY
LAWMUR	6/2/94	ST THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS MAJOR CASE SUPPORT
WORLD CUP SOCCER	6/17/94	CHICAGO, DETROIT, WDC, ORLANDO, SAN FRANCISCO, BOSTON, DALLAS, NEWARK, LOS ANGELES; INTELLIGENCE AND EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IEMS); ENDS 7/16/94

RAPID START DEPLOYMENTS (CONT'D)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT</u>
GOLDENTRASH	7/5/94	SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO MAJOR CASE SUPPORT
STANLEY G BURDYSKI JR (KIDNAPING)	7/12/94	HYATTSVILLE, MD
JAYCEE LEE DUGARD (KIDNAPING)	7/26/94	SACRAMENTO, CA
VAAPCON	8/15/94 1/23/95	WMFO
MURDER-CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION	8/16/94	JACKSONVILLE/PENSACOLA, FL
NORTHEAST ARMORED TRANSPORT INC	8/28/94	BOSTON, MA
VICTORIA MARIE POOR (KIDNAPING)	9/1/94	SPRINGFIELD, IL CHAMPAIGN RA
WHITE HOUSE FRANK CORDER CESSNA PLANE CRASH	9/12/94	WASHINGTON, DC
CORA JONES-DECEASED KIDNAPING	9/14/94	WAUPACA, WI
ABORTION CLINIC ARSON CHICO, CA	10/12/94	SACRAMENTO, CA
RUBY RIDGE REVIEW PART II	10/27/94	QUANTICO, VA
KIDNAPING/ CARJACKING MICHAEL & ALEXANDER SMITH	10/28/94	UNION, SC
WHITE HOUSE SHOOTING	11/4/94	WASHINGTON, DC

RAPID START DEPLOYMENTS (CONT'D)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT</u>
US ATTY'S OFFICE FRANCISCO MARTIN DURAN	1/23/95	
DIVISION 5 SPECIAL SUPPORT ONLY	11/8/94	QUANTICO, VA
MAJIC METRO AREA JOINT INTELL CENTER	11/15/94	WMFO
MULTIPLE SLAYING FBI/MPD RENAMED: 1ST & KENNEDY STREET CREW	11/22/94	WMFO
CHILD ABDUCTION/MURDER JESSICA ROACH VICTIM/ DECEASED	11/29/94	SPRINGFIELD, IL
WELLS FARGO ARMORED CARRIER ROBBERY	12/2/94	PHOENIX, AZ
SERIAL RAPIST IMPERSONATE IMMIG OFFICER AMALIA TOPETE/VICTIM	12/7/94	LOS ANGELES, CA
KIDNAPING JOANN KATRINAK/VICTIM ALEX KATRINAK (INFANT)/VICTIM	12/28/94	ALLENTOWN, PA
DIVISION 5 SPECIAL SUPPORT ONLY	1/4/95	QUANTICO, VA
KIDNAPING DAIL BOXLEY DINWIDDIE/VICTIM	1/10/95	COLUMBIA, SC
MPD MULTIPLE SHOOTINGS	1/19/95	WASHINGTON, DC
THREAT TO BOMB US AIRLINE	1/23/95	HONOLULU, HI

RAPID START DEPLOYMENTS (CONT'D)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT</u>
NAJI OWAIDAH HADDAD		
POLICE SHOOTING RONALD E. HEDBANY/ VICTIM	2/1/95	MILWAUKEE, WI
EIGHT TREY GANGSTER CRIPS	2/28/95 CONT'D 3/26/95	LOS ANGELES, CA
MALAKAN TWO STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES MURDERED	3/15/95	KARACHI, PAKISTAN
THOMAS JEFFERSON BOYKIN/VICTIM KIDNAPING	3/29/95	KINGSTON, NY
MARIA JOANNA PICENO/VICTIM KIDNAPING	4/6/95	LEMOORE, CA
MIRCLLE DUROCHER BERTIN	4/9/95 4/10/95	HAITI MIAMI, FL
BOMBING RUTGERS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	4/10/95	NEWARK, NJ
QUADRUPLE MURDER GIBMUR	4/14/95	LANDOVER, MD
INITIAL BOMBING FED BUILDING	4/19/95	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
OK FEDERAL BUILDING OKBOMB	4/22/95 4/23/95 4/23/95 4/23/95	WMFO DETROIT, MI KANSAS CITY, MO KINGMAN, AZ

RAPID START DEPLOYMENTS (CONT'D)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT</u>
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY POLICE OFFICER MURDERED JOHN NOVABILSKI/VICTIM	6/5/95	HYATTSVILLE, MD
MORGAN NICK VICTIM/KIDNAPING	6/16/95	ALMA, AR
SERIAL MURDERS	7/6/95 8/7/95	CHESAPEAKE, VA
HOUSTON POLICE DEPT SERIAL MURDERS REBOLLAR, SANCHEZ, ESTRADA/ VICTIMS	8/15/95	HOUSTON, TX
RUBY RIDGE REVIEW PART III	8/17/95	HQ
INNOCENT IMAGES INTERNET CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	9/13/95	HQ
CRIMINAL THREAT HURRICANE MARILYN	9/17/95	ST THOMAS, VI
GRAY SUNSET	9/18/95 3/23/96 4/6/96	BILLINGS, MT SPOKANE, WA
PD BOSTON DA PAUL MCLAUGHLIN/VICTIM CONSULTATION ONLY	9/27/95	BOSTON, MA
SPLITRAIL	10/9/95 PHOENIX, AZ	WASHINGTON, DC
KIDNAPPING/AMCIT INFORMANT/PRINCESS	11/6/95	BOGOTA COLOMBIA
SUDPLOT TERRORISM	11/7/95	ATLANTA, GA

RAPID START DEPLOYMENTS (CONT'D)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT</u>
FAIRNAP NGUYEN, KIEUOANH THI & SON RYOBE KIDNAP/RANSOM	11/17/95	FAIRFAX, VA
SHORTERM BOOST FCI - CUBA	12/12/95	WMFO
SERIAL KILLER/GLENN EDWARD ROGERS	1/10/96	LOUISVILLE, KY QUANTICO, VA
SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH BOMBING	1/16/96	JACKSON, TN
SERIAL KIDNAPPING VICTIM: KAREN GRAGEDA	1/22/96	TUCSON, AZ
BOMBROB	2/13/96	CINCINNATI, OH
VOTER FRAUD	2/28/96	TUSCALOOSA, AL
CHILD KIDNAPPING	3/4/96	FRESNO, CA
BOMBING OF US EMBASSY	3/5/96	ATHENS, GREECE
HOLLYWOOD VIDEO HOMICIDE	3/14/96	ALBUQUERQUE, NM
OPERATION GRAY SUNSET	3/23/96 4/6/96	BILLINGS, MT SPOKANE, WA
FCI MATTER	5/6/96	TAMPA, FL
GLOBAL WARMING	5/6/96	TYSONS, VA
MULTIPLE HOMICIDE	5/28/96	QUANTICO, VA
MULTIPLE HOMICIDE SHENANDOAH NAT'L PARK	6/4/96	LURAY, VA

RAPID START DEPLOYMENTS (CONT'D)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT</u>
MURDER VICTIM: ALICIA REYNOLDS	6/17/96	CULPEPER, VA
BOMBING OF KHOBAR TOWER	6/26/96	SAUDI ARABIA
1996 SUMMER OLYMPICS BOMBING AT CENTENNIAL PARK	7/8/96 7/27/96	ATLANTA, GA
EXPLOSION OF TWA FLIGHT 800	7/17/96	NEW YORK, NY

ON-SITE SERVICES

- ♦ PREPARATION OF AN INFORMATION CONTROL SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM PROVIDES LEAD TRACKING CAPABILITIES, ORGANIZES INFORMATION SURROUNDING ALL LEADS IN THE INVESTIGATION, AND ALLOWS FOR COMPLEX SORTING AND ANALYSIS OF ALL LEADS AND INFORMATION.
- ♦ PREPARATION OF A SUMMARY BRIEFING DOCUMENT SETTING FORTH LEAD DISPOSITIONS.
- ♦ DATA ENTRY SERVICES AND WORD PROCESSING CAPABILITIES.
- ♦ FULL TEXT RETRIEVAL CAPABILITY FOR ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REPORTING INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS.
- ♦ PREPARATION OF INFORMATION CONTROL SUMMARY REPORTS CONCERNING ALL LEADS, EVENTS AND INFORMATION GATHERED.
- ♦ CREATION OF SPECIALIZED DATABASES IN SUPPORT OF UNIQUE INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS.
- ♦ PUBLIC SOURCE QUERIES AND INDICES CHECKS AS NEEDED.
- ♦ PREPARATION OF A PERSONNEL DIRECTORY INCLUDING LOCATIONS, POINTS OF CONTACT, AND MEANS OF CONTACT.
- ♦ PREPARATION OF AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR THE CASE. THIS IDENTIFIES INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED SPECIFIC ROLES AND DUTIES IN THE CASE AND OUTLINES THE "PAPER FLOW".
- ♦ SPECIALIZED DATABASES FOR TELEPHONE ACTIVITY, SURVEILLANCE, AND THE TRACKING OF ALL INFORMATION RELATING TO "PERSONS".
- ♦ DOWNLOADING AND ENTRY OF DATA FROM PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT DATABASES.

ON-SITE DATABASE SUPPORT

INFORMATION CONTROL: UNIFIED DATABASE TO TRACK INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION, INCLUDING LEADS, EVENTS, AND GENERAL INFORMATION. CAN BE SEARCHED FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION. REPORTS IN MANY FORMATS ARE GENERATED AT ANY FREQUENCY DIRECTED BY THE ON-SCENE COMMANDER.

TELEPHONE ANALYSIS: DATABASE APPLICATIONS TO CAPTURE, COMPARE, AND REPORT TELEPHONE ACTIVITY AMONG ENTERED TELEPHONE NUMBERS. ABILITY TO INTERFACE WITH OTHER DATABASES SUCH AS PEN REGISTERS, CD-ROMS, ETC.

DIRECTORY REPORT: A TASK FORCE PERSONNEL DIRECTORY, INCLUDING NAME, AGENCY, TITLE, PHONE AND PAGER NUMBERS, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SURVEILLANCE: DATABASE TO RECORD AND ANALYZE INFORMATION GATHERED FROM PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS: SPECIAL SOFTWARE TO GENERATE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF COMMAND STRUCTURE AND RELATED STAFFS.

PUBLIC SOURCE: SPECIAL NETWORK INTERFACE TO COMMERCIAL DATA FILES. SEARCHES ARE CONDUCTED BY RAPID START TEAM PERSONNEL AND OTHER EMPLOYEES ASSIGNED TO THE FBI INFORMATION TECHNICAL CENTERS FOR LEXIS/NEXIS AND METRO NET TELEPHONE INFORMATION.

PERSONS: DATABASE TO TRACK AND ANALYZE DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ON ALL PERSONS RELEVANT TO THE INVESTIGATION. MASSIVE DATABASES SUCH AS AIRLINE RECORDS, DMV, ETC MAY BE ADDED BY DOWNLOADING.

INFORMATION CONTROL



CONTROL NUMBER*: _____

SOURCE*: _____

Affiliation: _____

Phone Number: _____

Method of Contact*	
<input type="checkbox"/> In Person	<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone
<input type="checkbox"/> Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Written

Prepared by*: _____

Date*: _____ Time*: _____

NARRATIVE*: _____

_____ continued

Narrative reviewed by: _____

Lead Set? (Y/N): _____

Categories			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

☐ Time Value (Circle text to be entered) Date _____ Time _____

Assigned to: _____

Date: _____

LEAD: _____

_____ continued

DISPOSITION: _____



Lead Completed: _____

_____ continued

White - Original

Yellow - Rapid Start

Pink - Lead

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE FOR COMPLETING RAPID START INFORMATION CONTROL FORMS

- CONTROL NUMBER: MANDATORY. TWO ALPHA CHARACTERS FOLLOWED BY NUMERIC CHARACTERS (I.E. HQ0001). EACH CONTROL FORM MUST HAVE A UNIQUE VALUE.
- SOURCE: MANDATORY. THE NAME OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR AGENCY PROVIDING INFORMATION IN THE NARRATIVE FIELD. IF AN INDIVIDUAL'S NAME, ENTER INTO THE DATABASE USING THE FOLLOWING FORMAT: LAST NAME, FIRST NAME AND MIDDLE NAME.
- AFFILIATION: OPTIONAL. IF THE SOURCE IS AN INDIVIDUAL, THE AGENCY OR GROUP NAME TO WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL BELONGS. MAY BE THE ADDRESS OF THE SOURCE.
- PHONE NUMBER: OPTIONAL. THE PHONE NUMBER WHERE THE SOURCE CAN BE CONTACTED IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS REQUIRED.
- METHOD OF CONTACT: MANDATORY. HOW DID THE SOURCE PROVIDE THE INFORMATION IN THE NARRATIVE FIELD? (I.E. "IN PERSON", "OBSERVATION", "TELEPHONE", AND "WRITTEN".)
- PREPARED BY: MANDATORY. THE NAME OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPLETING THE UPPER PORTION OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM (FD-822). ENTER INTO THE DATABASE USING THE FOLLOWING FORMAT: LAST NAME, FIRST NAME AND MIDDLE NAME.
- DATE: MANDATORY. THE DATE THE UPPER PORTION OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM (FD-822) IS COMPLETED.
- TIME: MANDATORY. THE TIME THE UPPER PORTION OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM (FD-822) IS COMPLETED. ENTER INTO THE DATABASE USING "AM" OR "PM".
- NARRATIVE: MANDATORY. THE INFORMATION BEING PROVIDED BY THE SOURCE. ALTHOUGH ONLY SIX LINES ARE DISPLAYED ON THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN, THIS IS A SIZABLE CHARACTER FIELD. DO NOT USE THE ENTER KEY WHEN ENTERING THIS FIELD INTO THE DATABASE.

NARRATIVE REVIEWED BY: MANDATORY. INITIALS OF THE NARRATIVE REVIEWING OFFICIAL. THIS SAME REVIEWING OFFICIAL IS RESPONSIBLE TO DETERMINE IS A LEAD SHOULD BE SET.

LEAD SET: MANDATORY. INDICATES WHETHER A LEAD IS BEING SET BASED ON THE INFORMATION BEING PROVIDED IN THE NARRATIVE FIELD. ONLY NECESSARY FOR DATA ENTRY PURPOSES WHEN RESPONSE IS "YES", ENTER "Y".

CATEGORIES: OPTIONAL. THE REVIEWING OFFICIAL MAY ASSIGN CATEGORIES TO EACH RECORD. A CATEGORY IS A WAY OF FLAGGING A RECORD AS CONTAINING A SPECIFIC TYPE OF INFORMATION. (I.E. RSIMS DATABASE CAN LOCATE ANY RECORD MAKING MENTION OF A RED TRUCK, BUT IT WILL NOT LOCATE ANY RECORD MENTIONING ANY OTHER TYPE OF VEHICLE. VEHICLE CAN BE USED AS A CATEGORY FOR ALL RECORDS THAT MENTION ANY TYPE OF VEHICLE OR LICENSE PLATE.) THE FOLLOWING ARE STANDARD CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE SOFTWARE, HOWEVER, ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES MAY BE ADDED OR DELETED AT ANY TIME.

INF	INFORMATION	UNV	UNVERIFIABLE
NCL	NON-CRITICAL LEAD	VEH	VEHICLE
PSY	PSYCHIC	VIC	VICTIM
SUS	SUSPECT	WIT	WITNESS
UAL	UNASSIGNED LEAD		

TIME VALUE: THE INFORMATION CONTROL DATABASE ALSO (CIRCLE TEXT TO BE ENTERED) INCORPORATES A "GENERAL" TIME LINE. DATE INFORMATION ON THE FORM CONSIDERED TO TIME BE OF TIME LINE VALUE SHOULD BE CIRCLED BY THE REVIEWING OFFICIAL. THIS CIRCLED INFORMATION IS TYPED INTO THE DATA BASE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE ENTRY OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM IS TYPED IN.

ASSIGNED TO: MANDATORY WHEN LEAD SET IS "Y". THE NAME OF THE INDIVIDUAL BEING TASKED WITH COVERING THE LEAD. ENTER INTO THE DATABASE USING THE FOLLOWING FORMAT: LAST NAME, FIRST NAME AND MIDDLE NAME.

DATE: MANDATORY WHEN LEAD SET IS "Y". THE DATE THE LEAD IS BEING ASSIGNED.

LEAD: MANDATORY WHEN LEAD SET IS "Y". THE TASKING BEING ASSIGNED. ALTHOUGH ONLY SIX LINES ARE DISPLAYED ON THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN, THIS IS A SIZABLE CHARACTER FIELD. DO NOT USE THE ENTER KEY WHEN ENTERING THIS FIELD INTO THE DATABASE.

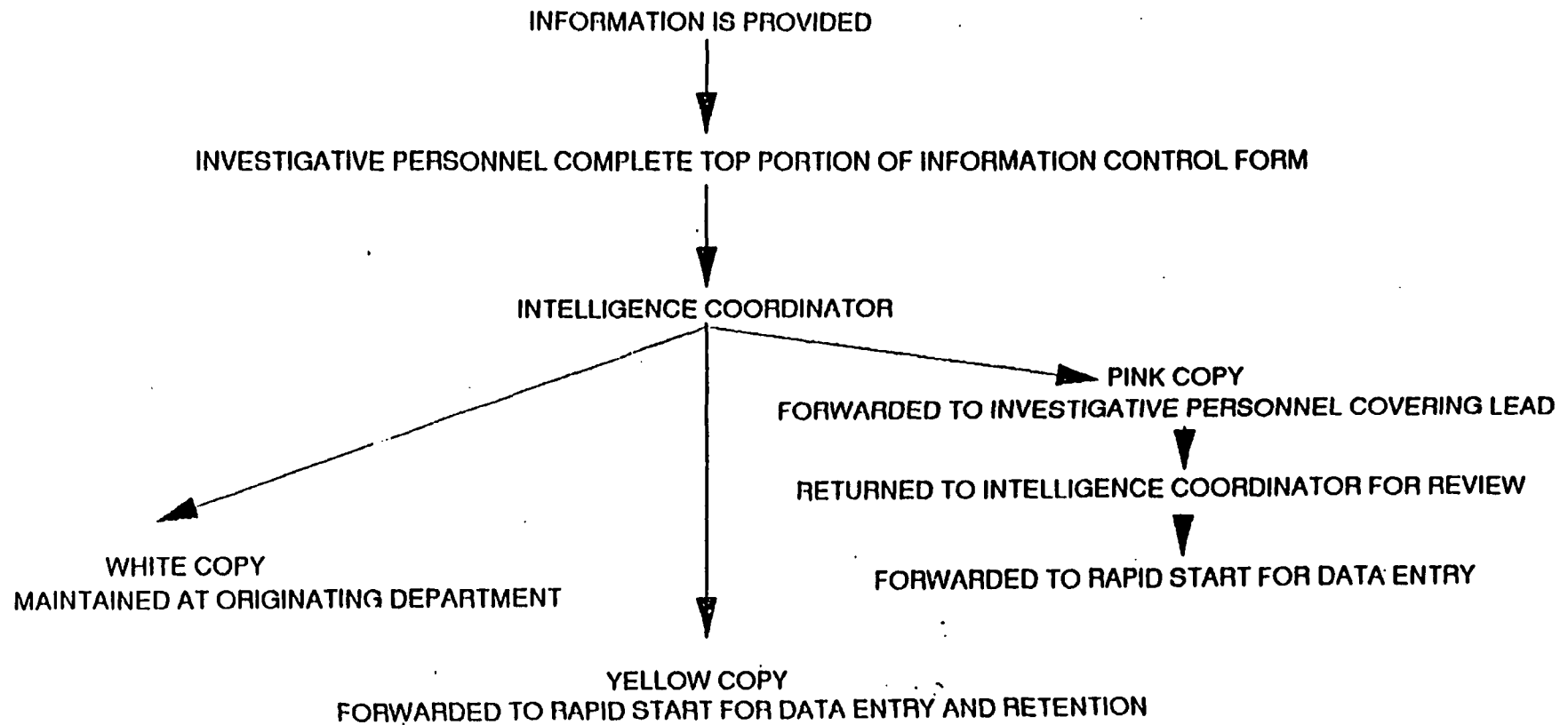
DISPOSITION: MANDATORY WHEN LEAD SET IS "Y". MUST ONLY BE SUBMITTED ON THE PINK COPY OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM (FD-822). SUMMARY OF LEAD RESULTS. ALTHOUGH ONLY SIX LINES ARE DISPLAYED ON THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN, THIS IS A SIZABLE CHARACTER FIELD. DO NOT USE THE ENTER KEY WHEN ENTERING THIS FIELD INTO THE DATABASE.

LEAD COMPLETED: MANDATORY WHEN LEAD SET IS "Y" AND THE DISPOSITION IS SUBMITTED. MUST ONLY BE SUBMITTED ON THE PINK COPY OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM (FD-822). THE INITIALS OF THE REVIEWING OFFICIAL EXAMINING THE DISPOSITION FIELD FOR COMPLETENESS.

INFORMATION CONTROL FORM MAIL FLOW

- A. THE TOP PORTION OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM IS COMPLETED BY INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL. THE THREE PART FORM (WHITE, YELLOW, PINK) REMAINS INTACT.
- B. THE THREE PART INFORMATION CONTROL FORM IS SUBMITTED TO REVIEWING OFFICIAL WHO EXAMINES FORM FOR COMPLETENESS OF THE MANDATORY FIELDS AND CONTENT OF THE INFORMATION.
- C. IF THE INFORMATION WARRANTS INVESTIGATION, THE REVIEWING OFFICIAL SETS A LEAD BASED ON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED. THE BOTTOM PORTION OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM IS COMPLETED EXCEPT FOR THE DISPOSITION.
- D. THE WHITE COPY OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM IS RETAINED BY THE REVIEWING OFFICIAL. THE YELLOW COPY IS FORWARDED TO RAPID START FOR DATA ENTRY PURPOSES. THE PINK COPY IS 1) IF LEAD IS SET, FORWARDED TO THE INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL TO COVER THE LEAD OR 2) IF NO LEAD IS SET, PINK COPY IS FORWARDED WITH YELLOW COPY TO RAPID START.
- E. THE INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL ASSIGNED THE LEAD, HANDLES THE LEAD AND COMPLETES THE DISPOSITION PORTION ON THE PINK COPY OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM, THE INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL SUBMITS THE PINK COPY OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM TO THE REVIEWING OFFICIAL.
- F. THE REVIEWING OFFICIAL EXAMINES THE DISPOSITION TO ENSURE THE LEAD WAS SATISFACTORILY COVERED. THE PINK COPY IS THEN FORWARDED TO THE RAPID START TEAM FOR DATA ENTRY.
- G. RAPID START UPDATES THE DATABASE RECORD TO INCLUDE THE DISPOSITION AND RETAINS THE PINK COPY OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM.
- H. AT SET OR REQUESTED TIMES, RAPID START PRINTS AND DISTRIBUTES AN INFORMATION SUMMARY REPORT. THIS REPORT CAPTURES INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE INFORMATION CONTROL FORM (NARRATIVE, LEAD, DISPOSITION, SOURCE, LEAD ASSIGNEE, ETC).

INFORMATION CONTROL FORM MAIL FLOW



RAPID START DISTRIBUTES INFORMATION SUMMARY REPORTS TO ALL AGENCIES

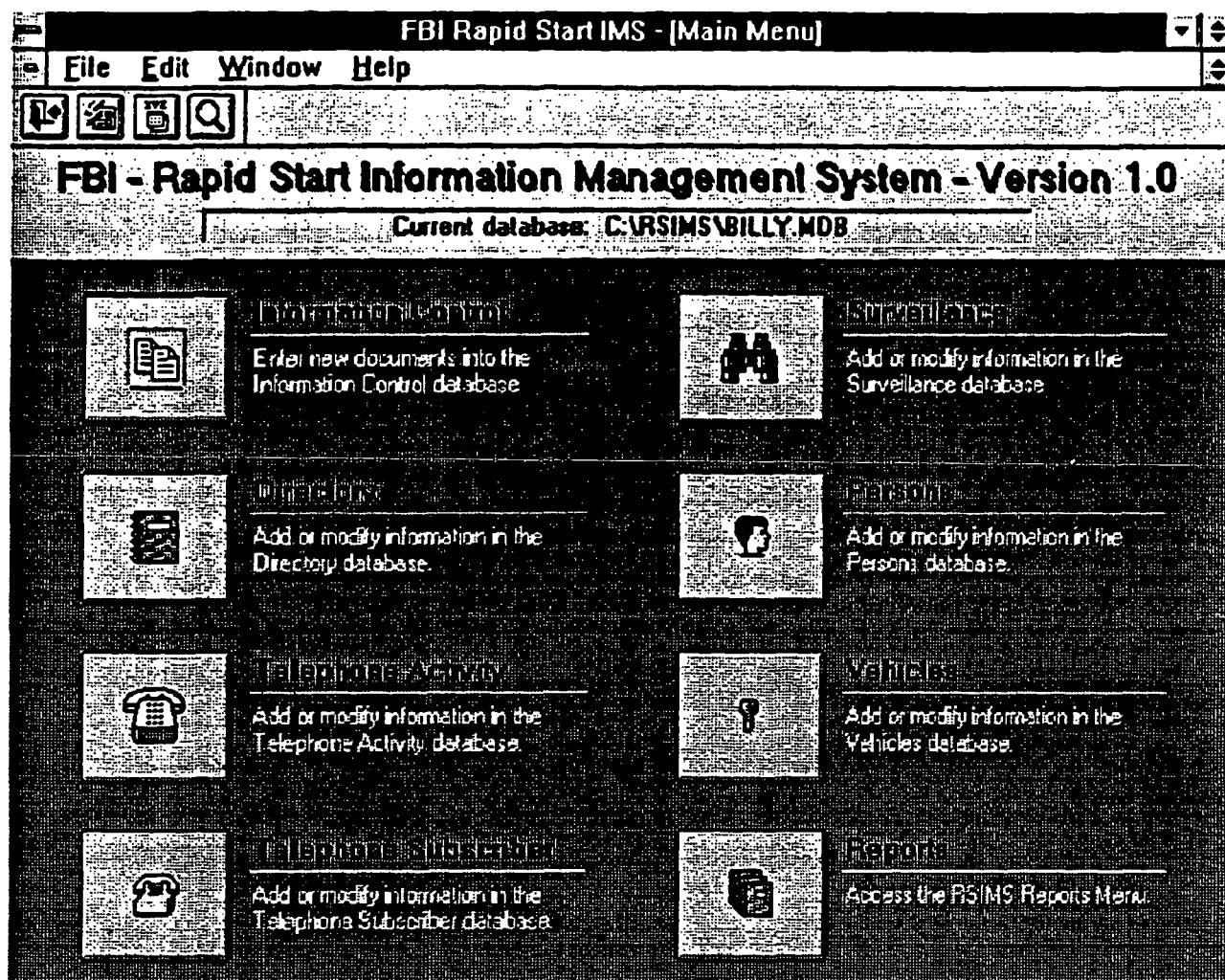
ACCESS

RSIMS

*T*_{HE}

*R*APID *S*TART *I*NFORMATION

*M*ANAGEMENT *S*YSTEM



This is the initial screen seen upon entering the RSIMS application. From this screen you can click on any of the large icons to activate that database. Clicking on the Reports icon will display the available "canned" report selections as well as the report filtering screen.

FBI Rapid Start IMS - [Information Control]																					
File Edit Window Help																					
Information Control			Control Number: <input type="text"/>																		
Source: <input type="text"/>		Affiliation: <input type="text"/>																			
Prepared By: <input type="text"/>		Date: <input type="text"/>	Time: <input type="text"/>																		
Method of Contact - <input checked="" type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> In Person <input type="radio"/> Observation <input type="radio"/> Telephone <input type="radio"/> Written	Narrative: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>		Categories: <table border="0"> <tr><td>INF</td><td>Information</td></tr> <tr><td>NCL</td><td>Non-Critical Lead</td></tr> <tr><td>PSY</td><td>Psychic</td></tr> <tr><td>SUS</td><td>Suspect</td></tr> <tr><td>UAL</td><td>Unassigned Lead</td></tr> <tr><td>UNV</td><td>Unverifiable</td></tr> <tr><td>VEH</td><td>Vehicle</td></tr> <tr><td>VIC</td><td>Victim</td></tr> <tr><td>WIT</td><td>Witness</td></tr> </table>	INF	Information	NCL	Non-Critical Lead	PSY	Psychic	SUS	Suspect	UAL	Unassigned Lead	UNV	Unverifiable	VEH	Vehicle	VIC	Victim	WIT	Witness
INF	Information																				
NCL	Non-Critical Lead																				
PSY	Psychic																				
SUS	Suspect																				
UAL	Unassigned Lead																				
UNV	Unverifiable																				
VEH	Vehicle																				
VIC	Victim																				
WIT	Witness																				
Assigned: <input type="checkbox"/> Assigned To: <input type="text"/> Date: <input type="text"/>		Completed: <input type="checkbox"/> Reviewed By: <input type="text"/> Date: <input type="text"/>																			
<input type="button" value="Lead.."/>		<input type="button" value="Disposition.."/>																			
Entered By: <input type="text"/>	On: <input type="text"/>	At: <input type="text"/>	Last Modified By: <input type="text"/>																		
Record: 3 of 3																					

This is an empty Information Control screen as it appears in the complied version. You are free to add categories. Those displayed are in the complied version. The next page illustrates a completed form. The Lead and Disposition are accessed by clicking on the appropriate buttons.

FBI Rapid Start IMS - [Information Control]			
File Edit Window Help			
Information Control		Control Number: BF001	
Source:	Affiliation:	Phone Number:	
VILFER, DONALD E. SSA	FBI	[(202) 555-1111]	
Prepared By:	Date:	Time:	
ADY, SARA	4/8/96	1:30 PM	
Method of Contact -	Narrative:		Categories:
<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> In Person <input checked="" type="radio"/> Observation <input type="radio"/> Telephone <input type="radio"/> W/SEND GRANT ASHLEY TO ANYWHERE FALLS AREA TO INTERVIEW ALL RECOGNIZING SKETCH.	ANYWHERE FALLS, NY PD REC'D MANY CALLS IDENTIFYING COMPOSITE AS JOHN Q. DOUGH. WANTED FOR ROBBERY, MAY HAVE SHOT INDIVIDUAL IN BACK DURING ROBBERY APPROX ONE WEEK AGO. NOT SEEN IN ANYWHERE FALLS AREA SINCE. DOUGH ARRESTED 6/24/92 ON ASLT W/INT TO INJURE W/WEAP. PG. 3RD DEG. SENT 9 MO. 1/16/93		INF Information NCL Non-Critical Lead PSY Psychic SUS Subject UAL Unassigned Lead UNV Unverifiable VEH Vehicle VIC Victim WIT Witness
Assigned:			
Assigned To:			
Date:			
	Lead	Disposition	
Entered By: EJM	On: 4/8/96	At: 12:57 PM	Last Modified By: EJM
	On: 4/12/96	At: 7:18 AM	
Record: 1 of 2			

This is what a completed Information Control screen should resemble. In this case, a lead has been set and is viewed by clicking the view lead button. The appropriate category has been tagged.

NOTE: The data appearing on the above screen is fictitious and is used for training purposes only.

FBI Rapid Start IMS - [Telephone Activity]					
File Edit Window Help					
<div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div>					
Telephone Activity					
Date: 4/8/96	Time: 3:00 PM	Length of Call: 2 MIN	File Number:		
From: Originating Number: (202) 555-1111 Subscriber: MONTALBANO, BILLY J. 6202 DONCASTER COURT BOURTOWN, OH 42933			To: Number Called: (202) 555-0000 Subscriber: LAKE, JUDY 12942 MORNING DEW DRIVE BOURTOWN, MD		
Other: <div></div>					
Entered By: EJM	On: 4/8/96	At: 2:27 PM	Last Modified By: EJM	On: 4/10/96	At: 2:56 PM
<div> <div> </div> <div>Record: 1</div> <div>of 1</div> <div> </div> </div>					

Above is an example of a completed Telephone Activity screen. Both telephone numbers entered are known numbers in the Telephone Subscriber database and are automatically added to this record when the number is typed. The "entered by", "date entered", and "time entered" are lighter in color because they are computer generated and cannot be altered once entered.

NOTE: The data appearing on the above screen is fictitious and is used for training purposes only.

FBI Rapid Start IMS - [Telephone Subscriber]

File Edit Window Help

Telephone Subscriber

Number: [02] 555-1111 Starting Date: [4/8/96] Ending Date: [4/8/96] Type: [Business Phone]

Last Name: [MONTALBANO] Business Name: []

First Name: [BILLY] MI: []

Address: [6202 DONCASTER COURT]

City: [DURTOWN] State: [OH] Zip Code: [42933]

File Number: [] Sub-File Number: []

Entered By: [EJM] On: [4/8/96] At: [2:25 PM] Last Modified By: [EJM] On: [4/12/96] At: [7:39 AM]

[1] Record: 2 of 2 []

This is a completed Telephone Subscriber screen. Data may easily be imported from other sources (automated phone directories, telephone company downloads) into this database.

NOTE: The data appearing on the above screen is fictitious and is used for training purposes only.

FBI Rapid Start IMS - [Surveillance]

File Edit Window Help

Surveillance License Plates

Subject: Date: Time:

Activity:

File Number: Serial Number:

Entered By: On: At: Last Modified By: On: At:

Record: 1 of 1

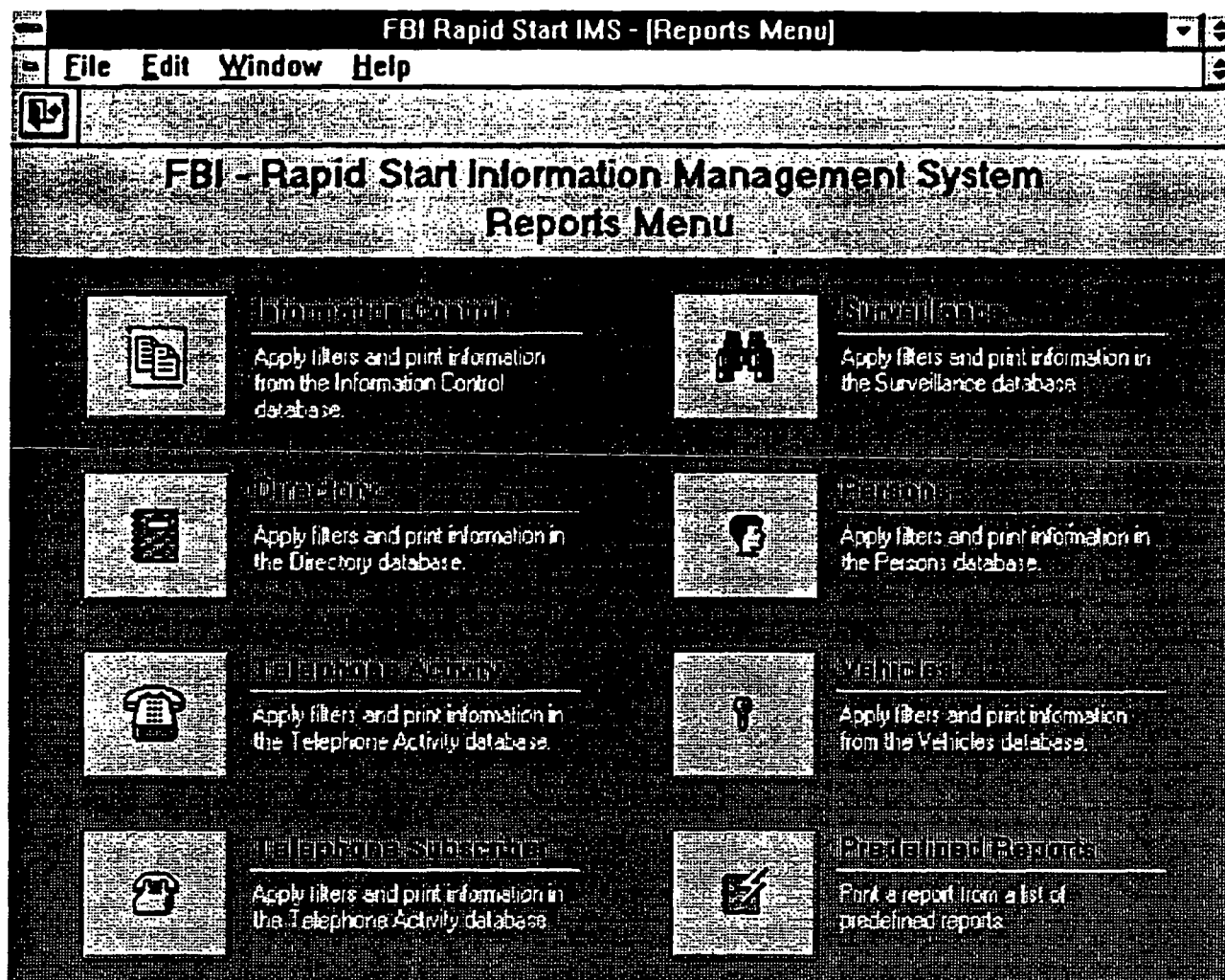
This is the Surveillance database screen. The information closely parallels the information for the FBI physical surveillance report form.

FBI Rapid Start IMS - [Persons]											
File Edit Window Help											
<div> <div>Persons</div> <div>Aliases</div> <div>Phone Numbers...</div> <div>Photo...</div> </div>											
Last Name:		First Name:		Middle Name:		Category:					
Address:				Race:		Sex:		Height: Weight:			
				Amer. Indian / AK Native Asian Black Hispanic Unknown White		Eyes: []					
City:		State:		Zip Code:							
DOB:		Place Of Birth:		Clothing:							
Occupation:			SSN:		FBI Number:		File Number:		Other Number:		
Family/Associates...			Method of Operation...			Criminal History...		Other...			
Entered By:		On:		At:		Last Modified By:		On:		At:	
Record: 1				of 1							

This is a very useful and flexible database to track information concerning persons. The text fields at the bottom allow for tracking of a wide variety of information and may be tailored to the particular case. Some of the other areas have pull-down menu picks (race is shown) for consistency in data entry.

FBI Rapid Start IMS - [Vehicles]					
File Edit Window Help					
Vehicles		Search Records			
Vehicle ID Number: <input type="text"/>					
Year: <input type="text"/>	Make: <input type="text"/>	Model: <input type="text"/>	Color: <input type="text"/>	License Number: <input type="text"/>	State: <input type="text"/>
Registered Owner			Other User		
Last Name: <input type="text"/>		First Name: <input type="text"/>	MI: <input type="text"/>	Last Name: <input type="text"/>	
				First Name: <input type="text"/>	
				MI: <input type="text"/>	
Address: <input type="text"/>			Description: <input type="text"/>		
<input type="text"/>					
<input type="text"/>					
City: <input type="text"/>	State: <input type="text"/>	Zip Code: <input type="text"/>			
Entered By: <input type="text"/>		On: <input type="text"/>	At: <input type="text"/>	Last Modified By: <input type="text"/>	
				On: <input type="text"/>	
				At: <input type="text"/>	

This is the vehicle data screen. The cursor is over the binoculars, causing "search records" to be shown. Like the other databases, the binoculars may be clicked to begin a search for a particular name, plate, or set of words. More sophisticated searches may be done in ACCESS.



The above is the menu screen to access report generators for searching, sorting, and printing from each of the databases.

Information Control Report

Control Number: BF001

Source:

VILFER, DONALD E. SSA

Affiliation:

FBI

Phone Number:

(202) 555-1111

Method of Contact:

- ☐ None
☐ In Person
☒ Observation
☐ Telephone
☐ Written

Prepared By:

ADY, SARA

Date:

4/8/96

Time:

1:30 PM

Categories:

SUS

Narrative:

ANYWHERE FALLS, NY PD REC'D MANY CALLS IDENTIFYING COMPOSITE AS JOHN Q. DOUGH. WANTED FOR ROBBERY, MAY HAVE SHOT INDIVIDUAL IN BACK DURING ROBBERY APPROX ONE WEEK AGO. NOT SEEN IN ANYWHERE FALLS AREA SINCE. DOUGH ARRESTED 6/24/92 ON ASLT W/INT TO INJURE W/WEAP, PG, 3RD DEG, SENT 9 MO. 1/16/93 ARRESTED AGAIN SAME CHG, ARRESTED 7/19/94 MISD ACTING IN MANNER TO INJURE CHILD UNDER AGE OF 17, NO DISPO REPORTED. DESCRIPTION: B/M, DOB 8/14/69, BLK HAIR, BRN EYES, 5'9", 145 LBS, SOC 000-00-0000. POINTS OF CONTACT: ASAC JACK SLICKS, 202-555-1111 AND SSA DENNIS HUGHES 202-555-1111.

Narrative Reviewed By:

BJM

☒ Assigned

Assigned To:

ASHLEY, GRANT

Date Assigned:

4/8/96

Lead Narrative:

SEND GRANT ASHLEY TO ANYWHERE FALLS AREA TO INTERVIEW ALL RECOGNIZING SKETCH.

☐ Completed

Lead Reviewed By:

Date Completed:

Disposition:

Information for Timeline:

Event Date: Event Time: Event Description:

4/8/96

13:30

ANYWHERE FALLS NY PD REC'D MANY CALLS IDENTIFYING COMPOSITE AS DOUGH.

Entered By:

D T M

Date:

4/9/96

Time:

12:57 PM

Last Modified By:

D T M

Date:

4/12/96

Time:

7:19 AM

RSIMS - Information Control Report

Number of Records: 2

Defined Filters:

Categories:

All Categories

Other Filters:

No Other Filters

Defined Sorting:

Default - Control Number (A)

BF001

Source: **VILFER, DONALD E. SSA**
Prepared By: **ADY, SARA**

Affiliation: **FBI**
Prepared On: **4/8/96** At: **1:30 PM**

Phone Number: **(202) 555-1111**
Method Of Contact: **Observation**

Assigned: **Yes** Date Assigned: **4/8/96** Assigned To: **ASHLEY, GRANT**
Completed: **No** Date Completed: Reviewed By:

Narrative: **ANYWHERE FALLS, NY PD REC'D MANY CALLS IDENTIFYING COMPOSITE AS JOHN Q. DOUGH. WANTED FOR ROBBERY, MAY HAVE SHOT INDIVIDUAL IN BACK DURING ROBBERY APPROX ONE WEEK AGO. NOT SEEN IN ANYWHERE FALLS AREA SINCE. DOUGH ARRESTED 6/24/92 ON ASLT W/INT TO INJURE W/WEAP, PG, 3RD DEG, SENT 9 MO. 1/16/93 ARRESTED AGAIN SAME CHG, ARRESTED 7/19/94 MISD ACTING IN MANNER TO INJURE CHILD UNDER AGE OF 17, NO DISPO REPORTED. DESCRIPTION: B/M, DOB 8/14/69, BLK HAIR, BRN EYES, 5'9", 145 LBS, SOC 000-00-0000. POINTS OF CONTACT; ASAC JACK SLICKS, 202-555-1111 AND SSA DENNIS HUGHES 202-555-1111.**

Lead: **SEND GRANT ASHLEY TO ANYWHERE FALLS AREA TO INTERVIEW ALL RECOGNIZING SKETCH.**

Disposition:

Categories: **SUS**

BF002

Source: **SWAT TEAM**
Prepared By: **ADY, SARA**

Affiliation: **FBI**
Prepared On: **4/9/96** At: **4:00 PM**

Phone Number:
Method Of Contact: **In Person**

Assigned: **No** Date Assigned:
Completed: **No** Date Completed: Assigned To:
Reviewed By:

Narrative: **3:00PM SAC APPROVED THE FOLLOWING ASLT PLAN: FIVE AGENTS WILL BE PLACED W/I OTHER SWAT AGENTS AS BACKUP, 1/2 MILE OR 30 SEC OF CRISIS SITE SHOULD NEGOTIATORS OR OBSERVERS OBSERVE THREAT TO HOSTAGES, THEY WILL ASLT CRISIS AREA WITH FLASH BANGS AND SMOKE. ADDITIONALLY, A PHONE DELIVERY PLAN WAS APPROVED. TWO VEHICLES CONTAINING 3 AGENTS EACH WILL GO TO AREA OF SPLICE, TECH AGENT WILL PROVIDE THEM A PHONE WITH UNLIMITED LINE AND THEY WILL TRANSPORT IT INTO THE CRISIS AREA AS FAR AS CIRCUMSTANCES WILL ALLOW. ARE READY TO DEPLOY SMOKE AS COVER IF NECESSARY. OTHER SWAT AGENTS AS BACKUP.**

Lead:

Disposition:

Categories: **INF**

PSIMS Predefined Reports



File



Scorecard

Total number of leads prepared, assigned, and completed with a daily breakdown.



Delinquent Leads - All

All leads assigned on or before a specified date that are not yet completed.



Delinquent Leads - By Agent

Leads assigned on or before a specified date that are not yet completed (by agent).



Time Line - Notebook Format

Time Line printed in a format suitable for binding in a notebook.



Time Line - Graphical Format

Time Line printed graphically with days displayed horizontally and events vertically.

Time Lines:

General

Close

GENERAL TIME LINE

General Time Line

Printed on 4/12/96 at 8:32 AM

Date	Time	Source Document	Subject/Victim Place	Description
4/8/96	13:30	BF001	DOUGH, JOHN Q. ANYWHERE FALLS, NY	ANYWHERE FALLS NY PD REC'D MANY CALLS IDENTIFYING COMPOSITE AS DOUGH.
4/9/96	16:00	BF002	DOUGH, JOHN Q. ANYWHERE, NY	SAC APPROVED ASLT PLAN

Monday, April 08, 1996

4/8/96 1:30 PM BF001

Subject/Victim:

DOUGH, JOHN Q.

Place:

ANYWHERE FALLS, NY

**ANYWHERE FALLS NY PD REC'D MANY
CALLS IDENTIFYING COMPOSITE AS
DOUGH.**

Tuesday, April 09, 1996

4/9/96 4:00 PM BF002

Subject/Victim:

DOUGH, JOHN Q.

Place:

ANYWHERE, NY

SAC APPROVED ASLT PLAN

ZYINDEX

A

*C*OMPLETE *T*EXT *R*ETRIEVAL
*S*YSTEM

HOW TO USE ZYINDEX

ZYINDEX CONSISTS OF TWO PROGRAMS:

ZYBUILD: READS TEXT FILES STORED IN WORDPERFECT, CREATES AND MAINTAINS INDEXES OF THE ENTIRE CONTENTS.

ZYFIND: USES THE INDEXES TO LOCATE NEEDED INFORMATION.

ZYBUILD SHOULD BE EXECUTED EACH TIME NEW FILES ARE TYPED OR ADDED TO THE WORDPERFECT DIRECTORY. **ZYBUILD** WILL INDEX EVERY WORD IN THE DOCUMENT ALLOWING KEY WORD SEARCH CAPABILITY. AFTER THE BUILDING PROCESS IS COMPLETE IT IS IMPORTANT TO CLEAN UP THE INDEX BY USING THE **UPDATE** FEATURE. THE **OPTIMIZE** FUNCTION SHOULD BE EXECUTED DIRECTLY AFTERWARD **UPDATE**. AFTER A FILE HAS BEEN MODIFIED OR DELETED FROM THE INDEX **OPTIMIZING** THEN REMOVES FROM THE INDEX ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THOSE FILES. THIS INCLUDES ALL OCCURRENCES OF WORDS.

ZYFIND IS USED TO CONDUCT ALL SEARCHES IN **ZYINDEX**. DOUBLE CLICK ON **ZYFIND** ICON, ENTER SEARCH WORD AND PRESS ENTER. LISTED WILL BE ALL THE WORDPERFECT FILES CONTAINING THE REQUESTED SEARCH WORD. HIGHLIGHT THE DESIRED FILE BY USING THE ARROW KEYS THEN PRESSING ENTER TO EXECUTE THE SEARCH OR MY USING THE MOUSE AND CLICKING ON THE DESIRED FILE. PRESSING F6 WILL MOVE CURSOR AGAIN AND AGAIN TO DESIRED SEARCH. PRESSING F8 WILL ADVANCE TO NEXT FILE, PRESSING F6 AGAIN WILL ADVANCE CURSOR TO NEXT SEARCH "HIT".

NAMING CONVENTION WORDPERFECT DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH RAPID START CASE

TO CUT DOWN ON DUPLICATION OF NAMING DOCUMENTS AND TO HELP DISTINGUISH DOCUMENTS AT A GLANCE IN ZYINDEX ALL DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH RAPID START CASE SHOULD BE SAVED USING A UNIQUE FORMAT.

THE NAMING CONVENTION USED FOR EACH DOCUMENT RELATING TO CASE SHOULD BE NAMED IN A FORMAT SIMILAR TO THE FOLLOWING:

JJS001BM.MEM

JJS	THREE INITIALS OF THE PERSON WHO AUTHORED THE DOCUMENT: <u>JOHN J. SLICKS</u>
001	THE CORRESPONDING INFORMATION CONTROL NUMBER DOCUMENT IS REFERENCING OR THE SERIAL NUMBER OF THE DOCUMENT. IF NEITHER NUMBER IS AVAILABLE, JULIAN DATE MAYBE SUBSTITUTED.
SA	TWO INITIALS OF TYPISTS: SARA ADY
MEM	THE THREE LETTER ABBREVIATION FOR THE TYPE OF DOCUMENT. OTHER ABBREVIATIONS: 302 FD-302 OTH OTHER AIR AIRTEL MEM MEMO LET LETTER LHM LETTERHEAD MEMO INS INSERT SUR SURVEILLANCE LOT QST NEIGHBORHOOD QUESTIONNAIRE

SHOULD ANOTHER MEMO AUTHORED BY THE SAME PERSON, REFERENCING THE SAME INFORMATION CONTROL NUMBER, SERIAL NUMBER, OR JULIAN DATE, AND TYPED BY THE SAME TYPIST, THE NAMING CONVENTION WOULD BE JJS001BM.ME1. NOTICE THE NUMBER ONE (1) ON THE END OF THE FILE NAME INSTEAD OF THE LETTER M. THIS SIGNIFIES THERE WAS ANOTHER DOCUMENT AUTHORED AND TYPED BY THE SAME PERSON AND REFERENCING THE SAME NUMBER. FOR DOCUMENT TYPES WHICH ABBREVIATIONS END IN A

LETTER, USE NUMBERS (1, 2, 3, 4,....) AT THE END OF THE FILE NAME TO MAKE THE NAMING CONVENTION UNIQUE.

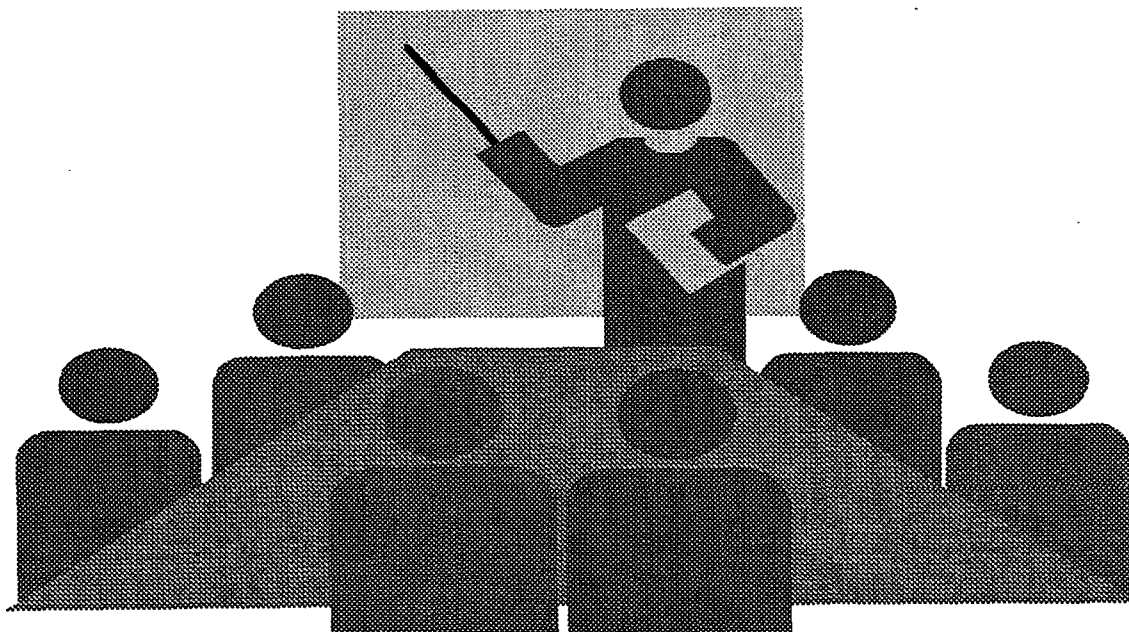
EXAMPLE: JJS001SA.MEM
JJS001SA.ME1

SHOULD THERE BE ANOTHER MEMO (.302) AUTHORED BY THE SAME PERSON, REFERENCING THE SAME INFORMATION CONTROL, AND TYPED BY THE SAME TYPIST, THE NAMING CONVENTION WOULD BE JJS001SA.30A. NOTICE THERE IS A LETTER (A) ON THE END OF THE FILE NAME INSTEAD OF A NUMBER. FOR DOCUMENT TYPES WHICH ABBREVIATIONS END IN A NUMBER, USE LETTERS (A,B,C,D,....) AT THE END OF THE FILE NAME TO MAKE THE NAMING CONVENTION UNIQUE.





RESPONDING TO MISSING AND ABDUCTED CHILDREN



INVESTIGATIVE CASE MANAGEMENT

PRACTICAL EXERCISE

Cmdr. Bradley J. Russ
Portsmouth, NH Police Department



CASE COVER-SHEET

Office of the Rockingham County Attorney

*****TO BE COMPLETED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY SUBMITTING CASE*****

{list all co-defendants on one sheet; two copies of file are necessary for each defendant}

A. TO BE COMPLETED BY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Check the appropriate case category:

Superior Court: / / District Court Jury Trial: / /

DEFENDANT(S)	ADDRESS	DOB	SOC SEC #
1.			
2.			
3.			

DEFENDANT DESCRIPTION #1 Height _____ Weight _____ Color Hair _____ Eyes _____

Incarcerated: Yes / / No / / Where: _____

Criminal Record Attached: Yes / / No / /

IF ARRESTED ON THIS CHARGE, date of arrest _____ Crime Charged _____

Bail status _____

DEFENDANT DESCRIPTION #2 Height _____ Weight _____ Color Hair _____ Eyes _____

Incarcerated: Yes / / No / / Where: _____

Criminal Record Attached: Yes / / No / /

IF ARRESTED ON THIS CHARGE, date of arrest _____ Crime Charged _____

Bail status _____

DEFENDANT DESCRIPTION #3 Height _____ Weight _____ Color Hair _____ Eyes _____

Incarcerated: Yes / / No / / Where: _____

Criminal Record Attached: Yes / / No / /

IF ARRESTED ON THIS CHARGE, date of arrest _____ Crime Charged _____

Bail status _____

Fingerprints available? _____ Photos available? _____ Where? _____



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

VICTIM: _____
(Name/Address/Telephone #)

Name	Address	Phone
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

IF this Section is not completed, the Rockingham County Attorney's Office will assume full discretion in sentencing.

[illegible]

~~XXX~~



USE ADDITIONAL SHEET WHEN NECESSARY
EVIDENCE

Tangible Evidence

Taken From

Held By

Is all evidence secured at police department Yes () No ()

Lab Technician/Lab No. _____

Statement or Confession? Yes () No () | If Yes, Written () Oral ()

(Use a separate piece of paper if additional space is required or for any special notes about case)

I have no personal knowledge of any information or evidence that inures to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, or other information that impeaches a states witness, specifically meaning a law enforcement officer employed by this agency, other than what is provided herein.

DATE: _____

Signature

Name and Position

B. TO BE COMPLETED BY ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY:

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE v. _____ Docket # _____

Prosecutor _____

Defense Counsel _____

Officer in Charge _____

Companion case/s _____

RESPONSE RECEIVED FROM PD _____ DATE _____

ARR ORDER SENT TO PD _____ DATE _____

PLEA OFFER LTR TO DEFENSE _____ DATE _____

DISCOVERY LTR TO DEFENSE _____ DATE _____



MEMORANDA

Memos should include date, purpose, result.

Conferences with arresting authority—sentencing status, ongoing investigation, trial preparation: _____

Plea bargaining and discovery conferences with defense: _____

Comments: _____

NOTICE: This form must accompany every case submitted to the Rockingham County Attorney for action.

CA FORM #1 Revised 1/96



VICTIM AND FAMILY DATA SHEET

TYPE OF CASE: Child Abduction CASE # 96-5002
AGENCY: Portsmouth PD
DATE: 05 / 02 / 96 TIME: 1437 INVESTIGATOR: Bradley, Russ

NAME:

LAST: Jones SEX: M RACE: Caucasian
FIRST: Robert ETHNICITY: _____
MIDDLE: Paul _____
NICKNAMES: N/A NATIONALITY: _____
ALIASES 1): N/A _____
2): N/A _____

DATE OF BIRTH: 05/15/83 ALIAS D.O.B's: N/A
AGE (current): 11 (when missing): 03/15/96
LOOKS (check one): AGE X OLDER THAN AGE _____ YOUNGER THAN AGE _____
BIRTH STATE: Maine CITY: Portland
BIRTH HOSPITAL / ADDRESS: Maine Medical, 245 Congress ST. Portland, ME

SCHOOL NAME: Royalton ADDRESS: 138 Junkins St. York, ME GRADE: 7
CURRENT GRADES: B,C's ATTENDANCE RECORD: 90%

SOCIAL SECURITY #: 003-50-2165 RECEIVES CHECKS (Y/N): No

HAIR: COLOR: Brown EYES: COLOR: Brown
STYLE: Straight VISION RATING: 20 / 20
LENGTH: To The Ears GLASSES: No
FACIAL: No CONTACTS: No

HAIR SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM: _____ PETS X VICTIM _____ MOTHER
_____ FATHER _____ SIBLINGS _____ OTHER: _____

COMPLEXION: Normal

TEETH: APPEARANCES: Space Between front Teeth
DENTAL AVAILABLE: Yes FROM: 07/21/86
BRACES (Y/N): Yes

SKELETAL: STATURE: Average STANCE: Normal
ABNORMALITIES: None
BREAKS (etc.): None
X-RAYS AVAILABLE: N/A FROM: _____
MISSING ORGANS: None

SIZE: HEIGHT: 4'7" WEIGHT: 110
SMALL FOR AGE: _____ AVERAGE FOR AGE: X LARGE FOR AGE: _____

IDENTIFYING FEATURES: SCARS: 1" Scar Right Upper Arm
BIRTH MARKS: None
TATOOS: None
CIRCUMCISED: Yes HEARING IMPAIRED: No
SPEECH IMPAIRED: No
ACCENT: NO DIALECT: English
DESCRIBE CHILD IN YOUR OWN WORDS: Robert is a friendly
outgoing child who has many friends & does well in school.





DESPONDENT ? No
EMOTIONAL ? No
CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR ? No
PEER RELATIONSHIPS ? Gets along good with his peers
MISSING BEFORE (Y/N) No RECOVERED WHERE? --
PERCEIVED/POSSIBLE PROBLEMS AT HOME: None that we know of

FOOTPRINTS AVAILABLE: Yes DATE TAKEN: 05/15/83
FINGERPRINTS AVAILABLE: No DATE TAKEN: --
FINGER PRINT CLASS (NCIC): None

FINGER PRINTS (HENRY CLASS): -----
No

N.C.I.C. COMPUTER CLASSIFICATION: Non-Fam-ABD

PHOTOGRAPH AVAILABLE: No DATE TAKEN: --

VEHICLE: OWNER: George Henry Parker RELATIONSHIP: Unknown
MAKE: Dodge MODEL: 200 Pick-up
YEAR: 84 TYPE/STYLE: Regular style with camper on back
COLOR: White CONDITION: Beat up
TAG NUMBER: FEE833 VIN #: CPR78880 STATE: OH

HISTORY OF CUSTODY ORDERS: None

HISTORY OF COURT INVOLVEMENT (ARRESTS ETC.) None

KNOWLEDGE OF SURVIVAL SKILLS: Unknown

FAMILY LIFE STYLE (MARRIED, DIVORCE): Divorced, lives with mother

POSSIBLE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL: Last seen leaving Prescott Park
WHY ? : Possible abduction

CHILD LAST SEEN BY:

NAME: Lenny Martel D.O.B: 05/14/53 AGE: 43
ADDRESS: White Cedar Blvd. York, ME PHONE #: (207) 748-2763
KNOWS VICTIM HOW: Just saw child in the Park

NAME: _____ D.O.B: _____ AGE: _____
ADDRESS: _____ PHONE #: _____
KNOWS VICTIM HOW: _____

DATE LAST SEEN: 03/02/96 LOCATION LAST SEEN: Prescott Park

IN THE COMPANY OF: One white Male Poss. driving a White truck with a camper on the back. (See Witness Statement & report for details)



THE FAMILY TREE

GUARDIANS:

PRESENT: N/A
ADDRESS: _____ PHONE #: _____

PRIOR: N/A
ADDRESS: _____ PHONE #: _____

MOTHER:

NAME: Jeanette Jones D.O.B: 09/09/50 AGE: 46
ADDRESS: 34 Hancock St. York, ME PHONE #: (207) 748-1435
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 541-32-5207 D.L. #: 0036541
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Spinning Wheel Ceramic
BIOLOGICAL / STEP / ADOPTIVE: Biological
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

FATHER:

NAME: Floyd Marvin Jones D.O.B: 05/27/51 AGE: 45
ADDRESS: 90 Jackson's St. Jacksonville CA PHONE #: (856) 234-1543
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 564-21-3724 D.L. #: 1493052
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Diamond International
BIOLOGICAL / STEP / ADOPTIVE: Biological
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

SISTER:

NAME: N/A D.O.B: _____ AGE: _____
ADDRESS: _____ PHONE #: _____
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: _____ D.L. #: _____
PASSPORT #: _____ EMPLOYER: _____
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

BROTHER:

NAME: N/A D.O.B: _____ AGE: _____
ADDRESS: _____ PHONE #: _____
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: _____ D.L. #: _____
PASSPORT #: _____ EMPLOYER: _____
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

SISTER:

NAME: N/A D.O.B: _____ AGE: _____
ADDRESS: _____ PHONE #: _____
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: _____ D.L. #: _____
PASSPORT #: _____ EMPLOYER: _____
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

BROTHER:

NAME: N/A D.O.B: _____ AGE: _____
ADDRESS: _____ PHONE #: _____
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: _____ D.L. #: _____
PASSPORT #: _____ EMPLOYER: _____
OTHER INFORMATION: _____



MOTHER'S SIDE OF THE FAMILY

GRAND MOTHER (MOTHERS SIDE):

NAME: Donna Shapiro D.O.B: 01/02/15 AGE: 81
ADDRESS: 12 Locust St. Exeter, CA PHONE #: (146) 875-1002
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 344-43-2691 D.L. #: 8843421
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Retired
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

GRAND FATHER (MOTHERS SIDE):

NAME: Gerald Shapiro D.O.B: 12/16/11 AGE: 85
ADDRESS: 12 Locust St. Exeter, CA PHONE #: (146) 875-1002
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 264-14-3961 D.L. #: 1413965
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Retired
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

AUNTS (MOTHERS SIDE):

NAME: Jeanette Flanagan D.O.B: 09/17/49 AGE: 47
ADDRESS: 19 Shearwater Rd. Acton, PA PHONE #: (846) 778-0507
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 004-80-1294 D.L. #: 2269317
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Kelly's Gymnastics
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

NAME: Robin Desanto D.O.B: 10/22/52 AGE: 44
ADDRESS: 25 Flynn's Ln. Livermore Falls, NV PHONE #: (659) 123-9966
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 051-34-9494 D.L. #: 9158044
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Sheraton Hotel
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

UNCLES (MOTHERS SIDE):

NAME: Harold Waldron D.O.B: 04/31/48 AGE: 48
ADDRESS: 129 Grove St. Dover, WI PHONE #: (942) 332-4406
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 095-21-0093 D.L. #: 6431852
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Bob's Sporting Goods
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

NAME: Charles Waldron D.O.B: 07/13/53 AGE: 43
ADDRESS: 4 Penny Ln. Hampton, VT PHONE #: (503) 895-3520
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 504-01-6143 D.L. #: 4312987
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: B & B offset Printing Co.
OTHER INFORMATION: _____



FATHER'S SIDE OF THE FAMILY

GRAND MOTHER (FATHERS SIDE):

NAME: Irene Jones D.O.B: 11/25/16 AGE: 80
ADDRESS: 14 Suncook Ln. Bristol, MA PHONE #: (508) 776-7989
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 574-12-1974 D.L. #: 8814769
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Retired
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

GRAND FATHER (FATHERS SIDE):

NAME: Dennis Jones D.O.B: 04/30/28 AGE: 72
ADDRESS: 14 Suncook Ln. Bristol, MA PHONE #: (508) 776-7989
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 593-20-4619 D.L. #: 4476913
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Retired
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

AUNTS (FATHERS SIDE):

NAME: Shirley Dubois D.O.B: 12/15/51 AGE: 45
ADDRESS: 47 Greenfield Blvd. New York, NY PHONE #: (617) 943-6314
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 497-51-2473 D.L. #: 7914253
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Little Professor
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

NAME: Babara Casey D.O.B: 03/12/52 AGE: 44
ADDRESS: 5 White Birch Rd. New Castle, NJ PHONE #: (514) 749-6294
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 091-64-1873 D.L. #: 4367849
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Vertronics Inc.
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

UNCLES (FATHERS SIDE):

NAME: Eugene Jones D.O.B: 07/14/50 AGE: 46
ADDRESS: 17 Jennie Ln. Milton, OH PHONE #: (417) 634-9473
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 624-98-3164 D.L. #: 1579832
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Patterson Construction
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

NAME: Leo Jones D.O.B: 01/31/50 AGE: 46
ADDRESS: 29 Frost Dr. Chesterfield, AZ PHONE #: (504) 217-0459
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 374-92-4953 D.L. #: T43796M
PASSPORT #: Unknown EMPLOYER: Pil Ralph Electrical Supply
OTHER INFORMATION: _____

DISTANT RELATIVES (CLOSE TO FAMILY - NIECES, NEPHEWS etc.):

NAME: Lisa Glover D.O.B: 02/21/79 AGE: 17
ADDRESS: 25 Norway Plains Rd. Wilton, FL PHONE #: (214) 347-1515
SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 004-63-1257 D.L. #: N/A
PASSPORT #: N/A EMPLOYER: School
OTHER INFORMATION: _____



CASE 96-5002

NEIGHBORHOOD AREA CANVAS

SUPERVISING

OFFICER: Bradley Russ

ID: _____

CANVASS LOCATION: Prescott ParkDATE AND TIME: 05/02/96
1400 Hrs

TIME	STREET ADDRESS	CONTACT: NAME - DOB	PHONE #	COMMENTS
1400	5 Court St.	Lenny Martel 05/14/58	(603) 436-2763	See Witness Statement
1430	7 Court St.	Kurt Kolby 07/20/49	(603) 436-1010	I Didn't see anything
1445	10 Court St.	Mathew Glidden 02/12/54	(603) 436-0143	I Didn't see anything
1510	12 Court St.	Richard Pippin 08/15/62	(603) 436-9463	I Didn't see anything
1525	15 Marcy St.	Catherine Pittman 01/21/69	(603) 436-0104	I was not home at the time
1530	20 Marcy St.	Michelle Brossman 11/11/52	(603) 436-1264	I was out in the back yard
1539	2 Dutton St.	Paul Alger 10/20/54	(603) 436-2354	I was out shopping
1544	7 Dutton St.	Laurie Allen 07/01/65	(603) 436-0064	I Didn't see anything
1556	12 Dutton St.	Jennifer Alessi 03/30/50	(603) 436-3513	I was in the kitchen baking a cake
1620	14 Dutton St.	Peter Forrest 06/03/63	(603) 436-2042	I was mowing the back lawn
1631	4 Walton St.	Mark Foret 09/17/67	(603) 436-0870	I was over a neighbors house having coffee
1639	9 Walton St.	Arthur Pelletier 12/25/48	(603) 436-2924	I was out with a friend
1642	13 Walton St.	Allen Perkins 01/31/49	(603) 436-1785	I was watching TV
1658	21 Walton St.	Partick Perrine 09/13/55	(603) 436-5296	I was playing with my kids in the house
1710	3 Mechanic Ln.	Donald Rufo 07/14/51	(603) 436-8667	I was sleeping
1717	8 Mechanic Ln.	Cheri Rubino 05/17/66	(603) 436-6496	I was at work
1724	11 Mechanic Ln.	Donna Schultz 10/10/49	(603) 436-5371	I was working in the basement
1736	20 Mechanic Ln.	Walter Tackett 04/26/44	(603) 436-0130	I was taking a shower

- NOTE:
1. List ALL residences within the canvass area. Each residence is to be contacted. Lack of an occupants presence should be noted.
 2. Multiple occupants of a residence should be interviewed separately. Attempt to get full names and date of birth.
 3. Questions should be asked from a pre-selected list of inquiries concerning suspicious activities, vehicles, persons, visitors and neighbors.



CASE 96-5002

VEHICLE CANVASS

OFFICER: Bradley Russ

ID: _____

CANVASS LOCATION: Prescott Park

DATE AND TIME: 05/02/96

1400 Hrs

TIME	LOCATION	TAG #	COLOR	MAKE & MODEL	REMARKS (VEHICLE OCCUPANTS ETC.):
1415	Parking lot Prescott Park	NH67931H	Red	BMW 325i	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1430	Parking lot Prescott Park	ME44567V	Black	Buick, Regal	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1445	Parking lot Prescott Park	MA76395	Gray	Geo Prism	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1505	Parking lot Prescott Park	NH11643	Silver	Saturn SL2	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1524	Parking lot Prescott Park	NH2Fast	Blue	Ford escort	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1533	Parking lot Prescott Park	NH91437	Teal	Volvo 850	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1541	Parking lot Prescott Park	ME37649T	Red	Chevy Pick-up	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1558	Parking lot Prescott Park	ME14630B	Tan	Dodge Ram 350	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1613	Court St.	NH04621	Black	Nissan Pathfinder	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1627	Court St.	NH98143	Silver	Ford Crown Vic.	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1638	Marcy St.	MA59673U	Light Blue	Ford Tempo	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1650	Marcy St.	MA74935	White	Toyota Tercel	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1715	Dutton St.	NH26473	Red	Jeep Cherokee	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1722	Dutton St.	NH39270	Green	Mazda 626	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1735	Walton St.	NH06439A	Yellow	Dodge Spirit	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1741	Walton St.	NH18630	Brown	GMC 1500 Pick-up	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1755	Mechanic Ln.	NH54621	Gray	VW Fox GL	Parked, nobody in vehicle
1805	Mechanic Ln.	NH24678	Red	Isuzu Rodeo	Parked, nobody in vehicle

NOTE:

- 1.) List all vehicles observed, on both sides of the street, whether parked on the street, in driveways or public parking areas. All vehicles observed in the canvass area are to be fully documented.
- 2.) Occupants of vehicles and pedestrians are to be noted, field interviewed and described.



OFFICER: _____

VOLUNTEER SEARCHER LOG

ID:

SEARCH LOCATION:

DATE OF SEARCH:

[illegible]

NOTE:

1. EVERY INDIVIDUAL INVOLVED IN THE SEARCH should be listed and provided a tag to identify themselves.
2. Be wary of individuals over anxious to search, with limited ID, and for persons NOT from the immediate area.
3. All searchers are required to return their issued ID Tag at the conclusion of the search activity.



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEETPRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOW☐ ☐ ☒CASE NUMBER: 96-5002

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: Karen Amos M/F	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 21 Fremont St. Wells	
Address:					ME	
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 335-1376	
Vehicle :			Yr:		Other Phone:(W) 603-692-5917	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ?	
Employed:			Occup:		Didn't Know Subject	
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? [] Yes [] No How: _____						
DETAILS OF THE LEAD: I saw a white man in a truck at Shaw's Supermarket in Wells.						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: [] Good Lead ☒ Questionable Lead [] Suspicious Informant [] Insufficient Information [] _____

 LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID # 04039 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1200

 LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Detective Bradley Russ ID # 93674 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1215

FINDINGS: I went to Shaw's parking lot and found nothing. I talked to the employees and asked them if the truck comes back to call the Police department.

☒ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: ☒ Additional Investigations Required [] Subject has very Weak Alibi [] Could not Locate Subject [] _____

☐ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: [] Unfounded [] Subject has Alibi [] Cleared By Evidence [] _____

OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES: _____

REPORT COMPLETED: _____ FILE NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: _____

LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR: _____



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEETPRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOW☒ ☐ ☐CASE NUMBER: 96-5002

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: peter Amroski (M/F)	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 33 Quaker Rd. York, ME	
Address:						
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 748-5916	
Vehicle :			Yr:		Other Phone: (W) 207-926-1244	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ?	
Employed:			Occup:		Didn't Know Subject	
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? [] Yes [] No			How:			
DETAILS OF THE LEAD: I was in Market Basket Parking lot in York, ME and I parked next to a white truck with a camper on the back.						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: ☒ Good Lead [] Questionable Lead [] Suspicious Informant [] Insufficient Information []

LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID # 04039 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1240

LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Detective Michael Ronchi ID # 11297 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1250

FINDINGS: Went to Market Basket and talked to the manager and he said, I have seen that truck in this parking lot several times. When I arrived and left I didn't notice the truck in the parking lot. I asked the manager if he sees the truck to call the PD.

☒ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: ☒ Additional Investigations Required [] Subject has very Weak Alibi [] Could not Locate Subject []

☐ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: [] Unfounded [] Subject has Alibi [] Cleared By Evidence []

OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES: _____

REPORT COMPLETED: _____ FILE NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: _____

LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR: _____



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEETPRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOW☐ ☐ ☒CASE NUMBER: 96-5002

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: Adam Anderson <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 19 Park St. Wells, ME	
Address:						
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 679-1817	
Vehicle:				Yr:	Other Phone: (W) 603-364-2890	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ?	
Employed:			Occup:		Didn't Know Subject	
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No How: _____						
DETAILS OF THE LEAD: I was abducted by a Alien they Beamed me up to the ship.						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: ☐ Good Lead ☐ Questionable Lead ☐ Suspicious Informant ☒ Insufficient Information ☐ _____

LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID # 04039 DATE / TIME 05/04/96 1327

LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Detective Michael Magnant ID # 31655 DATE / TIME 05/04/96 1337

FINDINGS: Due to lack of and weird information couldn't follow up on the lead.

☐ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: ☐ Additional Investigations Required ☐ Subject has very Weak Alibi ☐ Could not Locate Subject ☐ _____

☒ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: ☒ Unfounded ☐ Subject has Alibi ☐ Cleared By Evidence ☐ _____

OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES: _____

REPORT COMPLETED: _____ FILE NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: _____ LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR: _____



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEET

PRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOW

CASE NUMBER: 96-5002

☒ ☐ ☐

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: Alan Babel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 7 Deer Creek Wells, ME	
Address:						
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 698-1090	
Vehicle :			Yr:		Other Phone (w) 207-363-6570	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ? Didn't Know Subject	
Employed:			Occup:			
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No How:						
<p>DETAILS OF THE LEAD: I have seen a whit truck with camper on back parked in the parking lot of the Motor Inn. It has been doing this once a week for the past three weeks.</p>						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: ☒ Good Lead ☐ Questionable Lead ☐ Suspicious Informant ☐ Insufficient Information ☐

LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID # 04039 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1405

LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Officer Sean O'Reilly ID # 01847 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1420

FINDINGS: Went to the Motor Inn and talked to the person and told them the next time the truck is in the parking lot to call the PD.

☒ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: ☒ Additional Investigations Required ☐ Subject has very Weak Alibi ☐ Could not Locate Subject ☐

☐ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: ☐ Unfounded ☐ Subject has Alibi ☐ Cleared By Evidence ☐

OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES:

REPORT COMPLETED: FILE NAME: DATE:

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR:

• • USE REVERSE SIDE OF FORM FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION • •

FORM 005/TBS



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEETPRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOWCASE NUMBER: 96-5002☒ ☐ ☐

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: Jeannette Badger M/F	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 99 Four Rod Rd.	
Address:					Ogunquit, ME	
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 339-7278	
Vehicle :			Yr:		Other Phone: (W) 603-569-4165	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ?	
Employed:			Occup:		Didn't Know Subject	
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? [] Yes [] No How: _____						
DETAILS OF THE LEAD: A person matching the description would get his coffee here at Dunkin Donuts almost everyday.						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: ☒ Good Lead [] Questionable Lead [] Suspicious Informant [] Insufficient Information [] _____

 LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID # 04039 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1440

 LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Detective Bradley Russ ID # 93674 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1455
FINDINGS:
 I went to Dunkin Donuts to see if subject was there. The subject was not there. I talked to the manager, and said if you see the person again to call the Police Department.

☒ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: ☒ Additional Investigations Required [] Subject has very Weak Alibi [] Could not Locate Subject [] _____

☐ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: [] Unfounded [] Subject has Alibi [] Cleared By Evidence [] _____

OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES: _____

REPORT COMPLETED: _____ FILE NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: _____

LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR: _____



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEETPRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOW☐ ☐ ☒CASE NUMBER: 96-5002

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: Richard Austin (M/F)	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 27 Shore Dr. Ogunquit.	
Address:					ME	
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 743-5334	
Vehicle :			Yr:		Other Phone: (W) 207-895-8977	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ?	
Employed:			Occup:		Didn't Know Subject	
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? [] Yes [] No How: _____						
DETAILS OF THE LEAD: I was abducted by a man once.						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: [] Good Lead [] Questionable Lead [] Suspicious Informant ☒ Insufficient Information [] _____

LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID # 04039 DATE / TIME 05/04/96 1515

LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Detective Michael Ronchi ID # 11297 DATE / TIME 05/04/96 1530

FINDINGS: Due to lack of information couldn't follow up on lead.

☐ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: [] Additional Investigations Required [] Subject has very Weak Alibi [] Could not Locate Subject [] _____

☒ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: ☒ Unfounded [] Subject has Alibi [] Cleared By Evidence [] _____

OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES: _____

REPORT COMPLETED: _____ FILE NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: _____ LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR: _____

** USE REVERSE SIDE OF FORM FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION **

FORM.005/TBS



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEET

PRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOW☐ ☒ ☐

CASE NUMBER: 96-5002

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: Kinberly Bundza M/F	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 9 Polly Ann Dr. Wells,	
Address:					ME	
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 778-7810	
Vehicle :			Yr:		Other Phone: (W) 603-664-3720	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ?	
Employed:			Occup:		Didn't Know Subject	
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? [] Yes [] No How: _____						
DETAILS OF THE LEAD: A person with a white truck just moved in next door to us.						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: [] Good Lead ☒ Questionable Lead [] Suspicious Informant [] Insufficient Information [] _____
 LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID # 04039 DATE / TIME 05/04/96 1602
 LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Officer Sean O'Reilly ID # 01847 DATE / TIME 05/04/96 1617

FINDINGS: Went to the house, the truck is a brand new white truck with Temp. plates.

☐ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: [] Additional Investigations Required [] Subject has very Weak Alibi [] Could not Locate Subject [] _____

☒ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: ☒ Unfounded [] Subject has Alibi [] Cleared By Evidence [] _____

OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES: _____

REPORT COMPLETED: _____ FILE NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: _____ LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR: _____



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEET

PRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOW

CASE NUMBER: 96-5002

☐ ☒ ☐

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: Mary Burgess M/F	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 346 Pleasant St. York,	
Address:					ME	
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 363-3309	
Vehicle :			Yr:		Other Phone: (W) 603-776-2913	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ?	
Employed:			Occup:		Didn't Know Subject	
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? [] Yes [] No			How:			
DETAILS OF THE LEAD: I have pumped gas for a man in a white truck with a camper in back. It was only once or twice.						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: ☒ Good Lead ☐ Questionable Lead ☐ Suspicious Informant ☐ Insufficient Information ☐ _____
 LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID #04039 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1530
 LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Detective Michael Magnant ID #31655 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1550

FINDINGS: Went to gas station and told gas attendant to call if the truck should come back.

☒ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: ☒ Additional Investigations Required ☐ Subject has very Weak Alibi ☐ Could not Locate Subject ☐ _____

☐ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: ☐ Unfounded ☐ Subject has Alibi ☐ Cleared By Evidence ☐ _____

OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES: _____

REPORT COMPLETED: _____ FILE NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: _____

LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR: _____



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEETPRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOW☐ ☐ ☒CASE NUMBER: 96-5002

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: Arthur Jameson <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 14 Water Rd. Wells, ME	
Address:						
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 868-7271	
Vehicle :				Yr:	Other Phone: (W) 603-431-5807	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ?	
Employed:			Occup:		Didn't Know Subject	
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No How: _____						
DETAILS OF THE LEAD: I was mowing the front lawn and saw a truck it was white go by. Not sure if camper was on back or not.						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: ☐ Good Lead ☒ Questionable Lead ☐ Suspicious Informant ☐ Insufficient Information ☐ _____
LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID # 04039 DATE / TIME 05/04/96 1721LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Detective Bradley Russ ID # 93674 DATE / TIME 05/04/96 1735

FINDINGS: Went to house and asked what kind of truck it was that he saw? It was a small truck. I said if you see the truck go by again to call the Police Department.

☐ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: ☐ Additional Investigations Required ☐ Subject has very Weak Alibi ☐ Could not Locate Subject ☐ _____

☒ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: ☒ Unfounded ☐ Subject has Alibi ☐ Cleared By Evidence ☐ _____

OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES: _____

REPORT COMPLETED: _____ FILE NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: _____ LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR: _____



INVESTIGATIVE LEAD SHEET

PRIORITY LEVEL
HIGH MED. LOW☐ ☐ ☒

CASE NUMBER: 96-5002

SUBJECT INFORMATION					INFORMANT INFORMATION	
Name:			Race:		Name: Jennifer Jellison M/F	
Location:			Sex:		Address: 19 Newton Plains	
Address:					Ogunquit, ME	
DOB	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	Home Phone: (207) 439-4988	
Vehicle :			Yr:		Other Phone: (W) 207-895-6159	
Describe:			Tag:		How Informant knows subject ?	
Employed:			Occup:		Didn't Know Subject	
Home PBX:			Other PBX:			
Associates:						
ID Confirmed? [] Yes [] No How: _____						
DETAILS OF THE LEAD: I sold that truck to the man you are looking for.						

☒ OPEN LEAD STATUS: [] Good Lead [X] Questionable Lead [] Suspicious Informant [] Insufficient Information [] _____
 LEAD RECEIVED BY: Paul Norris ID # 04039 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1750
 LEAD ASSIGNED TO: Detective Michael Ronchi ID # 11297 DATE / TIME: 05/04/96 1820

FINDINGS: After talking to the person there is no proof that she sold the truck.

☐ SUBJECT NOT CLEARED: [] Additional Investigations Required [] Subject has very Weak Alibi [] Could not Locate Subject [] _____
☒ CLOSED LEAD STATUS: [X] Unfounded [] Subject has Alibi [] Cleared By Evidence [] _____
 OTHER LEAD NUMBER REFERENCES: _____
 REPORT COMPLETED: _____ FILE NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATIVE SUPERVISOR: _____

LEAD-TIP SUPERVISOR: _____

** USE REVERSE SIDE OF FORM FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION **

FORM.005/TBS



CASE # 96-5002

LEAD - LOG IN SHEET

LOG SHEET NUMBER: 1

VICTIM NAME: Robert Jones

LEAD INVESTIGATOR: Bradley Russ ID# 93674

[illegible]

NOTE:

1. Log each lead onto this central registry. Each Lead must be accounted for.
2. Each is tracked by the "Lead Number" and assigned to an investigator for follow-up.
3. Each followed Lead shall result in the completion of a report narrative by the investigator



Date/Time: 1/02/97 12:41:53

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Program: CMS301

Case No.: 1-84-001434 PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT

Date of Occurrence.: 5/02/96 thru 5/03/96 Time of Occur.: 14:00 thru 23:30
Date of Report.....: 5/03/96 Time of Report: 18:00

Day of the Week....: Microfilm/Roll#:
Common Name.....:
Incident Location.: GOSLING RD
Incident Cty/ST/PR: PORTSMOUTH NH ZIP: 03801
County.....: ROCKINGHAM 01
Location Type.....: HIGHWAY/ROADWAY 13
Beat Assignment....: Map Ref...:
District.....: N/A
Zone/Div: : N/A
Department Classif: SEX OFFENSES/FORCIBLE X
Reporting Officer.: BRADLEY J RUSS
Case Status.....: CLEARED BY ARREST Date: 5/03/96
Alcohol Related...: UNKNOWN
Drugs Related.....: UNKNOWN

***** V E R I F I C A T I O N I N F O R M A T I O N *****

Data Entered By: Employee:
Supervisory Review: Employee:
AIS Manager Review: Employee:

***** C A S E M A N A G E M E N T I N F O R M A T I O N *****

Case Disposition.: CLEARED BY ARREST ARREST Date: 5/03/96
Case Forwarded To:

***** P E R S O N I N F O R M A T I O N *****

* SUSPECT / ARRESTEE * INFORMATION # 1
LAST FIRST MIDDLE
Name: PARKER GEORGE HENRY DOB.: 5/27/24
Addr: 35418 COY CREEK RD SSN.: 543189059
City: CRABTREE ST: OR ZIP: Phn#: (603)000-0000
POB.: ST: Country: United States
Empl: Bus#: (603)000-0000
Occp:
Race.....: WHITE Sex.: MALE
Ethnic Org.: NON-HISPANIC
OL #.....: 429678 OL ST: OR Country: United States
Min. Height: 602 FT./IN. Weight: 200 LBS. Misc#:
Max. Height: FT./IN. Weight: LBS.
Min. Age....: 59 Max:

* VICTIM * INFORMATION # 1
LAST FIRST MIDDLE
Name: JONES ROBERT A DOB.: 5/15/83
Addr: 34 HANCOCK ST SSN.: 003502165
City: YORK ST: ME ZIP: 02547 Phn#: (207)748-1435
St.: PORTLAND ST: ME Country: United States



Date/Time: 1/02/97 12:41:53

Crimes Management System Page: 2
Program: CMS301 INCIDENT REPORT

Case No.: 1-84-001434 PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT (Continued)

Empl: SCHOOL Bus#: (000)000-0000
Occp: STUDENT
Race.....: WHITE Sex.: MALE
Ethnic Org.: NON-HISPANIC
OL #.....: OL ST: Country:
Min. Height: 407 FT./IN. Weight: 110 LBS. Misc#:
Max. Height: 407 FT./IN. Weight: 110 LBS.
Min. Age....: 12 Max:

* * * * * N A R R A T I V E * * * * *

SUPPLEMENT REPORT Reported By: OREILLY, SEAN 5/09/96
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN 11/13/96

REPORT:

ARREST NUMBER: 40033
PERSON ARRESTED: George Henry Parker
DOB: 05/27/24

Yesterday, I was on routine patrol in the area of Bartlett Street. This was at approximately 2330 hours, and all the businesses were closed for the evening. Parked adjacent to Man Mountain Mike's Laundry mat, was an older model white Dodge pick-up truck, with a white camper on the truck, and walking around, I saw an older white male. I watched the man for a while and then decided to check him. I approached the man and asked him for some identification. He produced an operators license, camper and truck registration, all being from the state of OREGON. The man, as confirmed by his license identified him as one

GEORGE HENRY PARKER
Crabtree, OREGON

The truck and camper registration also showed Mr. Parker as the owner of both. I did an NCIC check, local wants and warrants check on Mr. Parker and his property. All came back NEGATIVE. I asked Mr. Parker what he was doing around this part of the woods, and he stated that he was looking for part-time work in the Portsmouth area. I then also asked him what his business was on Bartlett Street at this time of night. He stated that he was working on the electrical system of his truck. I told him OKAY and not to be seen snooping around the businesses. I then looked around the truck a little bit, and asked him if he had any family in the camper and he said NO, and that he was travelling alone. The camper showed no sign of life, and was locked from the outside with a pad-lock. I checked the cab of the pick-up and there was just junk, and no one was in it. I then left at that point and came back and checked that followed, I have seen Mr. Parker and his camper/pick up truck in the Portsmouth area at various location at various times of the day.



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Case No.: 1-84-001434 PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

On 05/03/96, I was working the northside cruiser, cruiser 362, 1600-2400 hours. While on routine patrol on Woodbury Avenue, I decided to check the parking lots of the Holiday Inn. I drive into the northeasterly side lot, and then around the rear of the Hotel in the southwesterly lot. When doing so, I saw an old white Dodge pick up truck bearing OREGON Registration plates parked in a space. This truck was backed in, and the front end of it was pointing out into the travel lane. As I drove by, I could observe the interior of the cab of that pick up truck. I recognized this truck, immediately, as the same one that I had checked on Bartlett Street as mentioned prior. I also recognized the man seated in the driver's seat, as the owner of that truck, one GEORGE H. PARKER. I then was also surprised to see an additional seat on the, an additional person, on the passanger side of that vehicle, It appeared to be a young child, and as I could only see the top of the child's head. I stopped quickly, making sure that my eyes were not deceaving me, and I saw the child peek over the desk and quickly put his head back down. I then immediately drove around to the other side of the hotel and parked my cruiser and ran on foot into the Hotel lobby. I ran to the other set of doors that go out onto the parking lot on the opposite side of the building. I decided that I would watch PARKER and the truck/camper first to see what was going on inside the truck/camper cab, between the child and Mr. Parker. As I got through the doors, I then saw the truck driving by pulling out of the lot and onto Woodbury Avenue. I was too late. I then ran through the Hotel and back to my cruiser. I drove to Woodbury Avenue and watched as the truck took a right turn onto Woodbury Avenue, travelling south, and then it made a right turn onto Cottage Street. I then radioed headquarters requesting an UNMARKED Detective Unit and informed headquarters of my situation, the bouts of this truck, Mr. Parker and this child. I also requested to know from any other unit, of anyone Officer had dealings with this vehicle, and attempted to ascertain if any one officer had seen a child with Mr. Parker while he was in the Portsmouth area. Several units replied over the radio that they had done an inquiry checks on the owner/operator of that vehicle and the vehicle itself. All replied NEGATIVE HITS but didn't remember seeing any family or children in that vehicle, or with Mr. Parker. My concern was for the well-being of the child in that truck. I realized that Mr. Parker may have a neighborhood child in that truck. I could not see if the child was still in the vehicle, and I knew that If Mr. Parker dropped the child at the Holiday Inn, he could be hurt or many other possibilities, the child may still be inside the cab of the truck, and if criminal activity was taking place, the child's safety was at steak. Although I had requested a Detective Unit, to possibly surviel this situation, I could not wait for this and began worrying more and more about the child's safety. I decided to wait until the truck made another turn, then I could possibly see if the child was still in the truck. I followed the truck down Cottage Street, and as the truck turned left onto the Route 1 By-pass, I passed it and looked into my rear-view mirror. I could see the child seated in the front seat passanger side of that



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truck. The child seemed to be OKAY. I then drove to Greenleaf Avenue, and turned onto the Portsmouth business center lot. There, I waited until the truck came up Route 1 and then kept straight travelling south onto the By-pass, passed by my location. I then saw the child again and again he seemed to be Okay. The truck was travelling at a very very slow pace the entire time. I got behind it on the by-pass again, and advised headquarters that I was concerning, and I could not let this truck leave the City. Due to my concern in reference to this child, I radioed headquarters that I was stopping the truck in the parking lot of the Lafayette Plaza. Upon stopping the truck, I watched as Mr. Parker exited the vehicle, and shortly thereafter the child exited the passenger seat. I walked up to both of them and asked Mr. Parker for his driver's license and registration. He produced these, and I asked him if the child, boy, was his son. Mr. Parker said, "YEAH, THAT'S MY BOY." I said "YOUR SON?" and Mr. Parker then said, "YES, MY SON." I ran all the necessary paperwork through the NCIC, and I turned to the boy and said "IS THIS YOUR DADDY?" and the boy replied, "YES". The boy looked nervous. I then turned and saw fellow officers, Officer Don Truax, and James Prendergast were now on the scene. Detective Michael Magnant was also now on the scene, and he approached myself and Mr. Parker and the boy, and he began speaking with Mr. Parker. I asked Mr. Parker if he had a birth certificate for his son. Mr. Parker started stammering and said, "WELL, I HAVE CUSTODY OF HIM." Mr. Parker then produced a paper signed by some woman in YORK, MAINE relative to the boy. I then turned to the boy and asked him what his name was, and he replied, "BOBBY", "BOBBY JONES." The document that Detective Magnant and myself were now reviewing, and it closely resembled a medical release form or a notice relative to a child. I became more suspicious the more I heard Parker talk. I then told Mr. Parker that I wanted to talk with the boy alone. Mr. Parker hesitated saying, "WELL, THE GREENLAND POLICE ALREADY SPOKE TO HE AND I BOTH." I asked the boy if he wanted to talk to me, and he looked at Parker with a worried look. I then escorted Bobby to my cruiser. Once inside the cruiser, I watched Bobby closely and he hesitated answering any of my questions and if he did answer the questions, the answers were short and he kept looking back at PARKER. Bobby then asked me if I was going to let him and Mr. Parker go. I told Bobby that I didn't know, and if all depended on what I heard from his mother. Detective Magnant was now on the radio to headquarters, dispatcher Michael Ronchi was on the phone to YORK, MAINE, checking the story we had with the boy's supposed mother. Ronchi stated that probably Jones was a hit in NCIC on an abduction. I continued to talk with Bobby asking him about his life with Mr. Parker, his living conditions, food, schooling, etc. I asked Bobby how long he had known Mr. Parker, I have never seen Mr. Parker before in my life except for yesterday when he came up to me in the Park. MR. Parker asked me if I would help him lift a heavy box into his truck? I said ok and went to his truck. He had me lift the box into the camper which was on his truck. As I backed into the camper with the box he closed and locked the door so I couldn't get out. I started to



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scream and yell but nobody heard me. I heard the truck start up and take off. I asked Bobby if he felt better know, because we moved away from Parker and his truck. Bobby slowly said, "YES", and I asked him if he was afraid of Mr. Parker. Bobby said, "YEAH, AND HE CAN TELL YOU ABOUT THE OTHER KIDS, HE HAS BOOKS FULL OF PICTURES OF KIDS HE HAS BEEN WITH. HE KEEPS THE PICTURES IN A CLOSET IN THE CAMPER." I then asked him if he liked Mr. Parker and he said YES. I then asked him about the sleeping arrangements, for he and the other kids. Bobby said, "WE SLEEP IN THE CAMPER." Bobby asked me then if Mr. Parker was going to be arrested. I told him that I didn't know, but did Mr. Parker ever do anything that scares him? Bobby said, "YES." I asked him why he called Mr. Parker DAD. Bobby said, "BECAUSE HE TOLD ME TO, I HAVE TO CALL HIM DAD, SO THAT PEOPLE WOULDN'T ASK QUESTIONS. HE ALWAYS TOLD ME TO CALL HIM DAD WHEN STRANGERS WERE AROUND." I then asked Bobby if Parker does things to him or with him that scares him, and did he have secrets, special secrets. Bobby slowly hesitated and said, "YEAH, SORT OF." I then asked him if he has scared or afraid or embarrassed to tell me about these secrets. Bobby squirmed again and said, "YEAH, SORT OF." I then told him that no one was going to hurt him. He asked me if I was going to take him back to Mr. Parker. I said, "DO YOU WANT ME TO TAKE YOU BACK," and he quickly said, "NO, NOT REALLY." I asked him if he ever asked Mr. Parker to take him home. Bobby said "YEAH, BUT HE SAID NO." I then asked Bobby if Parker ever hurt him. Bobby hesitated and said, "SOMETIMES. SOMETIMES IN THE CAMPER." I could see that Bobby was really getting upset, and I felt that he wanted to tell me something. I said, "BOBBY, DO YOU WANT ME TO BE YOUR FRIEND AND HELP YOU?" Bobby said, "YES, COULD I STAY IN SCHOOL? I WANT TO GO HOME, BUT I LIKE THIS SCHOOL." I said, "BOBBY YOU LOOK LIKE A NICE BOY, WHEN MR. PARKER DOES THESE THINGS THAT HURT YOU DO YOU THINK THESE THINGS ARE BAD?" And Bobby said, "YES, LIKE WHEN HE TELLS ME TO DO THINGS TO HIM." When Mr. Parker tell you to do these things Bobby, I said, and Bobby replied, "INSIDE THE CAMPER WHEN WE GO TO BED, OR WHEN WE WAKE UP." Bobby further stated, "THAT I TOLD HIM THAT I DIDN'T WANT TO DO THAT, AND HE TOLD ME NOT TO BE SO LOUD, SOMEONE MIGHT HEAR ME OUTSIDE THE CAMPER." I said, "BOBBY, DOES MR. PARKER SLEEP WITH YOU?" Bobby said, "YES, HE WON'T LET ME SLEEP BY MYSELF." I said, "BOBBY, DOES MR. PARKER EVER TOUCH YOU?" And Bobby said, "SOMETIMES, BUT HE HOLDS ON TO ME REALLY TIGHT." I then asked Bobby if Mr. Parker slept with his clothes on. Bobby said, "NO, HE TAKES THEM ALL OFF." I said, "DOES HE TELL YOU TO TAKE YOURS OFF?" And Bobby said, "JUST EVERYTHING, YOU KNOW--MY PANTS AND UNDERWEAR. I JUST KEEP MY T-SHIRT ON." So I said, "YOU ARE NAKED FROM THE WAIST DOWN? AND MR. PARKER IS COMPLETELY NAKED?" Bobby replied, "YEAH, LIKE THAT." I asked him "DOES MR. PARKER ASK YOU OR MAKE YOU DO THINGS TO HIM WHEN YOU ARE NAKED AND HE IS NAKED?" And Bobby said, "YES, YOU KNOW THINGS ABOUT BIRDS AND BEES AND STUFF" and his voice lowered. "DOES IT SCARE YOU BOBBY," I asked. Bobby replied, "ONLY WHEN HE MAKES ME DO THINGS". It was at this point that Bobby's eyes began to fill up with tears and he leaned towards me and put his arms around me and began to hug me. Bobby was crying so I hugged him and



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comforted him and told him that no one would ever hurt him again. Bobby said, "I WANT TO GO HOME." I comforted him and wiped his eyes and asked him to explain to me how Mr. Parker hurts him. He wiped his eyes a little bit more and he mumbled, "YOU KNOW, IN MY BOTTOM" and he pointed to the back side of his butt. I asked Bobby if he knew what a penis was and Bobby said, "YES" and pointed to his groin area. I then asked, Bobby, "DOES MR. PARKER EVER ASK YOU TO TOUCH HIS PENIS?"

(SIDE 1 OF THE TAPE IS NOW OVER---SIDE 2 (2) :)

Bobby said, "YEAH, SOMETIMES, SOMETIMES HE TIPS HIS DICK INTO MY BOTTOM AND RUBBS IT AGAINST MY LEGS OR BOTTOM." I said, "WHEN PARKER ASKED YOU TO TOUCH HIM, WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO DO?" And Bobby said, "WELL, SOMETIMES I HAVE TO HOLD IT" gesturing with his hands--he showed me. Holding his hand out, he moved it up and down and said, "LIKE THIS". Sometimes I have to do it for a long time, or long enough so he discharges. I said, "WHAT DO YOU MEAN, DISCHARGE?" Bobby said, "WELL, LIKE THIS WHITE STUFF COMES OUT OF IT AFTER I GO UP AND DOWN ON IT, IT COMES OUT OF HIS DICK." I said, "THEN WHAT HAPPENS", and Bobby said, "SOMETIMES HE GET INTO THE WHITE STUFF ON ME, SO IT GET PAPERTOWELS THAT MR. PARKER KEEPS IN THE CAMPER, AND I WIPE IT OFF ME AND EVERYTHING ELSE." I asked Bobby how many times he had to do this or touch Mr. Parker, and Bobby said, "OH, JUST ABOUT THREE OR FOUR TIMES." Said to Bobby, "DID MR. PARKER EVER STICK HIS PENIS INTO YOUR BOTTOM?" And Bobby said, "YEAH, ABOUT FOUR TIMES." I said, "DID HIS PENIS GO INTO YOUR BOTTOM, LIKE YOU KNOW INSIDE?" And Bobby said, "AT FIRST IT DID, AND MR. PARKER DISCHARGED BEFORE HE COULD GET IT IN, BUT HE USES TROJANS NOW." I said, "WHAT ARE TROJANS?" And Bobby said, "WELL, THAT IS WHAT PARKER CALLS THEM." I said, "WHY DON'T YOU TELL ME WHAT MR. PARKER DOES WITH THESE TROJANS." Bobby said, "WELL HE TAKES HIS TROJANS, OUT AND IT IS FLAT AND ALL ROLLED UP, IT IS LIKE A BALLOON. IT IS ALL ROLLED UP WITH GREASY STUFF ON IT. I touched it once" said Bobby. "PARKER TOLD ME THAT THIS WOULD KEEP THE WHITE STUFF FROM GOING INSIDE MY BOTTOM" he said. Bobby then said, "GEORGE WOULD THEN PUT THIS TROJAN ON HIS DICK BY PULLING DOWN OVER IT." I told Bobby to continue. "WELL I HAVE TO LAY DOWN ON MY BELLY AND GEORGE GETS BEHIND ME AND OVER THE TOP OF ME. HE DOES PUSH UPS LIKE, YOU KNOW. THEN HE STICKS HIS DICK INTO MY BOTTOM." I asked Bobby if this hurt him and Bobby said, "YEAH, BUT NOW GEORGE USES THE TROJANS, AND IT ONLY HURTS WHEN IT GOES IN." I asked Bobby, "DIDN'T YOU TELL GEORGE THAT YOU DON'T WANT TO DO THIS?" And Bobby said, "YEAH, BUT I HAVE TO DO IT. HE WON'T LET ME SLEEP ALONE UNTIL I DO DO IT." It was at this time that Detective Magnant was still talking with Parker and he was also talking with Officer Ronchi, who was in turn talking with Detective Russ via telephone.

I then broke into the radio conversation and told Det. Magnant to meet me at my location. Magnant arrived and I told him that I knew that where was SEXUAL ABUSE being done to Bobby and I wanted Mr.



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Parker placed under arrest, IMMEDIATELY. Magnant went back to where Parker was and where Officer Truax and Prendergast were waiting next to truck. Magnant was now directing his questions to Det. Russ via Ronchi. These conversations were relative to SEXUAL ABUSE and if there was and penetration. This concerned me with Bobby sitting there with Bobby starting to squirm in his seat again, looking at the radio, starring in disbelief. I broke into the conversation and decided to stop it and radioed Magnant again telling him to scoop Mr. Parker and I wanted him arrested NOW. Magnant in turn, asked me to drive to his location. I did not want to do this for now Bobby was now very nervous and fighting in his seat. I knew the radio communications were getting him upset. He then asked me, "CAN GEORGE HEAR THAT. THAT TALKING OVER THE RADIO?" And his face showed concern. I told Bobby not to worry and that George was sick, and "YOU WANT US TO HELP HIM DON'T YOU?" He smiled and said, "YEAH, WILL YOU HELP ME TO GO HOME." I said Yes and Mr. Parker will not hurt you again and I make sure that you go home. Bobby just turned away and said OKAY.

I then twice more told Magnant that I wanted Parker arrested IMMEDIATELY, and that I was taking Bobby with me. I then drove out of the parking lot and saw that Prendergast and Truax were now walking towards Parker. While transported Bobby a short time later, I overheard Prendergast say that he and Truax were transporting one under arrest.

Upon arriving at the station, I introduced Bobby to Captain Moore and I had him have a seat in the Captain's office. I then requested a wrecker be sent to Lafayette Plaza, to impound the PARKER VEHICLE. Officer Ronchi did this for me, and a short time later, Officer Truax and Prendergast walked into the station with Parker handcuffed. I then gave Officer Truax, Parker's registration and driver's license that I had kept during the original stop. I then returned to the Captain's office where Bobby was. I took him to the third floor, bought him a soda and asked him if his was hungry. Bobby took the soda and stated that he was not hungry, maybe a little later on. For the next several hours, inside the Youth Services Division Office, I completed two entire tapes, an interview with BOBBY JONES. As a result of that interview, I filed an AFFIDAVIT for an arrest warrant, complaints were initiated, and I obtained that warrant through Lois Van Bubar with the affidavit and informed Mr. Parker that he was under arrest and he was charged with several counts of SEXUAL ASSAULT including a number of felonies. Mr. Parker was laying on the floor, acting rather strangely. He had just been brought to talk to us in reference to bail, he could ask at any time. The tapes in reference to BOBBY JONES' interview were left with the Detective Division. Det. Magnant and Det. Russ then took custody of Bobby. They took Bobby to the Portsmouth Hospital where he was given a thorough physical exam.

END

JAMES TRUEMAN, PARTOLMAN



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UNIFORMED PATROL DIVISION

DICTAPHONE/ar

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: OREILLY, SEAN
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

5/03/96
11/15/96

ARREST NUMBER: 400333
PERSON ARRESTED: George H. Parker
DOB: 05/27/24

At approximately 2045 hours, this date while working the downtown beat (71), I heard radio traffic that Officer Trueman was stopping a Dodge Pick-up truck with a camper on the back in the old Lafayette Plaza parking lot off of Route 1. From the communications with the station, I gathered that he was questioning whether or not the driver, whom he was familiar with, should have been in the company of a juvenile boy. Apparently this subject (George Parker) had been seen several times in the recent past by various other officers of this PD, and on all of those occasions was alone.

Detective Magnant responded to the motor vehicle stop, and Officer Don Truax and I did also. After a conversation with the juvenile boy, Officer Trueman informed Officer Truax and myself that where was, infact, child abuse in this case. The juvenile was transported to PPD headquarters by Officer Truman and Mr. Parker was placed under arrest by Detective Magnant. As soon as Mr. Parker was informed that infact he was under arrest, he clinched his right fist and caulked back his arm in an attempt to strike Officer Magnant in the upper part of his body or in the head. As soon as he did this, I grabbed the subject around the arms and chest in an attempt to stop the assault. At this point, Detective Magnant and Officer Don Truax also grabbed the subject and he struggled with him and ultimately subdued him. Mr. Parker was handcuffed and brought to the PPD for booking on the charge of CHILD ABUSE. His camper was towed to the PPD station and is currently parked in the police station yard. The suspect was booked and a custodial search was made of all the belongings in his possession at the time of the arrest.

During the booking procedure, Mr. Parker was very uncooperative and he refused to give us any information for the booking sheet, and all the information that I managed to obtain was obtained from his driver's license and from his vehicle's registration. After he was booked, we asked him to remove his boots, which he would not do. We sat him down in the chair in the booking room, and removed his boots. We then asked him to walk into the cell where he was going to be placed in a holding cell. He refused to do this, and it was necessary to physically carry him from the booking desk into the cell, where he was placed in cell #3. At no time, during this booking procedure, did he become violent, however, he simply refused to answer questions or to cooperate with us in any manner.



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(Continued)

The keys to the Parker vehicle, at this time, are in with his personal belongings in the property drawer which is located in the booking office. These keys are labeled and the drawer is locked.

END

JAMES PRENDERGAST, PARTOLMAN
UNIFORMED PARTOL DIVISION
DICTAPHONE/ar

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: OREILLY, SEAN
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

5/03/96
11/15/96

ARREST NUMBER: 400333
PERSON ARRESTED: George H. Parker

On 05/03/96, I was working downtown unit 74 with Officer James Prendergast. My working hours were from 1600-2400 hours. At approximately 2045 hours, this date, while on patrol, I heard radio traffic from cruiser 362, Officer Trueman. The traffic requested surveillance by Detective Magnant on an Oregon registered camper truck. Officer Trueman requested the surveillance because he had seen the owner/operator of the camper truck on other occasions, and he was always alone. On this occasion the owner/operator of this camper was travelling with a young juvenile. Before Detective Magnant's arrival, Officer Trueman took the opportunity to stop this vehicle and attempt to ascertain identification of this juvenile. Officer Turman made this stop in WOOLWORTH'S parking lot and upon our arrival, Detective Magnant was already on the scene. As a result of the investigation conducted at the scene, Officer Truman was able to produce cause to take him into custody, the owner/operator of the camper for possible sexual abuse to the victim. The owner or the operator of the camper being identified as

GEORGE H. PARKER

Upon obtaining this information, Officer Trueman transported the juvenile into headquarters. Immediately afterwards, Detective Magnant asked the subject, PARKER, to accompany us back to headquarters. Mr. Parker refused, at which time, Detective Magnant told Mr. Parker that he was under arrest. At that time, subject PARKER attempted to throw a punch with his right fist at Detective Magnant. Officer Prendergast, who was standing next to Mr. Parker, immediately grabbed Mr. Parker--preventing him from hitting Detective Magnant. Parker then continued to resist arrest, by tensing up and holding his arms together and squirming about. The three (3) of us were unable to handcuff Mr. Parker in an upright position, therefore we brought Mr. Parker down onto the pavement chest first. Once in the prone position, Mr. Parker was able to be handcuffed. After being handcuffed, Mr. Parker was placed in the back of cruiser #11--the black unmarked Impala. Officer Prendergast and myself then



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transported subject, Parker, to headquarters. Detective Magnant had remained after our departure, to attempt to secure the camper/truck. Once we were enroute to headquarters, Officer Prendergast advised Mr. Parker of his Miranda Rights. After completion of the rights, Officer Prendergast then asked Mr. Parker if he understood those rights. Mr. Parker replied that he did not understand them and that he didn't understand anything that was going on. Officer Prendergast then advised Mr. Parker not to say anything then if he did not understand his rights. The remainder of the trip to headquarters--there was no further conversation except for Mr. Parker's remark, which was, "ARE YOU ALWAYS THIS SADISTIC UP HERE?"

Upon arrival at headquarters, Mr. Parker was led directly back to the back booking area to be processed. At this time, Officer Prendergast attempted to complete a Department booking sheet; however Mr. Parker remained silent and would not answer any questions. At that time, Officer Prendergast began removing items from Mr. Parker's person. I also reached over from where I was and took out of Mr. Parker's left front breast shirt pocket, a brown wallet containing several items of identification. I gave this information to Officer Prendergast, who then returned to begin the booking sheet. At this time, Officer Trueman came back to the booking area and gave us Mr. Parker's OREGON Operators License and the camper registration, also from the State of Oregon. These two (2) items, Officer Trueman had received from Mr. Parker at the initial stop. Officer Prendergast then completed a booking sheet to the best of his ability to what information was available to him. At this point, Mr. Parker was still remaining silent and was still refusing to answer and questions. At this time, Officer Prendergast then began a thorough search of Mr. Parker, removing all personal belongings from his clothing. The following is an inventory list of personal belongings found on the person of subject GEORGE H. PARKER. These personal belongings are now secured in file cabinet-A7, top drawer, back booking room. Included in this inventory is

1. One OREGON Operators' license, belonging to George H. Parker
2. One OREGON camper registration, which expires 05/31/98

These two items taken as identification by Officer James Trueman at the initial stop.

Other items are as follows:

01. Flashlight
02. One hat
03. Seven (7) bandaid brand bandaids
04. One (1) Casio pocket calculator



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05. One (1) tire pressure guage
06. One (1) Pocket knife
07. One (1) nail file
08. Three (3) sets of keys, one set labeled belonging to the truck and camper
09. One (1) pair of tweezers
10. One (1) Craftsman pocket protractor/level
11. Six (6) assorted drill bits
12. Three (3) assorted taps
13. One (1) metal tape measure
14. One (1) black marker
15. Two (2) flattened small rolls of black electricians tape
16. Four (4) assorted lose keys
17. One (1) small chainlength
18. Two (2) pencils
19. Two (2) pens
20. One (1) container of pencil lead refills
21. One (1) belt
22. One (1) tire stem remover
23. One (1) attached Allen wrench set
24. One (1) flat edged screw driver
25. One (1) Phillips head screw driver
26. Three (3) assorted box wrenches
27. One (1) crescent wrench
28. One (1) Optical device, NO FURTHER INFORMATION
29. One (1) White plastic vile, containing
 - a. One (1) orange capsule, with the marking LILLY 360
 - b. Cotton wadding



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30. A total of \$1000.22 in American money
31. A total of \$3.00 in Canadian money
32. One (1) brown tri-folding wallet found in left breast shirt pocket
33. One (1) black folding holder, containing
 - a. One (1) 1.5 inch by 2 inch (1.5x2") glass mirror
 - b. One (1) light brown pocket note book
 - c. One (1) black pocket note
 - d. One (1) dark brown folding pocket photo book
 - e. One (1) light brown folding pocket photo book
 - f. One (1) green memo book, brand name POCKET NOTEBOOK
34. One Scientific American magazine, found inside subject's shirt
Also included with subject's personal belongings
35. Five (5) individually marked white Department stationary envelopes, containing all miscellaneous paperwork found on subject's person

END OF INVENTORY LIST

END

DONALD TRUAX, PATROLMAN
UNIFORMED PATROL DIVISION

DICTAPHONE/ar

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: MAGNANT, MICHAEL J.
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

5/05/96
11/21/96

DEFENDANT: GEORGE HENRY PARKER
ARREST #: 400333

REPORT: On May 03, 1996, this writer was on the Spaulding Turnpike when at approx. 8:46 P.M., Officer Trueman in Cr. #362, radioed this writer and asked if I was free to assist him in a matter. Officer Trueman then called the other officers and related to them that he was behind an older model, pick-up truck, camper w/Oregon plates. Apparently, this vehicle was familiar to Officer Trueman, having seen it in the past, being operated by one older, male subject.

The other officers stated that they were familiar with the vehicle; and were familiar that it was usually operated by an older male subject.

Officer Trueman reported, at this time, that there was a young child in the vehicle. No other officers had seen this subject in the presence of a young child. Officer Trueman went on to state that apparently, this subject was transient and the vehicle had been spotted on several different occasions, in different areas if the



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City. Officer Trueman stated that he was stopping the vehicle in the parking lot of the Woolworth's Store on Lafayette Road.

This writer responded, and upon pulling up, observed Officer Trueman talking to an older white male; and a small boy. Officer Trueman took several pieces of identification from the older male; and he was identified as being:

GEORGE HENRY PARKER
12 North Miles NGBH
PO BOX 121
Crabtree, Oregon 97335
DOB: 05/27/24
(this information is from his Oregon driver's license)

An NCIC on the subject and the vehicle came back negative. Parker explained to Officer Trueman and this writer that he is an electrician; and that he travels the Country working; and on several occasions throughout the years, he would stop in this town Portsmouth to do work. The boy was identified to be one:

ROBERT A. JONES
AGE: 11 yrs.

The mothers name is JEANNETTE JONES
This writer had Officer Ronchi contact her at 207-436-1435. Officer Ronchi related that according to Jeannette Jones, Bobby was indeed missing. Did you find Bobby? Detective Ronchi said yes we found your son.

Officer Trueman received permission from Mr. Parker to interview the boy; and this writer spoke at length with Mr. Parker.

NOTE: This writer recalled reading a report re: an 11-year-old boy who was being left at approx. 5:30 in the morning at the holiday Inn to have breakfast for himself; and later, to go to the Wentworth School.

Upon speaking with Mr. Parker, I learned that the boy was, indeed, Robert Jones. Mr. Parker informed me that he had been laid off from the Schiller Plant; and apparently, got an electrician job someplace in Massachusetts. He was required to be there early, so he would drop Robert off at the Holiday Inn, give him money for breakfast, and then go to work.

This writer noticed that the front of the camper was cluttered with numerous items. At one point, Mr. Parker opened up the back of the camper and went inside to get other documents. This writer noticed, also that the inside of the camper was filthy; and also cluttered with numerous items, including garbage.



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When I asked Robert Jones what he used to go to the bathroom, he informed me that was embarassed and did not want to say. Upon further questioning, he informed me that George had a plastic bottle that he used to go to the bathroom. This writer also noticed that where was a broken, dirty port-a-toilet inside the camper. I noticed that the boy's fingernails were filthy; and he, himself, looked like he hadn't had a bath in quite awhile. When I asked what he did for food, Robert informed me that he usually ate at different restaurants.

This writer felt that these conditions were not proper for this young child; and at the Station, notified Detective Russ for further advisement of this situation.

NOTE: George Parker did produce other documents: one, supposedly a letter from the mother of Robert Jones stating what a good job Mr. Parker was; and also the letter made many references to the religious matters. Mr. Parler also produced a photo album with various pictures of children in it. He also produced a newspaper article from Washington, stating: "Tri-City area" which was a feature article on George Parker. The article compared George Parker to Santa Claus, and that he was giving money to children and recalls him renting rooms at a Holiday Inn and throwing Pool parties for different Children.

This writer observed that, not only was the boy's clothing filthy; but the same was true of George Parker.

Officer Russ advised us that he thought the Welfare had already instituted an investigation of George Parker and the boy; and thought perhaps the boy had already been taken away from Mr. Parker for his own wellbeing.

Det. Russ also advised that the only authority we had to remove this child from this situation was he was imminent danger of physical or mental harm.

Officer Trueman was informed of this face; and Tureman reported over the radio that he had information from the child that the child had been sexually abused by George Parker; and possibly other children may be involved, and that he wanted to take the child and Mr. Parker into custody. Det. Russ advised that we could take the child into custody at this point; however, we could not take Mr. Parker into custody unless we were sure this was a felony at this point.

This writer approached Officer Trueman's car; and at this time, Officer Trueman asked Robert Jones that during any of the instances, he had apparently told him that there was penetration. Robert appeared to be very embarassed and held up one finger at this point. Officer Trueman asked him where; and Robert Jones then took his left hand and placed it over his buttock.

Officer Trueman advised me that Robert Jones had told him specific



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instances where he had been sexually abused by George Parker. Officer Tureman also told me that Robert had told him of apparently, seven other children that may be involved in this type of situation. At this time, we decided that this Robert Jones would be taken into protective custody. It was also decided that this writer would speak with George Parker in an attempt to ask him to come down to the Station voluntarily in order to assist in an investigation. If Mr. Parker did not choose to do so, he would be arrested due to the fact that he was transient; and had no ties to the area, and may be a threat to any other children.

This writer returned to Mr. Parker's vehicle. Present also was Officer Don Truax and Officer James Prendergast. This writer approached Mr. Parker and he demanded that the boy be returned to him. This writer informed Mr. Parker that the boy was taken in for protective custody. He asked why and this writer told him why; and at this point, he stated that he was going to get an attorney. He began to walk away and this writer reached out in an attempt to grab his right arm and told him that he was under arrest. Mr. Parker turned and stated to me "you can go to the devil" and raised his right fist and swung his right fist in an attempt to strike this writer in the head. He was immediately grabbed by Officer Don Truax and Officer J. Prendergast. This writer grabbed hold of one of his arms and verbally told Mr. Parker to cease resisting. Mr. Parker attempted to pull his arms free. He refused to cooperate and had to be placed face down on the pavement. This writer was able to cuff his right hand; and Mr. Parker relented and placed his left hand behind his back and at this point, it was handcuffed. Prendergast's cruiser and then placed in the back seat. Parker was then transported to the Police Station by Officer Prendergast and Officer Truax, with this writer staying at the scene and secured his vehicle.

This writer turned the keys over to Officer John Plaisted, who waited for a wrecker which was called to impound the vehicle. The vehicle was later secured in the Police Station yard.

Mr. Parker was later booked. He had numerous items and documents on his person which were documented by Officer Truax. He was then placed in Cell #3.

NOTE: While in the booking area, Mr. Parker refused to raise his feet that his shoes could be removed. Sgt. Seavey removed his shoes and at this time, Mr. Parker refused to get to his feet and walk to the cellblock area. He had to be physically carried by this writer, Sgt. Seavey, Officer Prendergast and Officer Truax. He was seated in Cell #3; and his handcuffs were removed.

Det. Russ attempted to talk to George Parker in the cellblock.
--SEE DETECTIVE BRADLEY J. RUSS'S REPORT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION--

NOTE: The numerous documents pertaining to children in Mr. Parker's



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possession, were confiscated as evidence.

Det. Russ had done a brief interview with the child, along with Officer Trueman earlier. They informed me that there was several instances of intercourse and masturbation involving Robert Jones and George Parker.

While Det. Russ was attempting to speak with George Parker, this writer went upstairs to the Juvenile Office where James Trueman had already commenced interviewing Robert Jones. This writer sat in for the last half of the interview. During this part, George Parker began having Robert Jones masturbate him. Apparently, the first couple of times, George Parker did not ejaculate. He would have the boy masturbate him until he climaxed. Robert referred to this as "George's discharge."

Apparently, it was later that George began having intercourse with him. Parker was using a safe. Robert referred to this as a "balloon". He also stated that it did not seem to hurt as much when George used a safe. Apparently, the last couple of instances, Robert began to try to verbally fight George off. He would tell him "no" in a loud voice; and Parker would fear that others in the area might hear him, and he would then cease. Apparently, there was one instance where the boy take a bath with Mr. Parker -- Robert actually got out and attempted to leave the tub; and was then repeatedly pulled back by George Parker. Parker would always have the boy sleep in the same bed as him. Robert told us that when these occurrences first started happening, that Parker told him that he was doing this to him because the boy was fondling him during the night. Robert stated that he never remembered doing anything while sleeping, to George Parker.

It was apparent during the interview, that Robert Jones was very tired and that he was fadding fast. At this time, the interview was discontinued.

Robert should be interviewed in-depth at a later date.

This writer drew up a complaint, charging George Parker with Resisting Arrest. Det. Russ took care of the juvenile documents; and Officer Trueman drew up an affidavit and complaints charging George Parker with Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault, Felonious Sexual Assault & Sexual Assault.

Det. Russ and this writer brought Robert Jones to the Portsmouth Hospital Emergency Room where he was checked by Dr. Hardigan. Dr. Hardigan physically examined Jones; and admitted him into the Hospital overnight.

He stated to this writer and Det. Russ that he did not observe any fissures or tears in Robert Jones's anal area. However, he stated that this would not be uncommon if there hadn't been any activity in awhile.



Date/Time: 1/02/97 12:41:53

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Cash bail was set by Bail Commissioner Osborne at \$10,000.00 CASH.

END

MICHAEL J. MAGNANT, DETECTIVE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

DICTAPHONE/sgg

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: RONCHI, MICHAEL J.
Entered By.: BRYANT, CAROL L.

5/04/96
11/22/96

On 05/03/96 this writer was working the 1600-2400 desk when at 2046 hrs Ofc Trueman operating cruiser 362 made a traffic stop on Laffayette Rd in front of Woolworths Dept. store.

The vehicle that Ofc Trueman had stopped was Oregon registration (camper) K778830, with another plate Oregon reg FEE833, this vehicle was described to me as a truck with a camper on the bed of the truck.

Shortly after Ofc. Trueman had effected the traffic stop he requested the presence of the night detective Michael Magnant. Once the request was put out for the detective Ofc. Trueman requested a ncic on the following subject GEORGE HENRY PARKER with a dob of 05/27/24, I called SP Concord over the radio and requested the ncic which had come back as negative also a ncic was requested by this officer on the two registrations of the vehicle that had been stopped and both of these regs were also negative ncic.

Once Detective Magnant had arrived on scene I was requested to call the following telephone number in York, Maine this number was 207-436-1435 this number was to be for a Jennette Jones, I spoke to her she stated that she had filed a missing child report on Robert Jones. Ms. Jones was able to give me a description of Robert and she also gave me his date of birth. At this time the officers at the scene of the stop were satisfied that I had indeed talked to the mother of the child and my conversation was terminated with Ms. Jones.

Detective Magnant at this time called me on the telephone and in turn I contacted Det. Russ at his home and was relaying information back and forth. During this conversation Ofc. Trueman stated over the radio that he indeed had a crime and at that time young Robert was placed into protective custody and GEORGE PARKER was brought in due to the fact that he might leave the area. Det. Russ was brought into the station and the vehicle that Parker was operating was towed and impounded at the police station.

During the course of the booking Mr. Parker he had to be carried into the cellblock and once in the cell he laid down on the floor and would not stand up.

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: RUSS, BRADLEY J.
Entered By.: BRYANT, CAROL L.

5/09/96
11/22/96

On 05/03/96 at approximately 2145 hours this writer received a phone



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call at home from the desk officer, Officer Michael Ronchi, informing me that Officer Jim Trueman and Detective Mike Magnant were investigating a situation out by Bonanza Steak House on Lafayette Road involving an Oregon registered truck with a camper on the back which had an adult male and an eleven year old male living in it. See officer Trueman's and Detective Magnant's supplements for their actions at the scene. However I was asked over the phone for advice regarding the juvenile and at that time I was informed that in talking to the juvenile, Officer Trueman determined that he had been the victim of aggravated felonious sexual assaults and that this act was committed upon him by the adult.

Based on that information I advised that the juvenile be taken into protective custody, brought into the Police Station, that the truck be seized as evidence and towed into the police Station and based on the fact the adult had no fixed address and was living in the back of the truck and produced an Oregon license and the truck had Oregon license plates on it, I advised that the adult male be immediately arrested on felony charge of aggravated felonious sexual assault based on the fact that he was a transient person, that it was a felony and that these exigent circumstances dictated that we take immediate action and arrest the individual. I also informed the station that I would be coming in to assist in the investigation.

Upon my arrival I learned that the adult male was one

GEORGE HENRY PARKER
WITH NO FIXED ADDRESS
DOB: 05/27/24

and the juvenile involved is

ROBERT A. JONES
34 Hancock St.
York, Me.
DOB: 05/15/83

Initially I spoke with Officer Trueman and he introduced me to Robert Jones. I spent several minutes establishing a rapport with him but was informed that I should try and interview the defendant. I went down the cell block area and observed Parker sitting on the floor of the cell with his hands behind his back leaning forward with his face down. I introduced myself, informed him of the charges and advised him of his rights verbally. I asked him if he would like to leave the cell and go into the interview room where it would be much more comfortable and talk about this situation. He told me that he placed all his trust in the Lord and saw no need in talking to me. At that point I asked him if he was fully aware of what had taken place and he said no. I asked him if he wanted to talk about it and he said yes. I told him that Robert Jones had said to the patrolman at the scene that he was being sexually molested by George. George stated that



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that was ridiculous and he has taken care of alot of kids. I asked him where and he told me all across the country. He went on to tell me that these were under-privileged kids who at one time or another had been in the custody of Welfare and that he was much better for them than Welfare ever could be. I asked him why that he had such a low opinion of Welfare. He didn't get specific but he told me he didn't like the way the kids he knew were handled so he took it upon himself to end their misery. I asked him what he ment by that and he told me that he was responsible for them finding salvation with the Lord and when I asked him what he ment by that he said, "I buried them." When he said this last statement, it was the only time he ever looked up from the floor at me and he smiled. He then went onto tell me that it had been prophesied that he would die in jail and that this is how he would find his salvation. I asked him if he felt he deserved to be punished for anything he had done to these children he had known and he told me that that was not my concern but was up to the Lord. I tried to stay on the issue of what happened to the kids he had known throughout the country, however he was very good at only talking about unrelated issues and at many points during the conversation would simply break out into prayer. During this entire time, I was sitting on the floor of the cell area talking to him through the bars and at least three times, I asked him if he wanted to go into an interview room where we would be more comfortable. The last time I asked him this he told me he couldn't move because some evil force was holding him to the floor. I told him that I thought I could break that force and help him into an interview room, however he told me only the Lord could do that.

After approximately a half hour, I decided to ask Sgt. Dan Stuart to assist me in this interview since it seemed to center around religion and Sgt. Stuart is very knowledgeable in this area. Sgt. Stuart agreed to this and attempted to make reference to the Bible that related to some of the prayers Parker was saying, however, Parker at this point refused to talk any further. He did not make a request that I leave or not ask him any mire questions, he simply refused to respond to anything we try.

I left the cell area. I decided to concentrate on the victim. It should be noted that later I learned that Parker said he was he was paralyzed and an ambulance was called. he was taken to the hospital and it was determined that he had no medical problems. While I had been interviewing Parker, Officer Trueman and Detective Magnant had been interviewing the victim. This was not completed until approximately 0100 hours. I then waited to make sure that George Parker was out of the emergency room of the Portsmouth Hospital and then at approximately 0200 hours I brought Jones up to the hospital along with Detective Magnant.

While this was being done, Officer Trueman drew up an affidavit and complaints on Parker. Dr. Hartigan, at the hospital, examined Jones and stated that there were no apparent injuries to Jones' anal region, however this was not uncommon if there had not been anal intercourse



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for a while.

Throughout that evening I made numerous attempts to contact Welfare and was unsuccessful. I contacted Judge Flynn at approximately 2400 hours and informed him of the situation. He gave me permission to hold the child and to have him before the court at 0745 hours on 05/04/96 with a petition for abuse/neglect. I asked the hospital to admit Jones for the night because I did not want him to have to stay at the Police Station and they agreed to do so. At approximately 0400 hours I returned to the Police Station, typed up a petition for abuse and went home at approximately 0430 hours.

I went over to court on 05/04/96 at 0745 hours with the petition and was joined by Youth Aide Lynn Relinski. At that time the Clerk of Court appointed Attorney William Hurley as guardian ad litem and set the case up for a preliminary hearing on 05/21/96.

On 05/04/96 Parker was arraigned and was very uncooperative in responding to the Judge's questions about his rights. Therefore the Judge appointed him an attorney even though Parker did not request one and set the case up for a second arraignment on 05/07/96. He also ordered that Parker be held on \$18,000.00 cash bail.

Later that day on 05/04/96 I picked up Jones at the Chase Home which is where he had been placed by the Court at the hearing earlier that day. I asked him to show me specifically where the crime was committed on him in Portsmouth, NH and he directed me to Gosling Road and showed me a parking area behind the Schiller Pumping Station which is in Portsmouth and told me that this is where the crime occurred while in the back of the camper owned by George Parker, he was the victim of aggravated felonious sexual assault. He stated that Parker committed anal intercourse upon him sometime during the twenty-four hours that I was abducted. It had happened many times in the twenty-four hours. What happened more frequently was that he would have to masturbate Parker.

On 05/04/96 at approximately 0100 hours I spoke with Jeannette Opal Jones
maiden name Danielson
34 Hancock St.
York, Me.
Phone 207-436-1435
DOB: 10/03/50
POB: Bandon, Oregon

Who is Robert Jones' mother. I was very disturbed by Mrs. Jones' attitude regarding her son. She told me that I was the second person who called her that night and she couldn't understand "what all the fuss was about." I informed her that George Parker was under arrest for aggravated felonious sexual assault on her son. At this point she became somewhat concerned and asked me if George would be bringing her



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son back to her because of this. I told her George was in jail and would be going to trial for aggravated felonious sexual assault and that I had taken her son into protective custody which would later be transferred to Welfare. I told her that her son would probably be placed in a group home out here and his permanent custody would be addressed at the adjudicatory hearing. I told her that if she wanted to be present at his hearing, she should start making arrangements to do so. She said she didn't think that was possible and requested that I call her with the results of the hearing because she could not afford to call me. I told her I would do that but that it might result in the termination of her parental rights and further that I felt that that might be in order because of her lack of concern over her son. I also asked her why she let her son go to the Park since he was not going to be supervised at the park.

I seriously question the mother's ability to be a fit parent based upon the fact that she allowed her son to go to the park for an unlimited period of time. And based this totally upon her consultations with the Lord. It should also be noted that the camper that Robert was abducted in was unfit for the lowest form of life.

On 05/04/96 this writer drafted a search warrant to search the camper for all the bedding material and some paper towels so that they could be examined for the presence of semen. The search warrant was signed by Judge Taylor and executed by this writer on 05/05/96 at 11:30 AM. See search warrant inventory for list of items seized. In addition a complete inventory was done of the vehicle, and the cab of the truck was inventoried by Detective Bussiere. This writer inventoried the camper. It appears that Parker has saved every piece of correspondence and literature he has ever obtained over the last 20 years. Therefore this writer took many of these items so that a detailed inventory could be completed. Youth Aide Lynn Relinski is compiling that inventory at present.

Also during the early morning hours of 05/04/96 this writer received a call from Robert's natural father

FLOYD MORVIN Jones
34 Hancock St.
York, ME
207-436-1435 home phone
Employee work phone 603-457-1515
Employed at Diamond International, plywood operations
as maintenance supervisor

He was very interested in what was happening with his son and told me that as a result of this situation, he would be very interested in obtaining custody of his son. I informed him of the hearing date and he told me he would attempt to convince his ex-wife to give him custody and he would make arrangements for Robert to be transported back to Maine. It should be noted that I told both Mr. and Mrs.



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Jones that we would not allow Robert to return to Maine with them until a complete home study had been done by the Welfare Department in Maine.

On the afternoon of 05/04/96 this writer went to the Royalton School and obtained Robert's school records. At that time the principal, Mrs. Joan Woods and two of Robert's teachers, Tom Bolko and Pat Garland as well as the school nurse, Claudia Hackett and the guidance counselor Fran Milner informed me that they were very concerned about Robert while he was attending school because he always came in very dirty and it appeared as though he hadn't taken a bath or washed his clothes for several weeks at a time. Mrs. Woods was also concerned enough to contact Welfare on 04/16/96 and make a referral regarding Robert's living conditions. This writer went over to Welfare after leaving the Wentworth school and spoke with the Director Geraldine O'Connor and the intake worker, Mike Berounsky and they showed me an informational report done about Mrs. Woods' call. They did not investigate the case because it did not meet the criteria for an investigation without further information which they felt Mrs. Woods would report to them if the situation worsened.

On 05/04/96 this writer contacted Sgt. Hooker of the York, Maine Police Dept and requested that he forward any reports regarding Parker and his criminal activity to me. He stated that there were only two misdemeanor arrests on Parker that did not involve children. Hooker remembers the family and stated that they had a problem with Parker's four children the whole time they lived in York primarily because Parker was never at home and was constantly traveling throughout the country and only returned for a couple of weeks every year. Hooker stated the family has since moved away and the police have had no contact with them.

Hooker will be forwarding to me reports on all contacts with their Youth Services and the Parker family. He will also interview Robert Jones' mother and forward any information in her to me. He will also forward any information he can obtain from the Welfare office in Maine.

On 05/07/96 this writer spoke with

Diana Hebert
463 Wallis Rd.
Rye, N.H.
436-4307
Employed at Hebert's Restaurant, Ocean Rd. Greenland,
NH work phone 436-4332

She stated that she had contact with Parker and Jones when they came in to eat at the restaurant and that she was concerned about Jones living with Parker in the camper. She stated that Parker made several strange comments to her, one of which was that he liked



Date/Time: 1/02/97 12:41:53

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young boys up until the age of 10 or 11 and after that they wouldn't do anything you told them to like young boys would and it was time to get rid of him. She will be coming into this office to make a statement.

Investigation to follow.

END OF REPORT
BRADLEY J. RUSS, DETECTIVE
YOUTH SERVICES SECTION

DICTAPHONE/mg

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: OREILLY, SEAN
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

5/04/96
11/25/96

REPORT: On Friday, May 04, 1996, Director William Mortimer called at the F.B.I. Identification Section, Washington, D.C. for an indentification on George Henry Parker, DOB: 04/27/24, POB: Oregon, SS# 543-18-9059.

At approx. 1:30 P.M. (05/04/96), the writer received a telephone call from

KATHY WADE, F.B.I. Identification Section (1-202-324-2222)

Kathy told the writer, researching their files, she found two entries for George Henry Parker (same information as above)

#1 ENTRY: 11/18/54
PD, Seattle, Washington
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: \$25.00 fine

#2 ENTRY: 04/13/58
Sheriff's Office, Coquillo, Oregon
Charge: Breaking Down a Fence Belonging to Another
Disposition: none

Kathy indicated that there are no other entries re: Parker.

END
GEORGE KROOK, DET. CAPTAIN
BRUEAU OF INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

DICTAPHONE/sgg

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: OREILLY, SEAN
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

5/07/96
11/25/96

On 05/05/96, this writer spoke with JAN ANDERSON who is a resident of



Case No.: 1-84-001434 PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT (Continued)

Cate Street who is also a teacher at the grade school at mariner's village. She stated that she had been in touch with and is teaching the juvenile victim in the above AGGRAVATED FOLONIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT and that the boy had mentioned to her that there is a book that the defendant, PARKER, kept which had several boys names and besides the names a monitary figure. It is unknown exactly what this book is and what the money figures are for.

Also, JAN ANDERSON told this writer that JOAN, the pricipal of this school had a letter at school from PARKER inviting some of the kids to go to Portland with him and mentioned in the letter that there should be girls also present so that you could not be accused of anything, sexual connatation, in his trip to Portland, MAINE.

THIS SHOULD BE CHECKED OUT.

END

JERRY A. HINTON, CAPTAIN
UNIFORMED PATROL DIVISION

DICTAPHONE/ar

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: OREILLY, SEAN
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

5/09/96
11/25/96

NOTE: At the request of Det. Bradley Russ, the following is an inventory of items within the cab area of the: DODGE 200 CAMPER w/OREGON REG.#: FEE833:

On the dash: numerous electric wires, switches, fuses and probes, as well as an odometer that shows 33,577.5 miles; screws, nuts bolts, allegator clips, black wire,three-wire headlight connection, three (3) pair of glasses, one prescription-type and the other two: sunglasses.
A chrysler Engine Tune-up Kit and five (5) spoons.

In the glove compartment: several S&H Green Stamps, Iodine (1oz), screws, bolts, a roll of black tape, a Holiday Inn Guide, several patches for innertubes, a pink slip which appears to have intramural activities (gives a class weight of 70 Division Junior and has Kevin Smith, Doug Fenner, Tom Wadley, Travis Myers and at the end shows smith, 2nd: Myers.)

On the second pages shows a weight: 75 Midget, Kevin Ellison, Kevin Weinand, Lance Cline, Tony Williams, Gordon Wempen, Mitch Benson; and then the word "BYE." A Junior Division 80 lbs.: John Raymond, Dean Rose, Tom White and Kenny Engle. 85 lbs. Junior Division: Mike Fabrizius, Bart Barham, Mark Yorns, Rod Smith. The mext class: Mike Daly, by Troy Cradeur, Joe Biscegia, Bob Olson by Greg Shaub.
(90 lbs. Junior Div.)

95 lbs. Junior Div.: Matthew Horton by Greg Chavez, Robert



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(Continued)

Franklin, Joe Michael by Randy Cragoe.
100 lbs. Junior Div.: Tim Harless, Raymond Martin, Robert Mayo, Melvin Sabrsula, Eric Hackney, John Harris, Jim Gilpin.
105 lbs. Junior Div.: Billy Fabrizius, Mark Holter, Danny Watson and Russell Tofflemire.
126 lbs. Junior Div.: Brad Franklin.

A notebook that has the name: Miguel Anjel Peralta.
A vehicle generator, a 20 lbs. LPG tank.

On the floor: some yellow wire, misc. auto parts, a chain, starting fluid, tire wrench, putty knife.
One tape, Columbia House, owner: Joe Torres.

In the back seat, in cab of truck: three other pieces of mail belonging to Torres. A part of an innertube, two tires, several cans of antifreeze, a lounge chair pad, and two jumper cables, a hydraulic jack, another pair of jumper cables.

Under the driver's seat: one set of jumper cables and other misc. auto tools.

Up overhead of the driver's seat: a World Championship Timber Carnival Badge, 1980, July 23, 24, 25th.
Two 1978 World Championship Timber Carnival, July 01, 02, 03 & 04th.
Ten other misc. badges (attached to the visor in the driver's side)

Up over the driver's seat: a threaded pipe measuring 2.5'.
A bank statement for Seattle First Nat'l Bank, acct. of George Parker or Pete Torres.
Crabtree Oregon, Acct. # 5369036633.
A certificate of birth, Oregon, birth #: 136 62 15227: June 28, 1962 for Jonathan Matthew Parker, showing George Parker as father and Claire Patricia Simmons as mother.
A certificate of birth, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Oregon, State Div. of Health for Robert Alan Parker showing George Henry, Parker, father, Claire Patricia Simmons mother, DOB: 02/06/61.

END
ALFRED A. BUSSIERE, DETECTIVE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

DICTAPHONE/sgg

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: RUSS, BRADLEY J.
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

5/21/96
11/25/96

On 05/11/96 at approx. 8:00 AM the preliminary hearing was conducted



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regarding this case. The victim was present with his attorney and guardian ad litem, William Hurley. Also present was Don Markley from Division of Welfare, and this writer, & mother. Judge Flynn called us to the bench at which time I informed him that the defendant in this case on the advice of his counsel chose not to appear. Therefore the petition alleging sexual abuse by Parker was uncontested and the Judge requested that I make an offer of proof. It was therefore not necessary to call to the stand my witnesses who were Officer Tureman and Joan Woods, the principal of Royalton School. I described the facts of the case and Judge Flynn ruled that the evidence substantiated the petition and found that there was sufficient cause to maintain the child's custody with Welfare and to continue to place him at the Chase Home. He ordered a home study to be done by the Welfare Department in York, Maine and he designated Portsmouth as the legally liable unit.

While talking to the Judge at the bench I questioned him about the fact that Parker was named in the petition alleging sexual abuse and I informed him that I did not feel the mother was competent as a parent to regain custody of Robert. I asked him if I should therefore enter a second petition charging neglect on her and he told me that that would not be required since she was served with my initial petition and was before the court and these concerns of mine would be addressed at the present and any future hearings. The Judge informed Mrs. Jones that because he had some concerns he was going to have Welfare retain custody of her child until the completion of the adjudicatory hearing and upon examination of all the evidence at that hearing he would make a final ruling at the dispositional hearing which would be in approximately sixty days. She informed the court that she could not return for any subsequent hearings due to financial limitations and the Judge advised her that she could probably qualify for a court appointed attorney to represent her interests at these subsequent hearings.

At the end of this hearing Attorney Hurley, Don Markley from Welfare and this writer were all anxious to interview Mrs. Jones to further determine her suitability as Robert's parent. We asked if she would be willing to consent to the interview and she agreed and it was decided to conduct it at the Welfare office. I transported Mrs. Jones and Don Markley to that location and we were joined in an interview room by Attorney Bill Hurley. At approx. 9:00 AM the interview began with this writer informing Mrs. Jones that I represented the interest of the State and therefore the interest of her child and I informed her that the information obtained in the interview could be used against her in an effort to remove her child from her custody at future hearings. I made it very clear to her that she was entitled to an attorney, that I would be willing to assist her in every possibly way to retain counsel, including court appointed counsel prior to this interview but she was very satisfied that she had nothing to hide and was very willing to go through with the interview. This writer conducted the interview for the most part



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with Attorney Hurley and Don Markley occasionally asking questions.
She identified herself as

JEANNETTE OPAL JONES (maiden name Danielson)
34 Hancock St.
York, Maine home phone 207-436-1435
Employed at Spinning Wheel Ceramic

work phone 503-247-6438

DOB: 09/09/50 POB: Bandon, Oregon SSN: 541-32-5207

She stated she had two children

Floyd Marcus Jones
DOB: 03/25/69
P.O. Box 196 Gold Beach, Oregon
503-247-2459
married and employed at Roguewoods Lumber Mill in Euchre
Creek, Oregon

Her second child is the victim in this case, Robert A. Jones. She
stated that she was married twice however both kids are by the same
man who is

Floyd Marvin Jones
1339 Northwest eighth Street
Redmond, Oregon 503-548-5480

They have been divorced for ten years and he has remarried

I asked Mrs. Jones when she first met George Parker and she stated it
was approximately six years ago when Robert returned from Sunday
school with. She stated that he was a religious individual with a
reputation for helping out children. She worked nights and slept all
day. When Robert finished kindergarden, She stated that
during the entire summer Robert would go ride his bike in the park
almost every day.

The camper was filled with clothes and obviously hadn't been used in
months. I told her the conditions were very unhealthy, filthy,
disorderly and futhermore that there was only one large bed and that
that meant that George and Robert had to sleep together.

She said now she would keep Robert at home.

I asked Mrs. Jones what religious denomination she was and she told
me she didn't believe in that and she worshipped the Lord in her own
way. I asked her of Robert also adhere to her beliefs regarding
religion and she said yes. I found that Mrs. Jones had very little
common sense and lacked an understanding of practical matters
revolving around being a parent and her own individual well being and
relied 90 percent of the time upon her faith which has obviously not



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been in her child's best interest for the last four years. I would strongly advocate that Robert be placed in a group home setting in Maine until such time as his mother could receive the obvious psychological and emotional therapy that she needs along with counseling or parenthood classes until she could exhibit to the courts in Maine that she could be a fit parent.

Another important point learned in the interview was that her ex-husband had called her after I had spoken to him on the phone and explained my reservations about Robert going back to his mother and told her that she would not get Robert back and should therefore give him temporary custody and that once he got Robert back to Oregon that the New Hampshire authorities would -never know if he simply gave her Robert back after he got in out of Portsmouth. I therefore strongly recommend that Robert's father also not get custody of his child as he does not have the child's best interests at heart. It should also be noted that according to Robert, his father has made no attempt to be with him in the last ten years and has no interest in him at all. It is my expectation that any Welfare investigations conducted in Maine will result in the same findings that we have in Portsmouth, NH, Based upon my contact with the mother, father and the victim in this case.

END OF REPORT
BRADLEY J. RUSS, DETECTIVE
YOUTH SERVICES SUPERVISOR

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: RUSS, BRADLEY J.
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

6/19/96
11/26/96

On 06/12/96 a judicatory hearing was held in this case - no one was present for the defense all parties were notified including both parents and the defendant George Parker - none of them chose to appear-therefore the judge stated that no presentation of the further evidence was required in this case as he had taken judicial notice to all the evidence heard in the preliminary hearing and he found that the evidence did substantiate the petition, that he was going to continued custody with the NH Div. of Welfare and the child would remain at the Chase home.

He also continued the case for two weeks - an assigned Atty William Hurley to investigate possibility of having Maine welfare bring forth a neglect petition on the part of the mother in order to maintain custody of the child out in Maine and in that way be able to make frequent visits to the child's residence - to make sure to mother is again not neglecting the child and if she was they would be able to immediately remove that child from the home.

It should be noted that a home study was done by Maine and they recommend that Robert be returned to his mother with the stipulation that she undergo parental training and be monitored by welfare. It



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appears as though that is going to take place in the near future and we still have to transport Robert Jones back to NH once the criminal case begins up in Superior Court pending that action this case is closed.

END
RUSS, BRADLEY
SUPERVISOR
YOUTH SERVICES SECTION

DICTAPHONE/pso

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: RUSS, BRADLEY J.
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

8/02/96
11/26/96

On June 27, 1996 this office received a letter from the County Attorney's office Steven Shultess, requesting we look through all of the material we seized from George Parker to try to determine if there were any receipts that show that George Parker and Robert Jones stopped to eat anywhere. This would be to further establish the credibility of the victim, Robert Jones, as in his deposition he related that they stopped to eat at a restaurant don't know when or where.

On 06/01/96 Youth Aide Lynn Relinski went through the material at the writer's request and was able to locate 3 receipts dated May 02, 1996. The first one does substantiate Robert Jones testimony about being in a restaurant. It is a receipt from the Pizza Hut. It is a receipt for food - total amount for the bill is \$9.35. The second receipt is a Sunoco gas receipt from 1166 Greenland Rd. Portsmouth, NH also dated 05/02/96 ticket #1911368, it was a receipt for \$23 paid in cash for 20.7 gallons worth of gas. The third and final receipt is a cash register receipt in the amount of \$4.50 also dated 05/02/96 there is also possibly a time on it, a military time of 1955 hrs., which would be 7:55 PM. In what appears to be George Parker's handwriting at the top of the receipt are the words "Truck Stop, Greenland - dinner" is also called Hebert's Restaurant. This would also indicate that Parker was in Portsmouth on May 2nd, 1996 and that most importantly he was in Portsmouth during the evening hours which is when Robert Jones stated he committed the sexual assault upon him.

A copy of these three receipts have been forwarded to the County Attorney's office and the originals will be kept in the case. It should also be noted that I have recently obtained the photograph of the truck and camper used in this offense and they will also be kept with the case.

The County Attorney's office also requested that we retain custody of the truck for the use of a view in the port of the jury once this case goes to trial -- I was asked to look into a location to store the vehicle, there were none available at the Police Dept. or at the



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Public Works Dept. I therefore contacted four different garages and came up with the lowest bid of \$50 per month to store the vehicle and \$45 to have it towed from Dover where it was located.

The location being the Dover Assembly of God at 34 pearl St. in Dover. I spoke with a Rev Snider who was most anxious to have the truck removed as it was an eyesore and I made arrangements with National Wrecker Co. and Ralph Cresta the owner and he did in fact go up to the church in Dover on 05/03/96 and recover the camper and had it in storage at his compound where it will be kept pending the trial. It should also be noted that the County Attorney's office is going to petition the court to pay for that storage and they will be responsible for the bill.

END
BRADLEY J. RUSS
SUPERVISOR
YOUTH SERVICES SECTION

SUPPLEMENT REPORT

Reported By: RUSS, BRADLEY J.
Entered By.: OREILLY, SEAN

10/25/96
11/26/96

On 08/15/96 this case went to trial, Attorney Shadallah represented George Parker, the witnesses in the case were: ROBERT JONES, this writer, Officer Jim Trueman, and Detective Michael Magnant.

County Attorney's office made arrangments for the victim and his mother to be transported to NH from Maine to be present for this hearing. Numerous motions were put forth by Attorney Shadallah to exclude evidence, how ever thay were all denied after testimony by myself, Detective Magnant and Officer Trueman.

The actual trial began on 08/16/96 with a view of the camper which this writer had towed to Superior Court on that morning. After all of the testimony was in, which ended on 08/17/96 the state rested as well as the defense, apparently the jury was only out a short while and came back with a guilty verdict on George Parker = there are no appeals anticipated in this case. Apparently Mr. Parker had already gone through a competency hearing and was found competent to stand trial prior to the trial taking place.

It was my understanding that sentencing in this case will not take place til mid-October, this effectively closes out our involvement with it.

END
BRADLEY J. RUSS
SUPERVISOR
YOUTH SERVICES SECTION



Complaint / Witness Statement Form

name Lenny Martel	date 05/02/96	time 1415	control number 96-5002
address White Cedar Blvd.	age 43	home phone. (207)748-2763	
city, state, zip York, ME, 04596	date of birth 05/14/53	place of birth Norwich, CA	
employed by Johnson's Construction	business phone (603) 254-1029	social security no. 324-67-0912	

PREAMBLE: The following is a statement concerning an event that took place on
May 02 1996 and is true to the best of my knowledge

On Saturday afternoon at 1330 hours it was a cool sunny day outside. I thought it was such a nice day outside I would take my dog for a walk to Prescott Park in York, ME. When I got there there seemed to be a lot of kids playing in the park this day. The kids were having a great time playing with one another, and there toys. The kids were playing near the rose garden which is located about ten yards from the parking lot to Prescott Park. The flowers were in full bloom. The flowers were very pretty to look at. I saw this one boy riding a bike around the little kids that were playing. The boy was wearing a coat, I don't remember what color it was or what type of bike he was riding. The boy would stop every once in a while to get a drink out of his water bottle. It didn't look like he had any friends with him in the Park. He was riding by himself. I also didn't see a parent that would be responsible for this child. There seemed to be a lot of people in the Park so I looked toward the Parking lot to see if the lot was full, and it was. I happened to see out of the corner of my eye this large ship going down river. I turned around to walk back to watch the kids play. I saw a bike and a jacket lying in the ground just like the boy had. I was looking around for him. As I turned toward the Parking lot I saw the boy leaving with an older white

(CONTINUED)

(continue statement on plain paper and attach to this sheet)

witness	signature
---------	-----------



Complaint / Witness Statement Form

name Lenny Martel	date 05/02/96	time 1415	control number 96-5002
address White Cedar Blvd.	age 43	home phone (207) 748-2763	
city, state, zip York, ME, 04596	date of birth 05/14/53	place of birth Norwich, CA	
employed by Johnson's Construction	business phone (603) 254-1029	social security no. 324-67-0912	

PREAMBLE: The following is a statement concerning an event that took place on
May 02, 1996 and is true to the best of my knowledge
 male. I saw them get into a beat up white dodge pick-up with a
 camper on the back. I couldn't see which way they left out of the
 Parking lot. I looked down at my watch to see what time it was,
 and it was 1400 hours. I left because it was time to go home and
 feed the dog.

(continue statement on plain paper and attach to this sheet)

witness	signature
---------	-----------





State of New Hampshire

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY
Richard M. Flynn, Commissioner of Safety

Division of State Police

James H. Hayes Safety Building, Hazen Drive, Concord, N.H. 03301

RECEIVED JUN 18 1996

Colonel Paul F. O'Leary
Director

City Marshal Stanton G. Remick
Police Department
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Attn: Director Mortimer

FORENSIC LABORATORY

Report of Laboratory Examination

Date: MAY 05, 1996

Lab No: 41768

Dept. Case No: MG-5058

Re: AGG. FEL. SEXUAL ASSAULT
SUSPECT: GEORGE H. PARKER

EXHIBIT

FINDINGS

1. Sleeping bag, green shell with multicolored lining.
2. Sleeping bag, black shell with multicolored lining.
- 3 & 3A. Two (2) large flat bed sheets, off-white.
4. Off-white pillow case containing a pillow.
5. Off-white pillow case containing a pillow.
6. Sleeping bag, black shell with striped lining.
7. Jockey shorts, unknown brand and size.
8. [Faint, illegible text]
9. [Faint, illegible text]
10. [Faint, illegible text]
11. [Faint, illegible text]
12. [Faint, illegible text]
13. [Faint, illegible text]
14. Jockey shorts, "FRUIT OF THE LOOM", size 10.
15. Jockey shorts, "Fred Meyer", size unknown.
16. Jockey shorts, "Healthknit", size 30.

Physical and chemical analysis performed on the above items failed to detect the presence of seminal material.

ANALYST:

Warren H. Edmonds

Warren H. Edmonds
Criminalist

Roger H. Klose
Supervising Criminalist

LEIU/NESPAC/IACP



APPLICATION FOR SEARCH WARRANT and SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT

(This application and affidavit to be detached by Justice issuing warrant and filed separately with the court to which the warrant is returnable.)

Instructions: A person seeking a search warrant shall appear personally before any justice, associate justice or special justice of the municipal, district or superior court and shall give an affidavit in substantially the form hereinafter prescribed. The affidavit shall contain facts, information, and circumstances upon which such person relies to establish probable cause for the issuance of the warrant and the affidavit may be supplemented by oral statements under oath for the establishment of probable cause. The person issuing the warrant shall retain the affidavit and shall make notes personally of the substance of any oral statements under oath supplementing the affidavit or arrange for a transcript to be made of such oral statements. The person issuing the search warrant shall deliver the affidavit and the notes or transcript within three days after the issuance of the warrant to the court to which the warrant is returnable. Upon the return of said warrant, the affidavit and the notes or transcript shall be attached to it and shall be filed therewith, and they shall be a public document when the warrant is returned, unless otherwise ordered by a court of record.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ROCKINGHAM, ss
[county]

Portsmouth District Court

May 3, 1996

I, Bradley J. Russ being duly sworn, depose and say:
[Name of applicant]

1. I am Detective in the Youth Services Section of the Portsmouth Police Department
[describe position, assignment, office, etc.]

2. I have information, based upon personal knowledge, statements, and information
[describe source, facts indicating]
related to me by other police officers, (see attached affidavit)
reliability and credibility of source and nature of information; If based on personal knowledge, so state]

3. Based upon the foregoing information (and upon my personal knowledge) there is probable cause to believe that
[strike out if not applicable] and paper towels
the property hereinafter described all bedding material in the rear of a Kamp King Koach
w/Oregon trailer reg. K778830. [has been stolen, etc.]
and may be found attached to a Dodge 200 four door pick up truck with Oregon reg. FEE833
[in the possession of A.B. or any other person]
at premises Portsmouth Police Department, 28 Penhallow Street, parking lot.
[Identify]

4. The property for which I seek the issuance of a search warrant is the following all bedding material &
paper towels in the rear of a Kamp King Koach w/Oregon trailer reg. K778830, attached to a Dodge
200 four door pick-up truck w/Oregon registration FEE833. VIN # CPR78880

[here described the property as particularly as possible]
year of manufacture - 1996



Wherefore, I request that the court issue a warrant and order of seizure, authorizing the search of,
A 1965 Kamp King Koach camper attached to a Dodge four door pick up truck. Camper
has Oregon registration K778830 (camper), with VIN # CPR78880.

[Identify premises and the persons to be searched]

and directing that if such property or evidence or any part thereof be found that it be seized and brought before the
court; together with such other and further relief that the court may deem proper.

Bradley J. Riess
Name

Then personally appeared the above named BRADLEY J. RIESS
and made oath that the foregoing affidavit by him subscribed is true.

Before me this 3rd day of May 19 96

Chas. J. [Signature]
Justice of the Polk District Court

[Court seal]



A F F I D A V I T

I, Bradley J. Russ, of the Portsmouth Police Department, being duly sworn depose and say,

I have been employed as a police officer for six years by the City of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. I am currently assigned to the Youth Services Section as a detective.

On May 2, 1996 at approximately 4:30 PM I received a call at home from the dispatcher informing me that Officer James Trueman and Detective Michael Magnant of the Portsmouth Police Department were in the process of interviewing an adult male by the name of George H. Parker, DOB: 5/27/24 and an eleven year old male child by the name of Robert A. Jones, DOB: 5/15/88 who had been traveling with Mr. Parker. Officer Trueman and Detective Magnant told me that as a result of this interview, they learned that Jones was not related to Parker and Parker had no legal custody of Jones. They also told me that Jones was in an Oregon registered pick-up truck with a modified camper on the back which was in very poor condition and the living conditions were unsanitary, unhealthy and not fit for anyone to live in. While on the phone with the dispatcher, I overheard Officer Trueman say on the radio that Jones was the victim of sexual abuse, that the child had just told him that. I asked the dispatcher to inquire if there was any penetration which would constitute a felony and he responded yes. At this point I told him to take the child into protective custody and I asked Officer Trueman if Parker was the one the child alleged had committed the sexual assault and he said yes. Due to the fact that Parker was a transient person with no ties to the area and that he was aware that we were taking the child into protective custody, I was concerned that he would leave the area immediately, in addition to this the Portsmouth Police had no way to verify that Parker was who he said he was without fingerprints. Due to the fact that this offense constituted a felony and the above exigent circumstances, I told the officers to take Parker into custody immediately.

I immediately came into the Police Station where I attempted to interview Parker. He refused to leave the cellblock but agreed to talk to me while sitting on the floor of the cell. At that time I asked him about his involvement with Jones. He told me he had been involved with many children as he traveled across the country and that he did more for them than Welfare ever could. When I asked him what he did with these other kids, he told me that he helped a lot of them and when I asked him how he said "they are better off now." When I asked him what he meant by that he told me, "Welfare will never get their hands on these kids." When I asked him what he meant by that he said, "Because I buried them." When I tried to talk about this further he refused and would only talk about unrelated topics such as religion.

Officer Trueman and Detective Magnant interviewed Jones on tape and he again stated that Parker had committed anal intercourse upon him several times while in Portsmouth. Jones stated that this usually occurred in the back of the camper in a large area used as a bed. Jones also stated that approximately two or three times in one day Parker would have Jones masturbate him and that this also occurred on the bed.

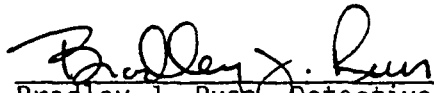


On 5/3/96 at approximately 4:00 PM, this writer went with Jones to Gosling Road into a parking area behind the Schiller Plant in Portsmouth and Jones showed me the area where Parker parked his truck. Only two times on May 2nd of 1996 Jones told me Parker committed anal intercourse upon him in the back of the camper at that location.

On the night of Parker's arrest, I also told the officers to tow the truck into the police station because the crimes were committed in the camper and it was a mobil crime scene that had to be secured. The truck was towed to the Portsmouth Police Station and is presently located there.


Jones also told this affiant that when Parker was committing anal intercourse upon him, it was to the point of ejaculation on Parker's part and that Parker's sperm would get onto the bedding that they were laying on.

Based on the aforementioned information, this affiant requests a warrant to search the sleeping area in the back of the truck and seize all bedding for further examination for the presence of sperm.


Bradley J. Russ, Detective
Bureau of Investigative Services
Portsmouth Police Department

Then personally appeared the above named Bradley J. Russ and made oath that the foregoing affidavit by him subscribed is true,

Before me on this 3RD day of May, 1996.


Sp. Justice
Portsmouth District Court.

Addendum to affidavit

In addition Jones told this affiant that after each sexual act, Parker would make Jones clean up the sperm with paper towels and I would therefore request the warrant to include the seizure of any paper towels with the indication of sperm on them.



WARRANT
The State of New Hampshire

ROCKINGHAM, ss

PORTSMOUTH DISTRICT Court

To the Sheriffs of our several counties, or their deputies, any State Police Officer, or any Constable or Police Officer of any city or town, within our State.

Proof by affidavit (supplemented by oral statements under oath) having been made this day before

by _____
[name of person authorized to issue warrant]
Detective Bradley J. Russ that there is

[name of person or persons whose affidavits have been taken]
probable cause for believing that bedding material located in the rear of a Kamp King Koach
w/Oregon trailer reg. K778830, & paper towels [certain property which has been stolen,
attached to a Dodge 4-door pickup truck w/Oregon reg FEE833
embezzled, or fraudulently obtained; OR is intended for use or has been used as the means of committing a crime; OR is contraband; OR is evidence VIN#
Which is evidence of a crime CPR788
of the crime to which the probable cause upon which this search warrant is issued relates.]

may be found in the possession of Portsmouth Police [identify]
at premises located at Portsmouth Police Station, 28 Penhallow St, parking lot
[specify]

We therefore command you in the daytime (or at any time of the day or night) to make an immediate search of
a 1985 Kamp King Koach camper w/Oregon trailer reg. K778830, attached to a Dodge 200
4-door pickup truck w/Oregon registration [identify premises] FEE833, VIN #CPR78880

[occupied by AB] _____ and
of the person of _____
[A.B. and any other identifiable individuals with respect to whom probable cause has been established by the affidavit or supplementary
testimony.] _____ for the
following property; (describe property) bedding material and paper towels

and if you find any such property or any part thereof to bring it and the person in whose possession it is found before
Portsmouth District Court [court having jurisdiction] at
111 Parrott Avenue, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
[location]

Dated at Portsmouth this THIRD day of May 19 96.
[city or town]

[Court seal]

Alvin S. [Signature]
Sp. Justice of the Portsmouth District Court



RETURN

I received the attached search warrant on May 5th 1996 and have executed it as follows:

On May 6th 1996 at 11:30 o'clock A M, I searched a Dodge 200 Pick-up truck w/ Camper Ore. Reg. FEE 833
[the persons and the premises searched] described in the warrant and I

left a copy of the warrant within the above named vehicle, cab area
[names of persons searched and occupant if not

a person searched; describe the premises searched if occupant not present.]

at the Portsmouth Police Dept. together with a receipt for the items seized.
[the premises searched]

The following is an inventory of property taken pursuant to the warrant:

See attached inventory

This inventory was made in the presence of Det. Al Bussiere
and _____

I swear that this inventory is a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on the warrant.

Bradley J. Linn
(Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to and returned before me this _____ day
of _____, 19____.

Justice of the Peace



PORTSMOUTH N.H. POLICE DEPARTMENT
SEARCH WARRANT RETURN - INVENTORY

[illegible]



OREGON

CAMPER REGISTRATION

STICKER NO

PLATE NUMBER	TITLE NUMBER	EXPIRATION DATE	PROCESS DATE	EXPIRATION DATE	FEE PAID
K778830	1	8204356715	081283	083083	MAY 31, 1985 \$ 29.00
YEAR	MAKE	TYPE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	EQUIP NO
1986	KMPKG	CA	CPR78880	13	

GASOLINE

* PARKER, COERGE H
 35418 COY CR RD GBCH
 PO BOX 121
 CRABTREE

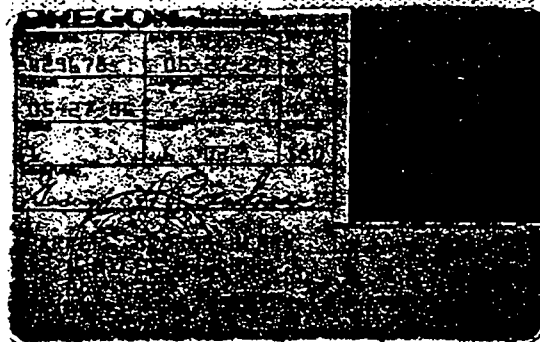
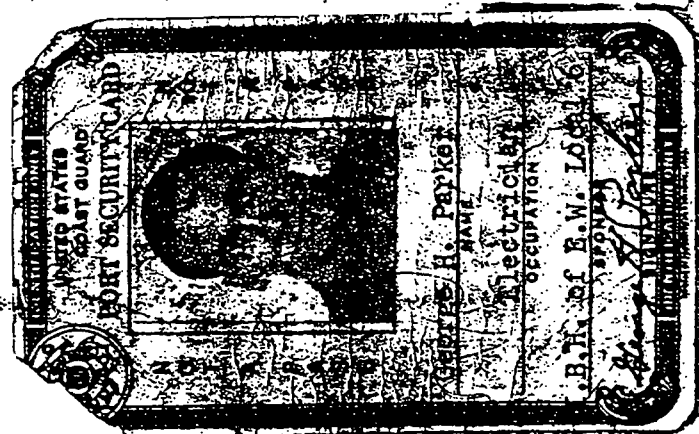
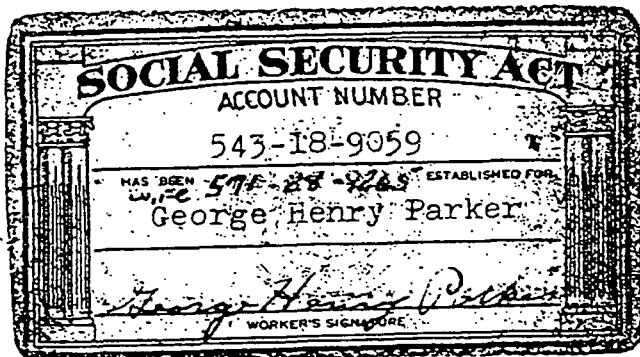
OREGON 97335

COUNTY OF
RESIDENCECOUNTY OF
USE

LINN

SECURITY INTEREST OWNED LESSOR IF NOT SHOWN ABOVE

1161H17V4T1SCM1E0





PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT
IMPOUNDED VEHICLE INVENTORY FORM

DATE: 5/6/96 TIME: 11:30 AM

CONTROL #: 960 5002

VEHICLE INFORMATION:

YEAR: 1986 MAKE: DODGE MODEL: 200 Pickup truck

COLOR: grn REG.#: FEF833 VIN#: CPR78880

OWNER: George H. Parker

ADDRESS: Oregon PHONE: _____

STOLEN: _____ OWNER NOTIFIED: _____

BY WHOM: _____

LOCATION OF VEHICLE: Portsmouth Police Station parking lot TOW CO.: _____

TOWED TO STATION: XX LEFT AT SCENE: _____ LOC./KEYS: _____

ARREST INFO: NAME: George Henry Parker DOB: 5/27/24

ARREST #: 400333 TOWED FROM: _____

VEHICLE TO BE HELD: _____ INVESTIGATING OFFICER: Detective Russ

ITEMS REMOVED

ITEM#	AMT.	OBJECT	CODE	MAKE/BRAND	MODEL	COLOR	SERIAL#	WHERE FOUND	OWNER	HOLD
01	several	electrical parts						underneath table		
02	1	toy gun						in front of camper is a box		
03	1	small brn book						" "		
04	1	cardboard box full of envelopes, mail addressed to G. Parker								
05		in numerous cities across the country.								
06	1	box of magazines								
07	1	small wooden box containing a microscope								
08		some catalogues								
09	1	small portable Olivette typewriter in front of this bed								
10	1	TV fully hooked up w/antenna right next to the bed, 9 or 11" color TV, solid state, brand name unk.								
11	2	briefcases, one is Samsonite briefcase black w/numerous personal papers in it.								
12		and other one is briefcase brown.								
13		some electrical parts in a cabinet to the left of the bed in the front in the lower unit								
14		and many magazines								
15		In the top part there was some first aid and medical items, old prescriptions to Parker.								

LOCATION OF ABOVE ITEMS: _____ SIGNATURE-INVESTIGATING OFFICER: _____

PARTOL EVIDENCE: SHELF or BIN: _____

TECH. LAB, ITEMS TO BE DUSTED: _____

ITEMS SENT FOR EXAM.: _____ DATE & TIME SENT: _____



DATE: _____ TIME: _____

PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT
IMPOUNDED VEHICLE INVENTORY FORM

CONTROL #: 860 5002

VEHICLE INFORMATION:

YEAR: 1986 MAKE: Dodge MODEL: 200 pickup truck

COLOR: wht&grn REG.#: FEE833 VIN#: CPR78880

OWNER: _____

ADDRESS: _____ PHONE: _____

STOLEN: _____ OWNER NOTIFIED: _____

BY WHOM: _____

PAGE #02

LOCATION OF VEHICLE: _____ TOW CO.: _____

TOWED TO STATION: XX LEFT AT SCENE: _____ LOC./KEYS: _____

ARREST INFO: NAME: _____ DOB: _____

ARREST #: _____ TOWED FROM: _____

VEHICLE TO BE HELD: _____ INVESTIGATING OFFICER: _____

ITEMS REMOVED

ITEM#	AMT.	OBJECT	CODE	MAKE/BRAND	MODEL	COLOR	SERIAL#	WHERE FOUND	OWNER	HOLD
01		Also in top part of cabinet were numerous photo albums w/pictures of him and many children.								
02	1	small refrigerator w/very old food in it, filthy								
03	1	small cabinet above refrigerator w/nothing in it								
04		boxes of clothing to the right of the refrigerator, most of it for an adult male, very old and soiled								
05		boxes of mail to Parker underneath the boxes of clothes								
06	2	Porno books, titled CLUB								
07	2	drawers w/some junk in it including some old film, keys								
08		bottom drawer has mostly electrical parts, junk								
09	1	cabinet underneath the refrigerator full of tools and wiring								
10		boxes of clothes on the left hand side sitting in the sink, one box contains clothing of children, possibly								
11		that of Robert Jones or someone else.								
12		some kitchen cabinets which are full of dishes and food, all of which is very old and unsanitary								
13		In front of truck next to the bed, is								
14	1	Rifle- semi-auto.		22 calibre						
15		w/serial number of 25292648.								

LOCATION OF ABOVE ITEMS: _____

SIGNATURE-INVESTIGATING OFFICER: _____

PARTOL EVIDENCE: SHELF or BIN: _____

TECH. LAB, ITEMS TO BE DUSTED: _____

ITEMS SENT FOR EXAM.: _____

DATE & TIME SENT: _____



PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT
IMPOUNDED VEHICLE INVENTORY FORM

DATE: _____ TIME: _____

CONTROL #: 960 5002

VEHICLE INFORMATION:

PAGE #03

YEAR: _____ MAKE: _____ MODEL: _____

LOCATION OF VEHICLE: _____ TOW CO.: _____

COLOR: _____ REG.#: _____ VIN#: _____

TOWED TO STATION: _____ LEFT AT SCENE: _____ LOC./KEYS: _____

OWNER: _____

ARREST INFO: NAME: _____ DOB: _____

ADDRESS: _____ PHONE: _____

ARREST #: _____ TOWED FROM: _____

STOLEN: _____ OWNER NOTIFIED: _____

VEHICLE TO BE HELD: _____ INVESTIGATING OFFICER: _____

BY WHOM: _____

ITEMS REMOVED

ITEM#	AMT.	OBJECT	CODE	MAKE/BRAND	MODEL	COLOR	SERIAL#	WHERE FOUND	OWNER	HOLD
01	several	boxes of books		including phone books, guides, maps, old magazines, old newspapers, some games						
02	some	tools								
03	1	old coat,								
04		garbage								
05	some	garbage bags								
06	several	dirty clothes								
07	several	dirty silverware, plates								
08	numerous	notebooks found throughout the vehicle which will be taken in to further inventory								
09	1	portable toilet,								
10	1	shovel								
11		a few saws and other tools								
12										
13										
14		SEARCH COMPLETED AT 12:30 PM								
15										

LOCATION OF ABOVE ITEMS: _____

SIGNATURE-INVESTIGATING OFFICER: _____

PARTOL EVIDENCE: SHELF or BIN: _____

TECH. LAB, ITEMS TO BE DUSTED: _____

ITEMS SENT FOR EXAM.: _____

DATE & TIME SENT: _____





City of Portsmouth, N. H.

Police Department

STANTON G. REMICK
CITY MARSHAL

28 PENHALLOW STREET PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03801
TELEPHONE (603) - 436-2145

May 09, 1996

Mr. Warren Edmunds
N.H. State Police Forensic Lab.
Hazen Drive
Concord, N.H. 03301

RE: CONTROL # 960 5002
AGGRAVATED FELONIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT UPON
A JUVENILE

Dear Warren,

In addition to the evidence I submitted in person to you on 5/7, I am submitting ten pair of underwear to also be examined for the presence of semen. The last time we spoke, I advised that you focus your attention upon the sheets, however, I feel the most important evidence is this underwear. Since this involved anal intercourse and there are some brownish colored stains in the rear area of the underwear, I would think that the most likely location to examine for the presence of semen would be this area. It will be important for me to know if there is semen intermixed with feces in these stains as that would be further evidence of anal intercourse.

For the purposes of the initial hearing, your findings ~~if positive~~ with one pair of underwear, would be sufficient. Depending upon the results of your findings, I will advise regarding further analysis. Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Bradley J. Russ, Detective
Youth Services Supervisor

BJR/mg



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

EVIDENCE EXAMINATION REQUEST
FORENSIC LABORATORY
271-3573

OFFENSE AGGRAVATED FELONIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT LAB. NO. _____

TOWN-CITY PORTSMOUTH, N.H. DEPARTMENT CASE NO. 960 5002
DATE OF OFFENSE MAY, 1996

NAME OF SUSPECT(S) GEORGE H. PARKER, DOB: 5/27/24

NAME OF VICTIM(S) ROBERT A. JONES, DOB: 5/15/63

OWNER OF PROPERTY PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPT. DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE RETURN

SUBMITTING AGENCY PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPT. REPORT TO _____

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE EVIDENCE LISTED BELOW MAY BE OBTAINED BY CONTACTING:

NAME DIRECTOR WILLIAM D. MORTIMER TELEPHONE 436-2511 - 28 Penhallow St.
Portsmouth, NH
03801

LIST OF EVIDENCE - SAMPLES SUBMITTED

EX. NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION	CHECK FOR
7	1	pair stained underwear w/gold stripes	semen
9	1	pair of Sears underwear size 14	semen
11	1	pair of Sears underwear size 14	semen
13, 14 & 15	3	Fruit of the Loom size 10 underwear	semen
16	1	Health Knit underwear	semen

DATE OBTAINED FROM SUSPECT-OWNER 5/6/96 OFFICER Bradley J. Russ, Detective

RECORD OF EVIDENCE CUSTODY

DATE	TIME	RELINQUISHED BY	RECEIVED BY	PURPOSE

ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE CLAIMED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF REPORT



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

EVIDENCE EXAMINATION REQUEST
FORENSIC LABORATORY
271-3573

PAGE TWO

OFFENSE AGG. FEL. SEXUAL ASSAULT

LAB. NO. 41768

TOWN-CITY PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

DEPARTMENT CASE NO. 960 5002

DATE OF OFFENSE 02, 1996

NAME OF SUSPECT(S) GEORGE H. PARKER, DOB: 05/27/24

NAME OF VICTIM(S) ROBERT A. JONES, DOB: 05/15/

OWNER OF PROPERTY PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPT.

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE RETURN

SUBMITTING AGENCY PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPT.

REPORT TO

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE EVIDENCE LISTED BELOW MAY BE OBTAINED BY CONTACTING:

NAME

TELEPHONE

LIST OF EVIDENCE - SAMPLES SUBMITTED

EX. NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION	CHECK FOR
4 6	1	One sleeping bag which is blue and has yellow and orange striped pattern on the inside	check for semen

DATE OBTAINED FROM SUSPECT-OWNER 05/06/96

OFFICER DET. B.J. RUSS

RECORD OF EVIDENCE CUSTODY

DATE	TIME	RELINQUISHED BY	RECEIVED BY	PURPOSE
5/14/84	1120hrs	Det. Paul Russ	WHE [signature]	ex

ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE CLAIMED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF REPORT



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

EVIDENCE EXAMINATION REQUEST
FORENSIC LABORATORY
271-3573

OFFENSE AGGRAVATED FELONIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT

LAB. NO. 41768

TOWN-CITY PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

DEPARTMENT CASE NO. 9605002

DATE OF OFFENSE

MAY, 1996

NAME OF SUSPECT(S) GEORGE H. PARKER, DOB: 05/27/24

NAME OF VICTIM(S) ROBERT A. JONES, DOB: 05/15/83

OWNER OF PROPERTY PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPT.

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE RETURN

SUBMITTING AGENCY PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPT.

REPORT TO Stanton G. Remick, City Marshal
Police Dept., 28 Penhallow St.
Portsmouth, N.H. 03801

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE EVIDENCE LISTED BELOW MAY BE OBTAINED BY CONTACTING:

NAME WILLIAM D. MORTIMER, DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE 436-2511

LIST OF EVIDENCE - SAMPLES SUBMITTED

EX. NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION	CHECK FOR
1	1	green Coleman sleeping bag w/imprint of camping scene on inside #G8624486 dacron hollowfill 808	check for semen
2	1	black sleeping bag w/red interior w/scene of deer on inside	same as above
3&3A		one bag containing two (2) white sheets	same as above
4	1	one blue & white stripe pillow w/pillow case	same as above
5		red print pillow w/pillow case	same as above

DATE OBTAINED FROM SUSPECT-OWNER 05/06/96

OFFICER DET. B.J. RUSS

RECORD OF EVIDENCE CUSTODY

DATE	TIME	RELINQUISHED BY	RECEIVED BY	PURPOSE
5/08/96	1130am	Det. Brad Russ	W.D. Mortimer	ex

ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE CLAIMED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF REPORT



Electrician plays Santa C

George Parker has no reindeer, no red suit, only a stubble of a beard.

To a bunch of Tri-City kids he's Santa — and not just on Christmas Eve.

Around, the 57-year-old is a familiar sight in Tri-City restaurants, feeding, lecturing, shepherding a motley bunch of youngsters. No money. But Parker doesn't have many.

His home is a camper on the back of a 1967 pickup.

He lives in the parking lot at the Hanford No. 1.

A 35-year member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Parker travels around the country as a trouble-shooter.

Wherever he goes, he finds a church and then needy children to feed, cloth, and take to

Champaign, Ill., he attended the Assembly of God at Billings, Mont., the Wesleyan church;

In Farmington, N.M., he worked out of the Methodist Church where Mrs. Robert Turney, wife of the pastor, confirmed Parker. He picks up children from the poor part of town and care for them.

Jack Briggs



skating parties in the city. He teaches them to swim in the River near Hood Park.

"Yes, I spend considerable time with the kids," said Roberts who has no children.

"I've earned up to \$100 a week, but it's made me ill."

As a Christian, he has no needs and the need for

doctor bills for shots and medication so some of the children can then enjoy their brunch.

Each child gets a birthday party — though at the parties each child gets a gift.

He buys them clothes for school, takes them to

'Take it or leave it'

Parker has his pro

allowance for 50

Parker has a wallet full of pictures of children. He knows all their names.

He has a book full of names and addresses. "I'm in touch with about 50 of them," said Parker.

They write to him once a month, he sends \$5 as an allowance. "But that's not as big a sense as you might think," he smiled. "I don't like to write much."

Any one time Parker works with 16-20 kids. On weekends he picks them up, takes them from the old homes in the Tri-Cities," he said.

Many are Hispanics. But not all.

He might have a table in their house.

He doesn't. Some have nothing more than a bag thrown on the floor for them to sleep on. And for some I've had to buy the sleeping bag.

Working on the theory that a hungry child isn't going to listen to anything but the growls of an empty stomach, Parker feeds them at a restaurant.

Then he takes them to the Apostolic Christian Church on Stevens Drive in Richland.

Some of them can't eat. Food makes them

It's not unusual for Parker to end up paying



George Parker with his pickup-camper home.



Santa Claus year round

skating parties in the winter, and in the summer teaches them to swim in a slough of the Snake River near Hood Park at Burbank.

"Yes, I spend considerable in a year's time," said Roberts who gets no financial help from anyone.

"I've earned up to \$1,400 a week — though that made me ill."

As a Christian, he says The Lord provides for his needs and the needs of his youngsters.

'Take it or leave it'

Parker has his problems.

He has a son in the Army and another at Columbia Basin College.

But three of his children have died. He is separated from his wife, who lives in Salem, Ore., and people who apparently object to his living in the parking lot at No. 2 seem to delight in slashing his tires at the rate of at least one a week.

Richard Popp, minister of the Apostolic church in Richland, said that Parker is an individualist he's known, off and on, for 20 years.

"He tells people, 'This is the way I am. Take it, or leave it'."

Wanda Brown has served Parker at Denny's at the Richland Y for the five years she's worked there.

"He's a good man. But I don't think he worries if the adult world thinks he's a good man.

"To adults he has a gruff exterior. To children he's a totally different person. Those kids love that man dearly.

"He teaches them their manners .. He ensures they get good food. They're not going to fill up on pie when they're with him.

"He's a real good Samaritan."

Mrs. Brown, mother of three sons, said, "He renews my faith in mankind every weekend."

Last weekend the Denny's staff "adopted" Parker and 20 of his children for Christmas. Each child received a present and a dinner.

"Some of their parents were with them," said Michael King, a shift manager. "But those children don't listen as well to their parents as they do to Mr. Parker."

Because some of the parents can't speak English, Parker helps the children with their homework.

"He's paid for many a second dinner because they can't eat until their work is done, and a meal might have gone cold," said King.

Parker is well known to the staff at the Holiday Inn at Richland, where he occasionally books a room to clean up.

When he does, a group of the children end up swimming in the motel pool.

If the management frowns, he rents an additional room.

"Our customers have a lot of questions about him," said Donna McCann, restaurant manager at the Holiday Inn.

Kathy Green, catering manager who has arranged some of Parker's birthday parties, said the motel's staff "all have seen him, and we've talked to him. But we really know nothing about him."

Parker would rather keep it that way.

"The Lord provides. No one owes me anything."



Parker with his pickup-camper home.

so some of
ch.
— though at
akes them to



RECEIVED JAN 22 1986

NOTICE: This Opinion is subject to Motions for Rehearing under Rule 22 as well as formal revision before publication in the New Hampshire Reports. Readers are requested to notify the Clerk/Reporter, Supreme Court of New Hampshire, Supreme Court Building, Concord, New Hampshire 03301, of any errors in order that corrections may be made before the Opinion goes to press. THE CONTENTS OF THIS OPINION MAY BE DISCLOSED AT OR AFTER 8:00 A.M. ON THE DATE THE OPINION BEARS. IF THE OPINION IS RECEIVED BEFORE THAT TIME AND DATE, ITS CONTENTS SHOULD BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Rockingham
No. 84-585

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

v.

GEORGE PARKER

December 31, 1985

Stephen E. Merrill, attorney general (Edna M. Conway, assistant attorney general, on the brief, and Tina Schneider, attorney, orally), for the State.

Joanne S. Green, assistant appellate defender, of Concord, by brief and orally, for the defendant.

JOHNSON, J. In this appeal from his conviction for attempted aggravated felonious sexual assault, RSA 632-A:2 (Supp. 1983); RSA 629:1, the defendant argues that the Trial Court (O'Neil, J.) erred in (1) denying the defendant's motion to suppress the victim's testimonial evidence and (2) admitting evidence of prior sexual penetration of the victim by the defendant. We find no error and affirm.

On a day in late March or early April of 1984, at approximately 11:30 p.m., Officer James Trueman of the Portsmouth Police Department observed the defendant milling around his camper, parked in the deserted business district of Portsmouth. The officer approached the defendant and asked him "what he was doing in the area and if he had any identification." The defendant identified himself as George Parker, from Crabtree, Oregon, and said that he was looking for part-time work in the area. He stated that he was traveling alone, without any family.



On the evening of May 3, 1984, Officer Trueman was routinely patrolling motel parking lots in Portsmouth because automobile interior thefts were a common problem. He recognized the defendant's camper parked in the Holiday Inn parking lot. The headlights of the vehicle were not on, and the officer saw the defendant sitting behind the wheel. The officer took a second look, directly into the cab of the camper, and noticed a child's "little head peek up over the dashboard, look at [him], and the head went down again." The officer found this unusual because he recalled that the defendant previously had stated that he was traveling alone, and each time he had seen the defendant after the initial conversation, the defendant had been alone.

Officer Trueman went into the Holiday Inn lobby in an attempt to observe what was going on in the defendant's camper, but the defendant drove out of the parking lot before the officer could see anything. Concerned about the child, Officer Trueman decided to follow the defendant's vehicle. He requested an unmarked detective unit to assist in the surveillance of the defendant's camper, and another unit to check the Holiday Inn area, in order to ascertain whether the child had left the camper. Officer Trueman continued to follow the camper, and he radioed police headquarters to ask all the units on duty whether anyone had ever observed the defendant accompanied by a child. Several officers reported to him that every time they had observed the defendant, he had been alone.

Officer Trueman passed the defendant's camper, and saw the child inside. The officer testified that the child "appeared to be okay," but he was not satisfied that the child was safe. As the camper approached the city line, the officer pulled it over in order to "ascertain what the child was doing" with the defendant. The defendant and the child, an eleven-year-old boy, stepped out of the camper and approached the cruiser. The officer asked the defendant whether the child was his son, and the defendant replied affirmatively. The defendant then handed the officer a form signed by the boy's mother that indicated that the child had permission to be with the defendant.

Officer Trueman thought the boy appeared nervous, and asked to speak with him privately. The defendant agreed. The child sat in the cruiser with Officer Trueman, and told him that he was "sort of" scared of the defendant. After the officer learned that the child was living out of defendant's trailer, he questioned the child about his living conditions, and the child described an incident of sexual assault. Officer Trueman then arrested the defendant, for attempted aggravated felonious sexual assault, on the basis of what he had learned from the child.

The defendant was charged with attempted aggravated felonious sexual assault, resisting arrest, and endangering the welfare of a child. The latter charge was ultimately nol-prossed. Before the trial, the defendant moved to suppress the victim's testimony on the



basis of the illegality of the initial stop. After a hearing, the trial court denied the motion, ruling that the stop of the defendant's vehicle was constitutional. Alternatively, the trial court held that even if the stop was illegal, the victim's testimony was admissible under the doctrine of inevitable discovery.

At trial, the victim testified that on April 23, 1984, as the defendant and he were getting ready for bed, the defendant placed his penis in or on the victim's anus. The child also testified, over the defendant's objection, that the defendant had sexually penetrated him a few days earlier. The defendant was found guilty of attempted aggravated felonious sexual assault, and sentenced to seven and one-half to fifteen years imprisonment. This appeal followed.

The defendant first argues that the victim's testimony should have been suppressed. He asserts that the initial stop of his vehicle by Officer Trueman was constitutionally impermissible under the fourth amendment of the United States Constitution and part I, article 19 of the New Hampshire Constitution, because (1) it was not based upon a specific and articulable suspicion of wrongdoing, and (2) the scope of the intrusion was unreasonable. He argues that the victim's testimony would not have been discovered without the illegal stop, and is thus the "fruit of a poisonous tree" because it was tainted by the illegality of the stop. State v. Maya, 126 N.H. ____, 493 A.2d 1139, 1143 (1985). We disagree.

State constitutional law is identical to the law of its federal counterpart in this case. See State v. Brodeur, 126 N.H. 411, 416, 493 A.2d 1134, 1138 (1985); N.H. CONST. pt. I, art. 19; U.S. CONST. amend. IV. Although we decide the State issue independently, see State v. Ball, 124 N.H. 226, 231, 471 A.2d 347, 350 (1983), using federal precedent only for its help in dealing with the State issue, see Michigan v. Long, 103 S. Ct. 3469, 3476 (1983), the analysis and the result are the same under each constitution.

We begin with the first part of the defendant's argument, which challenges the stop of his vehicle as unconstitutional. "An individual is 'seized' for fourth amendment purposes 'if, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the incident, a reasonable person would have believed that he was not free to leave.'" State v. Riley, 126 N.H. 257, 262, 490 A.2d 1362, 1366 (1985) (citing United States v. Mendenhall, 446 U.S. 544, 554 (1980) (opinion of Stewart, J.); Florida v. Royer, 460 U.S. 491, 502 (1983)). The stop of the defendant's vehicle by Officer Trueman constituted a seizure under the fourth amendment and part I, article 19 of the New Hampshire Constitution. See Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 16 (1968). The State has the burden of justifying the stop of the defendant's vehicle as a legitimate investigative stop. Maya, supra at ____, 493 A.2d at 1143.

In Terry, supra at 22-23, the United States Supreme Court recognized that the public interest in effective crime prevention



and detection requires that an officer be able to assure himself or herself that the person with whom he or she is dealing is not armed. In United States v. Cortez, 449 U.S. 411, 417-18 (1981), the Court held that under the "totality of the circumstances," an investigative stop must be justified by the existence of a "particularized and objective basis" for believing that the person stopped is, or about to be, engaged in criminal activity. See also Florida v. Royer, supra at 498. We have held that an investigative stop is constitutionally justified if supported by "specific articulable facts" that form a reasonable basis for the officer's suspicion of criminal activity. Brodeur, supra at 415, 493 A.2d at 1138. In determining the sufficiency of the officer's articulable suspicion, the "nature and quality of the intrusion on personal security" must be balanced against "the importance of the governmental interest alleged to justify the intrusion." United States v. Hensley, 105 S. Ct. 675, 680 (1985).

Officer Trueman testified that he stopped the defendant's vehicle because he suspected that the child was in danger. The evidence indicates that the officer had a sufficient objective basis for his suspicion. The defendant had always been seen alone by Officer Trueman and a number of other officers, and had said that he was traveling alone. The officer then spotted the defendant in a darkened parking lot, at night, without the lights of the camper on, and noticed a child's head duck up and then down. These observations combined to form an articulable basis for suspicion that the child was in danger. See United States v. Wickizer, 465 F.2d 1154 (8th Cir. 1972) (seizure lawful where officer asked the driver of a parked vehicle for identification because of officer's concern over previous rapes in the area and the frightened appearance of young female passengers).

Other considerations bolster the State's case. The public has a strong interest in the protection of children, and the prevention of child abuse and abduction. Cf. Cortez, supra at 421 n.3 (strong public interest in preventing the entry of illegal aliens at the Mexican border). We are mindful, too, of the limited nature of the intrusion on the defendant's personal security in this case. The defendant's liberty interest was intruded upon only to the extent necessary to ensure the welfare of the child, and most of the officer's questioning was directed only to the child. Because of the importance of the public interest at stake, and the minimal intrusion in this case, an officer may stop a vehicle when his or her observations lead him or her reasonably to suspect that a child may be abused or abducted. Cf. United States v. Brignoni-Ponce, 422 U.S. 873, 881 (1975).

Moreover, the facts that will reasonably lead an officer to suspect child abuse or an abduction necessarily include subtler clues than are required for a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity involving adult victims. Child abuse cases present unique challenges to law enforcement officials. Common sense tells us that children are easily coerced, and will rarely indicate to an officer



that they are in danger. Indeed, children often will not realize that they are in danger. Thus, the fact that the child did not indicate to Officer Trueman that he was in danger does not mean that the officer could not reasonably suspect wrongdoing. As in any investigative stop, a trained officer may make inferences and draw conclusions from conduct which may seem unremarkable to an untrained observer. Cortez, supra at 418; Brown v. Texas, 443 U.S. 47, 52 n.2 (1979). We hold that, under the circumstances of this case, Officer Trueman stopped the defendant's vehicle on constitutionally sufficient grounds.

We next look at the scope of Officer Trueman's inquiry. The defendant contends that the officer exceeded the permissible scope of an investigative stop by questioning the child on matters "unrelated to the purpose of the stop." The burden is on the State to demonstrate that the investigative stop was "sufficiently limited in scope and duration to satisfy the conditions of an investigative seizure." Florida v. Royer, supra at 500. The officer may ask "a moderate number of questions to determine . . . identity and to try to obtain information confirming or dispelling the officer's suspicions." Berkemer v. McCarty, 104 S. Ct. 3138, 3150-51 (1984).

The object of Officer Trueman's inquiry was to confirm or dispel his suspicion that the child was in danger, and not merely to learn the identity of the child. After stopping the defendant's vehicle, the officer observed that the child appeared nervous. In order to ensure that the child was safe, it was necessary for the officer to speak with the child privately, especially given that children rarely will inform an officer of any danger to them in the presence of an abuser. "Simply because the initial questioning might give the appearance that 'all is well,' if an officer has a justifiable basis for the initial intrusion, he may take whatever additional action which would 'warrant a man of reasonable caution' under the circumstances to take." Wickizer, supra at 1156. After the child stated that he was "sort of" scared of the defendant, the officer was justified in questioning the boy further about his living conditions to allay his concern for the child's welfare.

The duration of the stop is important in assessing the reasonableness of the scope of the seizure. Maya, supra at _____, 493 A.2d at 1144. The detention in this case lasted only long enough to allow the officer to ask the defendant for identification and to question the child privately. The scope of the questioning, therefore, did not exceed legitimate limits, and the seizure was lawful under both the fourth amendment and the New Hampshire Constitution.

The defendant argues that the trial court erred in ruling that even if the stop was unconstitutional, the victim's testimony was admissible under the doctrine of inevitable discovery. Because we hold that the stop was constitutional, we need not reach the issue of whether the inevitable discovery doctrine applies to this case.



The defendant's second argument is that the trial court improperly admitted evidence of a prior sexual penetration of the victim by the defendant. This argument is without merit.

Evidence of past offenses is not admissible to show the defendant's character or propensity for crime, but is admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, or intent. See State v. Avery, 126 N.H. 208, 213, 490 A.2d 1350, 1354 (1985); N.H. R. Ev. 404(b). The trial court must determine whether the evidence is relevant for a purpose other than to show the character or disposition of the defendant, and whether the prejudice to the defendant is outweighed by the probative value of the evidence. State v. Smith, 125 N.H. 522, 525, 484 A.2d 1091, 1093-94 (1984).

The testimony of the victim recounted a prior incident of sexual penetration by the defendant. This evidence tended to show the defendant's state of mind before the assault, and was admitted as probative of the defendant's intent. The trial court's decision to admit evidence of a prior bad act will constitute an abuse of discretion only if "clearly untenable or unreasonable to the prejudice of [the defendant's] case." State v. Whitney, 125 N.H. 636, 639, 484 A.2d 1158, 1160 (1984). We cannot say that the probative value of the victim's testimony of a prior offense was clearly outweighed by its prejudice to the defendant. We therefore hold that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in admitting the child's testimony.

Affirmed.

All concurred.



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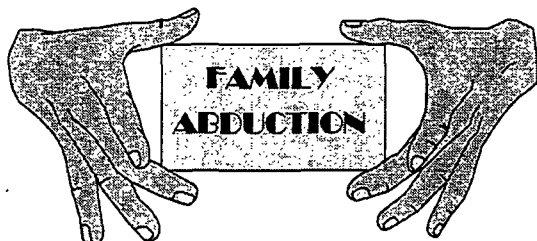
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Family Abduction



INTRODUCTION



PROGRAM GOALS

- + Understand the incidence of Family Abductions, its impact on families and victims, and the policy implications for law enforcement
- + Know how to respond to the most common investigative difficulties presented by Family Abductions
- + Have command of the special locating techniques used in finding Family Abducted children

Family Abductions Are A Problem

- ✦ Trauma to the child
- ✦ Effects on the Parent
- ✦ Civil Liability for your actions
- ✦ Civil Liability for lack of action

Class Notes:

Dad kills children, himself

News article
02/27/95

A Delaware man with a troubled marriage brings his kids to the Outer Banks, where he shoots them inside a van and sets it on fire. He then turns the gun on himself.

KILL DEVIL HILLS -- A Delaware man whose marriage was unraveling shot his three young children to death and set them afire before killing himself when confronted by police, authorities said Monday. Douglas Mont, 35, of Frankford, Del., was found near the family's burning van that contained the charred bodies of the children. Chief James H. Gradeless of Kill Devil Hills Police Department said the children were shot with the same large-caliber handgun that Mont used on himself. He said autopsies indicated the children -- Catrina, 9, Daniel, 6, and Theresa, 4 -- were dead before the Ford Aerostar was set afire.

Family Abduction Cases Are A Law Enforcement Responsibility

"Missing Children cases often involve a direct violation of the law, but they always involve the need to provide protection or services to the child"

"He Isn't In Any Danger, His Father/Mother Has Him!"

- Motive isn't Love of the Child
- Physical and Medical Neglect is Common
- Poverty / Below Standard Living
- Unstable Schooling
- Told Lies About Family History, Relatives, Parent
- Most Experience Clinically Significant Levels of Distress
- Disordered Sleep, Violent Behavior, Depression, Grief, Extreme Fearfulness
- Lack of Socialization Skills
- Anger Towards Searching Parent

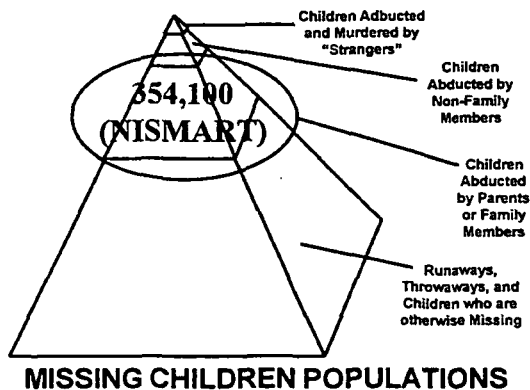
Class Notes:

OBSTACLES for Police

- Difficulty in Verifying Custody
- Statutes or Law Restrict their Ability
- Lack of Family Cooperation
- Other Jurisdictions
 - Police / courts
- Their Own Prosecutors
- Their Own Judges
- Ability to flee quickly, to great distances
 - Possible underground networks

FAMILY ABDUCTION DIFFERING VIEWS

	POLICE	PARENT
RISK	Minimal Risk (Unless factors indicate otherwise)	Medium Risk to High Risk
MISSION	Civil Matter Is It Criminal?	Return the Child Punish the Offender



Class Notes:

How Do You Learn To Work Family Abduction Cases?



- ✦ Go to statute books
- ✦ Study the laws, know recent court decisions
- ✦ Pick them apart for "elements of the crime"
- ✦ Talk to local prosecutor about their opinions
- ✦ Know what "built in" defenses there are
- ✦ Know the legal loop holes
- ✦ Become your own resident expert

FEDERAL INITIATIVES

(In Family Abduction Law)

- Missing Children Act (1982)
- Missing Children Assistance Act (1984)
- National Child Search Assistance Act (1990)

Missing Children Act (1982)

- ✦ Requires complete description in NCIC
- ✦ "Even if" the abductor has not been charged

Class Notes:

Missing Children Assistance Act (1984)

- ✦ National Clearinghouse established (NCMEC)
 - Provide Technical Assistance to:
 - ✦ Law Enforcement
 - ✦ Families
 - ✦ Not For Profit Organization
- ✦ National Center's toll-free line established
 - To receive sighting information
 - Intake cases of Missing Children

Nat'l Child Search Assistance Act (1990)

(Part of the Crime Control Act, Title 37, P.L. 101-647)

- ✦ Mandates *immediate* NCIC & LE System Entry (eliminates waiting periods)
- ✦ Requires "appropriate investigative response"
- ✦ Requires case information to be sent to state clearinghouses
- ✦ Requires 60 day updates of NCIC Entry
- ✦ Requires that local Law Enforcement Agencies liaison with the N.C.M.E.C.

STATE LAWS VARY!

- ✦ Misdemeanor Statutes
 - Custodial
 - Interference with custody
- ✦ Felony Statutes
 - Kidnapping
 - Luring
 - Criminal Custodial Interference
 - Interstate Transportation
- ✦ Others ?

Class Notes:

PRE-INCIDENT PREPARATION

- ♦ Have an Agency Protocol / S.O.P.
- ♦ Have a Missing Persons Report
- ♦ Train Yourself & Your Officers on:
 - How to Respond to Initial Reports
 - Civil Custody Law / Writs / Custody Orders
 - When a Case Can & Can't Be Worked
 - How to Determine Venue / Jurisdiction
 - Proper Method of Documenting (Report Writing)
 - Basic Investigative Techniques
 - Who to Refer Searching Parents to
- ♦ Work with local Advocacy Groups / Bar Associations
 - Learn What National Groups Can Do For You

HOW DO YOU GET REPORTS OF A FAMILY ABDUCTION?

- ♦ Report from Searching Parent / Guardian
- ♦ L.E.O. is asked to check out a possible lead
- ♦ Victim is Identified Through A Media Release
- ♦ L.E.O. observes a suspected abductor
- ♦ L.E.O. observes a suspected abducted child traits
- ♦ L.E.O. is approached by an Abducted Child
- ♦ Several types of delayed reportings

FIRST RESPONDER

- ♦ Initial Call
- ♦ Receipt by Communications Center
- ♦ N.C.I.C. Entries
- ♦ State Crime Information Center Entry
- ♦ BOLO's / Teletypes
- ♦ Primary Investigative focus is:
 - Recovery of the child
- ♦ Primary Law Enforcement focus is:
 - Safety and well-being of the child

Class Notes:

RESPONSE

- ✦ Dispatch to ALL cases
- ✦ Patrol / Duty Officer
- ✦ Risk Assessment
- ✦ Initial Crime Report
- ✦ Scene / Evidence
- ✦ Initial Interviews

DEALING WITH THE FAMILY (short term)

- ✦ Family initial fear of the unknown
- ✦ Searching parent sense of helplessness
- ✦ Searching parent has an inability to act
- ✦ Possible Anger at subject, system, police
- ✦ Fear of what will happen next
- ✦ Play one agency against another

INITIAL INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSE

- ✦ Follow-up on First Responders activities
- ✦ Confirm NCIC Entry & Category
- ✦ Regional Messages (BOLOS)
- ✦ Examine Court Records (certified)
- ✦ Use Resources:
 - N.C.M.E.C. & N.P.O.'s (Not for profit Organizations)
- ✦ Give the Searching Parent Tasks
 - Define their limitations and restrictions
 - Keep them informed

Class Notes:

INVESTIGATIVE CASE ASSESSMENT

- ♦ QUICK RESOLUTION
 - Can the case be closed quickly?
 - Easy as a phone call
 - Consider Amnesty Tactics
- ♦ PROTRACTED RESOLUTION
 - Does this case have potential to “drag on”?
 - Ask Yourself:
 - ♦ Any previous / current threats by abductor?
 - ♦ Any evidence / behaviors indicating interstate flight?

WHY ARE WE CONCERNED WITH CUSTODY ORDERS?

- ♦ Ex-Parte Orders
 - Are by their very nature suspect
- ♦ Protection Orders
 - Obtained as part of a plan
 - Each parent may have their own orders
- ♦ A writ overrides these “one-sided” documents

MISSING PERSON BULLETINS

- ♦ Develop an Agency Bulletin
- ♦ Use Color (colored paper and inks)
- ♦ Vary the format each time you send one out
- ♦ Change photo size, angle and selection
- ♦ Update regularly (even if there is nothing new)
- ♦ Always use an introduction letter
- ♦ Post it on the Internet (create a home page)
- ♦ Commercial products are available

Class Notes:

KNOW YOUR PARTICIPANTS

- ♦ Learn "everything you should know" about your:
 - Victim
 - Left Behind Parent
 - Third Parties
- ♦ Run Local L.E. Records Checks & Criminal History Checks
- ♦ Do Backgrounds on prior living areas
- ♦ Unannounced home visits
 - Search the home
- ♦ Check files: CPS, School, Employment
- ♦ Look for:
 - alcohol abuse, drug abuse, domestic violence, child abuse, neglect, personality quirks etc.
- ♦ Use a "Victim Family Data Questionnaire"

Victim Family Data Questionnaires

- ♦ Victim Family Background Information
 - Need good indepth Missing Persons Reports
 - Special Questionnaire fill in the gaps
 - ♦ Provide vital investigative lead information
- ♦ Samples:
 - California questionnaire
 - "Victim Family Data Questionnaire"
 - Do an NCIC Missing Persons Report (long form)

MOTIVATION & PROFILES

- ♦ Learn the motivation behind the incident
 - What led up to the act?
 - Why this child?
 - Reason for any reporting delay?
 - Relationship between offender and child
 - Consider potential defenses (abuse allegation)
- ♦ Know some basic Profile Information

Class Notes:

VICTIM PROFILE

- Prior Instability within the family
 - Abducting parent may build alienation prior to abduction
- Usually quite Young (NISMART)
- Abductors sometimes are selective
 - Favorite child, leave sickly / troublesome ones at home
- Child Suffers From Trauma of the Families Dilemmas & Problems
 - Allegations, Dysfunctional Family (Alcoholism, Abuse)
- Post Abduction Trauma: (When they become an abduction victim)
 - Deception, Lies, Brainwashing
 - Abused (emotionally, physically)
 - Isolation (social and physical)
 - Constant Uprooting / Mobility

ABDUCTOR PROFILE

- Most 30 - 40 YOA
- Motivation
 - Primarily Anger & Revenge against the other parent
 - Relationship with the Child
 - Abduction used to:
 - ◆ initiate reconciliation
 - ◆ stop custody proceedings
 - ◆ blackmail the other parent (leverage)
- Suspect's family may be primary motivators

KNOW YOUR ABDUCTOR!

- Full Description (good photo, composit)
- Normal Patterns of Activity
- Closest Friends or Relatives
- School, Work, Social, Financial, Abuse problems
- What "stressors" tick them off?
- Behavior (drug, alcohol, sexual activity)
- Hobbies, interests, activities, sports
- Locate suspect writings, diaries
- Attitudes towards the child(ren)
- Attitudes towards the Searching Parent
- Financial Status
- Any New Associates or Friends
- Identify Subject's Most Important Possessions
- Prior Addresses, Familiar / Frequented locations

Class Notes:



INTERVIEWS

- ✦ Left Behind Parent
- ✦ Family Members of Left Behind Parent
- ✦ Family Members of Abducting Parent
 - Can create a “concealment network” using:
 - ✦ cousins, friends, distant relatives
- ✦ Collaterals
 - landlords, employers, friends, paramours
- ✦ Radical Parent Groups (the underground)

PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES

- ✦ Start From the Center and Work Out
 - “Core” of the Case
- ✦ Use Check Lists
 - Beware of “Check List Mentality”
- ✦ Prior Experience Helps

THE **BIG** QUESTIONS:

How Did They Leave ?

Where Did They Go ?

- ♦ Public Transportation
- ♦ Private Vehicle (personal, friend's, relative's)
- ♦ Unknown Method
- ♦ Stay Within State or Left The State?

FLAGGING OF RECORDS

- ♦ Laws Requiring Flagging of Records
 - Florida & California
- ♦ Child:
 - School, Birth, Medical, Passport
- ♦ Abductor:
 - School, College, Employment, Union, Medical, Passport
- ♦ Other:
 - Vehicles, Titles, Liens, Loans,

WHERE TO SEARCH

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ■ Bank Records <ul style="list-style-type: none">- loans, charge cards, checks | ■ Employee (unions, friends) |
| ■ Birth Files | ■ Subscriptions |
| ■ Medical Anomalies | ■ Passports / Visas |
| ■ DMV Records | ■ Rental Vehicle Records |
| ■ Court Records | ■ Professional Licenses |
| ■ Credit Bureau Files | ■ Security Deposits |
| ■ School Records | ■ Voter Records |
| ■ Telephone Records | ■ Civic Organizations / clubs |
| ■ Public Transportation | ■ Apt/house trash search |
| ■ Un-employment systems | |
| ■ Insurance Records | |

THE LIST GOES ON!

Class Notes:

Developing New Leads!

- ✦ Start from the center and work out
- ✦ Do the logical first
- ✦ Reconfirm the results of old leads
- ✦ Try Subpoenas
 - telephone tolls
- ✦ Surveillance
- ✦ Check your Flags
- ✦ Re-interview relatives
- ✦ Re-Check Teletype entries and Flags
- ✦ Media Involvement
 - News coverage
 - TV Show
 - ADVO
- ✦ Advocacy Intervention
 - Amnesty Groups
- ✦ Private Search Groups

WARRANT ARREST

- ✦ Apply for Warrant
- ✦ Obtain Warrant
- ✦ Enter into NCIC (Extradition Required)
- ✦ Obtain High Bail
- ✦ Obtain Writ or Juvenile Pick-up Order
- ✦ Consider Charging Accomplices
- ✦ U.F.A.P.

U.F.A.P.

- ✦ How to Apply For a U.F.A.P.
- ✦ U.F.A.P. Limitations
- ✦ Very useful in uncooperative states

Class Notes:

A Warrant or Pick-up Order

- ♦ Criminal vs civil authority
 - Writ of Assistance
 - Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - Filing the criminal charge
 - UFAP Warrant
 - Civil Court Mandate
 - Fugitive arrests
 - ♦ Arresting someone in another state
- ♦ Case Integrity vs Recovery

Writ of Assistance - Writ of Habeas Corpus and others

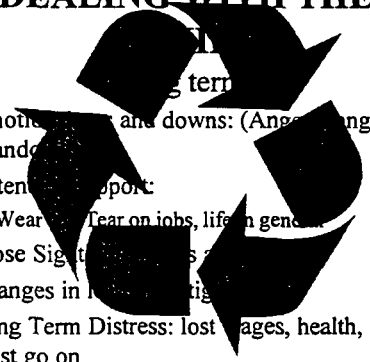
- ♦ They are civil court orders
 - Reduce confrontations between parents / attorneys
- ♦ Address liability for agencies who intervene
- ♦ Ensure due process for all
- ♦ Validate an out-of-state court order
- ♦ Make for quick and smooth recovery
- ♦ Protect the best interests of the child

CONTINUED INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS

- Reassessment
- New Review of Court Files
- Consider Potential Suspect Defenses / Reasons
- Specialized Techniques
- Develop Your Resources
 - Librarians
 - Data Bases
 - People Searching Mechanisms
- Focused Media Attention
 - TV, Paper, Posters, Products
- FPLS

Class Notes:

DEALING WITH THE

- 
- ✦ Emotional ups and downs: (Anger, anger, abandonment)
 - ✦ Extended support:
 - Wear and Tear on jobs, life in general
 - ✦ Close Significant Relationships
 - ✦ Changes in Relationships
 - ✦ Long Term Distress: lost wages, health, life must go on

INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTIONS

- ✦ **TYPES OF CASES:**
 - American Child Abroad
 - Foreign Child Here
 - Dual Nationality
- ✦ **TOOLS:**
 - HAGUE CONVENTION
 - U.S. State Department / N.C.M.E.C.
 - INTERPOL

HAGUE CONVENTION

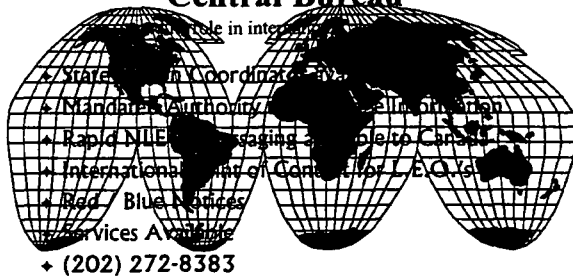
- ✦ International treaty signed by the U.S. in 1980 (ratified in 1988)
- ✦ Addresses the problem of international family abductions
- ✦ Outlined in the International Child Abduction Remedies Act (42 U.S.C. 11601 et seq.)
- ✦ 37 Countries as of Aug. 1996
 - Each country has a Hague representative to assist in locating and recovery

Class Notes:

What Can I Do When the Hague *Fails*!

- ✦ Go for a Felony Warrant
- ✦ Go for a U.F.A.P. Warrant
- ✦ Go For Federal Charges
- ✦ Passport Revocation
- ✦ Use Extradition Treaties
- ✦ Mutual Assistance
- ✦ State Dept. / Consulates of other Countries
- ✦ N.C.M.E.C.
- ✦ INTERPOL

INTERPOL - US National Central Bureau



U.C.C.J.A.

(1968 - 1980)

- ✦ "State Jurisdictional Agreement"
- ✦ Purpose:
 - Uniformity of child custody laws between states
 - Promote cooperation between courts of other states
 - Avoid Jurisdictional competition
 - Relitigation of cases in other states (Forum shopping)
 - Discourages controversies between attorneys/parents
 - Facilitates enforcement of custody orders
- ✦ Four bases to establish custody jurisdiction:
 - Child's Home State
 - Child has significant connections with the state
 - State has emergency jurisdiction
 - State assumes jurisdiction when:
 - no other has, another declines, or in best interest of the child

Class Notes:

PARENTAL KIDNAPPING PREVENTION ACT (P.K.P.A.)

1980 (Federal Law 28 USC 1738A)

- ✦ Requires states to enforce / refrain from modifying orders from other states
- ✦ Gives priority to home state for subject matter jurisdiction
- ✦ Permits the issuance of U.F.A.P. Warrants
- ✦ Allows the FBI to investigate cases where a U.F.A.P. has been issued and in International cases.
- ✦ Allows "authorized" persons access to the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS)

Section 15.

Filing and Enforcement of Custody Decrees of Another State

- A) A certified copy of a custody decree of another state may be filed in the office of the clerk of any (District Court, Family Court) of this state. The clerk shall treat the decree in the same manner as a custody decree of the (District Court, Family Court) of this state. A custody decree so filed has the same effect and shall be enforced in like manner as custody decree rendered by a court of this state.
- B) A person violating a custody decree of another state which makes it necessary to enforce the decree in this state may be required to pay necessary travel and other expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by the party entitled to the custody or his witnesses.

Involving Other Jurisdictions

- ✦ Learn to identify/access resources in other states
 - Intelligence Bureaus - L.E. Bulletins etc.
- ✦ Know that state's laws
- ✦ Know that state's procedures for recovery, arrest, temporary shelter
- ✦ Is a Civil Order or Writ needed
- ✦ Contact that state's Missing Children Clearinghouse
- ✦ Know what N.P.O.'s operate in the area
- ✦ Avoid Turf Guarding
 - Information not shared is information lost
 - Conduct regular Joint case briefs if necessary

Class Notes:

RECOVERY

- ♦ Law Enforcement Recovery
- ♦ Parent Recovery
- ♦ Logistics of Recovery
 - Transportation issues
 - ♦ N.C.M.E.C.'s Programs
 - Support groups to help
 - Know Other Jurisdictions Requirements
 - Be Prepared for Victim Trauma

LAW ENFORCEMENT RECOVERY

- ♦ Locate Suspect (No Arrest Made)
 - Have your orders registered according to UCCJA
 - Place children in Protective Custody
- ♦ Locate Suspect (Arrest Made)
 - Understand that jurisdictions requirements
 - Will CPS hold child if necessary
 - Will court release child to custodial party
 - Is a hearing required, will an attorney be required

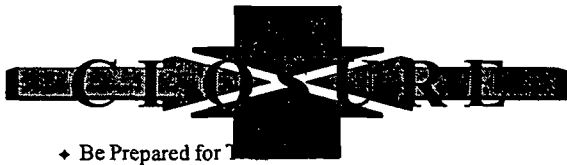
PARENT RECOVERY

- ♦ Sending a parent to recover a child is risky
 - Law Enforcement Arrange Agency Assistance
 - May be necessary due to budgets
 - Victim may have money constraints also
 - Potential for violence
 - High liability
- ♦ Parent must have:
 - Certified copies of all orders
 - Documents needed: photos, birth certificates, ID etc.

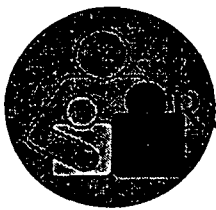
Class Notes:

TACTICAL & SELF HELP RECOVERIES

- ♦ Very Risky
 - Legal Risks
 - Financial Risks
- ♦ Must Consider the Ramifications
 - Danger to Self, Recovery Crew and Child
- ♦ May be Committing a Criminal Act
 - Could Wind up in Foreign Prison
 - U.S. Govt May Refuse Help



- ♦ Be Prepared for
- ♦ Obtain outside Agency Reports
 - All those that assisted
- ♦ Statement from "community" where child recovered
- ♦ Post Recovery Victim Statement
- ♦ Medical Examination / Counseling
- ♦ Suspect Statement
- ♦ Post Abduction Prevention



Re-Unification

- ♦ 80% are done in less than 15 minutes time
 - No psychological assistance
 - No professional counseling services used
- ♦ 75% No Mental Health Follow-up

Class Notes:

What a Parent Should Know About Preventing Family Abduction

- ✦ L.E. Agencies Should Provide Prevention Information
- ✦ Always maintain current photos, video, prints, dental records, names of physicians & dentists, DNA sample
- ✦ Contact the Police immediately upon suspected incident
- ✦ Always maintain current certified copies of custody orders
- ✦ Ensure your custody order is constructed in a manner to deter abduction (including UCCJA language)
- ✦ Read current materials concerning abduction prevention and divorce
- ✦ Learn to think of Child's long terms effects

Family Abduction Tactics "We have a long way to go!"

- ✦ Lack of state to state enforcement procedures
- ✦ Lack of uniformity and specificity
- ✦ Absence of coordination between all parties:
 - courts, law enforcement, shelters, clerks
- ✦ Insufficient funding for state clearinghouses
- ✦ Liability risks for law enforcement
- ✦ Inadequacies in Criminal Statutes
- ✦ Lack of Compliance with the law by Law Enforcement
- ✦ Lack of experience by Law Enforcement
- ✦ Lack of adequate investigation and prosecution
- ✦ Limited attorneys with specialization
- ✦ Process of locating and recovering children is very expensive

**CHECKLIST FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ON
RECOVERY OF CHILDREN**

DO, IN ORDER LISTED:

- ___ 3 Certified, Exemplified copies of all court orders
- ___ 3 Certified, Exemplified copies of Orders or 3 notarized authorizations from the custodial parent
- ___ Contact in police dept./sheriff's office in other state
_____ phone _____
- ___ District Attorney/private attorney in other state
_____ phone _____
- ___ Need to estimate expenses
- ___ Make flight arrangements
- ___ Book hotel room, Confirmation No. _____
- ___ Call local car rental and reserve specific car
Confirmation No. _____
- ___ Teletype or call other agency with your travel plans
- ___ Take maps and your case file
- ___ Other states' U.C.C.J.A.
- ___ Take NCIC entries
- ___ Take items for child (diapers, toys, books)
- ___ Recommend carry-ons for the plane - check weather
- ___ Give yourself at least 1 hour prior to departure. Check with the Airport police re: parking. They will probably validate in advance and advise as to where to park
- ___ Get pre-assigned seats going and coming
- ___ Check in with the other agency after you arrive
- ___ Interview arresting/recovering officers, and obtain any reports
- ___ Allow 2 hours to pick up the child
- ___ Allow 2 hours check in time for the return trip
- ___ Return rental car
- ___ Fill out Shelter form on return trip if necessary, interview child/ren
- ___ Transport child to victim/office/shelter
- ___ You'll need to give Shelter a certified copy of the order

CHECKLIST FOR RECOVERY OF CHILDREN

- 1. CONTACT OTHER JURISDICTION
OFFICER _____ PHONE _____**
- 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR TAKING THE CHILD INTO CUSTODY**
- 3. WILL THEY PICK UP CHILD IF THERE IS NO WARRANT OF ARREST
FOR THE ABDUCTING PARENT**
- 4. WILL THEY PLACE THE CHILD IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY UNTIL
YOU/OR VICTIM CAN TRAVEL TO THEIR JURISDICTION TO
RECOVER THE CHILD**
- 5. WHO WILL COORDINATE THE RECOVERY
OFFICER _____ PHONE _____**
- 6. WILL THE CHILD BE RELEASED TO YOU/OR VICTIM? WHAT
DOCUMENTS DO YOU/OR VICTIM NEED TO PROVIDE AT THE TIME
OF PICK-UP**
- 7. WILL A COURT HEARING BE REQUIRED**
- 8. IS AN ATTORNEY NECESSARY**
- 9. TAKE 3 CERTIFIED COPIES OF ALL COURT ORDERS**
- 10. CERTIFIED, EXEMPLIFIED COPY OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE**
- 11. VALID IDENTIFICATION OF PERSON PICKING UP CHILD**

KERN COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

CHILD ABDUCTION/VISITATION
QUESTIONNAIRE

DATE OF REPORT _____

CHILD ABDUCTION _____ VISITATION PROBLEMS _____ CONCEALMENT _____

COMPLAINING WITNESS
PLEASE PRINT

Information regarding the parent making this report:

FULL NAME: _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

OTHER NAMES USED: _____

BIRTH DATE: _____ BIRTH PLACE: _____

DRIVER'S LICENSE #: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY #: _____

RACE _____ SEX _____ HAIR _____ EYES _____ HEIGHT _____ WEIGHT _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS: _____

HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER: () _____

EMPLOYER'S NAME & ADDRESS: _____

EMPLOYER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER: () _____

ARE YOU RELATED TO THE SUSPECT?: _____ IF YES, HOW? _____

WERE YOU AND THE SUSPECT EVER MARRIED?: _____

YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD(REN): _____

HAVE YOU EVER RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUCH AS WELFARE?: _____

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, & IN WHAT COUNTY & STATE DID
YOU RECEIVE IT?: _____

HAVE THERE EVER BEEN ANY INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE OR ABUSE BETWEEN YOU AND THE SUSPECT?: _____

BRIEFLY EXPLAIN: _____

*SUSPECT REFERS TO THE OTHER PERSON DETAINING OR NOT ALLOWING VISITATION WITH THE CHILD(REN) *

IF YOU & THE SUSPECT WERE PREVIOUSLY LIVING TOGETHER, WHO INITIATED THE SEPARATION OR DIVORCE & WHY?: _____

PREVIOUS COURT ACTIONS:

IS THERE A DIVORCE DECREE? _____ IF YES, LIST CASE NUMBER, WHERE OBTAINED, & DATE OF DECREE: _____

IF THERE IS SUCH AN ORDER, IN WHAT STATE: _____

AND COUNTY WAS IT ISSUED: _____

HAVE YOU OBTAINED ANY OTHER COURT ORDERS IN THIS MATTER? _____

IS SO, WHAT TYPE OF ORDER, DATE COURT ORDER WAS OBTAINED, AND IN WHAT COUNTY AND STATE WAS ORDER OBTAINED?: _____

ARE THERE ANY COURT ACTIONS PENDING? _____. IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF ACTION, CASE NUMBER, DATE ACTION WAS FILED, AND COUNTY AND STATE WHERE ACTION WAS FILED: _____

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN COUNSELED BY KERN COUNTY FAMILY COURT SERVICES? _____
WHEN?: _____

ARE YOU NOW BEING COUNSELED BY KERN FAMILY COURT SERVICES?: _____

NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF ATTORNEY REPRESENTING YOU IN
THIS MATTER: _____

WHEN WAS THE LAST CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT MADE?: _____

WHO IS ORDERED TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT?: _____

IF CHILD SUPPORT HAS BEEN PAID THROUGH A DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
OR OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY, PROVIDE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF AGENCY AND
APPROXIMATE PERIOD OF TIME CHILD SUPPORT HAS BEEN PAID THROUGH
THIS AGENCY: _____

INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE THE PROBLEM

IS THIS AN ABDUCTION SITUATION? _____ IF YES, BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE
CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE ABDUCTION, (i.e., HOW WAS THE SUSPECT
ABLE TO TAKE THE CHILD(REN), FROM WHERE, & ON WHAT DATE WAS THE CHILD
(REN) TAKEN, ETC.): _____

DID THE SUSPECT HAVE ASSISTANCE FROM ANYONE ELSE IN TAKING THE CHILD
(REN)? _____ IF YES, GIVE NAMES & ADDRESSES OF ALL SUCH PERSONS & DE-
SCRIBE HOW THEY ASSISTED: _____

IF THIS IS AN ABDUCTION SITUATION, WHAT MEASURES HAVE YOU TAKEN TO TRY TO LOCATE THE SUSPECT & CHILD(REN)?:

IF THIS IS A VISITATION PROBLEM, BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE PROBLEMS YOU ARE HAVING IN ENFORCING YOUR VISITATION RIGHTS, AND WHAT STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO FIX THE PROBLEM?:

HOW, WHERE, & ON WHAT DATE WAS THE LAST CONTACT WITH THE CHILD(REN) MADE?:

PLEASE EXPLAIN IN DETAIL THE DATES AND TIMES YOU EXERCISED YOUR VISITATION RIGHTS WITHIN THE PAST SIX (6) MONTHS. (ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER IF NECESSARY):

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE NOT ASKED TO PRY INTO YOUR PERSONAL LIFE. THIS INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ANTICIPATE A POSSIBLE DEFENSE BY THE SUSPECT IN COURT.

DATE YOU LAST HAD CONTACT WITH SUSPECT: _____

HOW AND WHERE WAS THIS LAST CONTACT MADE?: _____

HAVE AND EVER RECEIVED OR REFUSED ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SUSPECT
SINCE YOUR SEPARATION: _____

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED? _____ IF YES, BY WHICH AGENCY _____

DATE(S) ARRESTED: _____

CHARGE(S) : _____

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CHARGED WITH ANY CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN? (i.e.,
CHILD ABUSE, ABANDONMENT, FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT, ETC.) _____.
IF SO, PLEASE DESCRIBE: _____

HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DEFECT THAT COULD AFFECT
ABILITY TO CARE FOR THE CHILD(REN)? _____ IF SO, PLEASE DESCRIBE: _____

****STATEMENT OF INTENT****

ARE YOU WILLING TO APPEAR AT ALL COURT HEARINGS NECESSARY REGARDING
THIS ISSUE? _____

ARE YOU WILLING TO APPEAR AT ALL INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWS NECESSARY
REGARDING THIS ISSUE? _____

ARE YOU WILLING TO APPEAR AT ALL INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWS NECESSARY
REGARDING THIS ISSUE? _____

IF YOU MOVE, OBTAIN CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN, OR DECIDE YOU DO NOT WANT
THE ASSISTANCE OF THIS OFFICE, YOU MUST NOTIFY THE CHILD ABDUCTION
UNIT IMMEDIATELY.

INFORMATION REGARDING CHILD (REN)

PLEASE PRINT

FIRST CHILD

FULL NAME OF CHILD: _____ SEX: _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

OTHER NAMES USED: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

PLACE OF BIRTH: _____

HEIGHT: _____ WEIGHT: _____ HAIR COLOR: _____ EYE COLOR: _____

OTHER MARKS, SCARS, BRACES, GLASSES, ETC: _____

DOES THE CHILD HAVE MEDICAL OR DENTAL PROBLEMS? _____ IF YES,
DESCRIBE: _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE DOCTOR WHO HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE CHILD: _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE DENTIST WHO HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE CHILD: _____

GRADE & LAST KNOWN SCHOOL ATTENDED (NAME & ADDRESS) _____

NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER OF BABY SITTER: _____

WHAT LANGUAGE DOES THE CHILD SPEAK? _____

ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH OF CHILD

INFORMATION REGARDING CHILD(REN)

PLEASE PRINT

FIRST CHILD

FULL NAME OF CHILD: _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE SEX: _____

OTHER NAMES USED: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

PLACE OF BIRTH: _____

HEIGHT: _____ WEIGHT: _____ HAIR COLOR: _____ EYE COLOR: _____

OTHER MARKS, SCARS, BRACES, GLASSES, ETC: _____

DOES THE CHILD HAVE MEDICAL OR DENTAL PROBLEMS? _____ IF YES,
DESCRIBE: _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE DOCTOR WHO HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE CHILD: _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE DENTIST WHO HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE CHILD: _____

GRADE & LAST KNOWN SCHOOL ATTENDED (NAME & ADDRESS) _____

NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER OF BABY SITTER: _____

WHAT LANGUAGE DOES THE CHILD SPEAK? _____

ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH OF CHILD

INFORMATION REGARDING CHILD (REN)

PLEASE PRINT

FIRST CHILD

FULL NAME OF CHILD: _____ SEX: _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

OTHER NAMES USED: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

PLACE OF BIRTH: _____

HEIGHT: _____ WEIGHT: _____ HAIR COLOR: _____ EYE COLOR: _____

OTHER MARKS, SCARS, BRACES, GLASSES, ETC: _____

DOES THE CHILD HAVE MEDICAL OR DENTAL PROBLEMS? _____ IF YES,
DESCRIBE: _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE DOCTOR WHO HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE CHILD: _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE DENTIST WHO HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE CHILD: _____

GRADE & LAST KNOWN SCHOOL ATTENDED (NAME & ADDRESS) _____

NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER OF BABY SITTER: _____

WHAT LANGUAGE DOES THE CHILD SPEAK? _____

ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH OF CHILD

INFORMATION REGARDING SUSPECT

PLEASE PRINT

INFORMATION REGARDING THE PARENT WHO TOOK THE CHILD(REN) OR IS DENYING VISITATION

FULL NAME: _____
 LAST FIRST MIDDLE

OTHER NAMES USED: _____

CURRENT LOCATION: _____

BIRTH DATE: _____ BIRTH PLACE: _____

DRIVER'S LICENSE #: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY: _____

RACE: _____ SEX: _____ HAIR: _____ EYES: _____ HEIGHT: _____ WEIGHT: _____

DISTINGUISHING MARKS, SCARS, AMPUTATIONS, GLASSES, HAIRSTYLE, FACIAL HAIR: _____

WHAT LANGUAGE(S) DOES SUSPECT SPEAK: _____

VEHICLE DESCRIPTION: _____

YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	COLOR	LICENSE NO.
------	------	-------	-------	-------------

LAST KNOWN HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER: () _____

OTHER STATES SUSPECT HAS FREQUENTED OR LIVED & WHEN: _____

LAST KNOWN EMPLOYER & ADDRESS: _____

LAST KNOWN EMPLOYER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER: () _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF UNION: _____

LOCAL NO.: _____

IS SUSPECT RECEIVING OR HAS SUSPECT EVER RECEIVED SSI, VA BENEFITS, DISABILITY BENEFITS, WELFARE, ETC? _____ IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF BENEFITS, WHEN, & IN WHAT COUNTY & STATE: _____

IS SUSPECT DISABLED? _____ IF YES, HOW? _____

WHAT TYPE OF WORK DOES THE SUSPECT NORMALLY DO? _____

HAS SUSPECT EVER BEEN ARRESTED? _____ IF YES, FOR WHAT, WHEN & IN WHAT CITY/COUNTY WAS SUSPECT ARRESTED? _____

DOES SUSPECT HAVE A VIOLENT TEMPER? _____ IF YES, EXPLAIN: _____

DOES SUSPECT HAVE ANY HABITS OR HOBBIES THAT WOULD HELP US LOCATE HIM OR HER? (DOES HE/SHE DRINK AT A CERTAIN BAR, SKI AT A CERTAIN LODGE, ETC.): _____

DOES SUSPECT HAVE A HISTORY OF ANY PHYSICAL OR MENTAL PROBLEM THAT WOULD BE A DANGER TO CHILD(REN)'S HEALTH OR WELFARE? _____

IF YES, EXPLAIN: _____

IS THERE A POLICE OR MEDICAL RECORD ON FILE REGARDING THIS PROBLEM? IF SO, WITH WHAT AGENCY? _____

DATE OF REPORT: _____

CAN ANYONE TESTIFY TO THIS BEHAVIOR? _____ IS SO, GIVE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SUCH PERSONS: _____

DOES SUSPECT HAVE A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY?_____ IF SO, WITH
WHAT COMPANY?_____

IF SUSPECT AND CHILDREN HAVE LEFT THE COUNTY, HOW DID SUSPECT
TRAVEL? (AIRPLANE, CAR, ETC.)_____

IS SUSPECT A MEMBER OF ANY CHURCH?_____ IF YES, NAME AND ADDRESS
OF CHURCH?_____

IS SUSPECT A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATIONS?_____ IF YES, NAME AND
ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATIONS:_____

PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION REGARDING THE SUSPECT'S FAMILY
(INCLUDING BROTHERS AND SISTERS WHETHER NATURAL, STEP, OR HALF)
AND FRIENDS. INDICATE THOSE THAT WILL HELP SUSPECT AND THOSE
THAT WON'T.

FULL NAME	AGE AND DATE OF BIRTH	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	RELATIONSHIP
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

WHICH OF THESE FAMILY AND/OR FRIENDS DO YOU THINK WOULD ASSIST
SUSPECT IN THIS CASE? _____

NAME OF SUSPECT'S CURRENT SPOUSE, LIVE-IN BOY/GIRLFRIEND, AND PRO-
VIDE GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THIS PERSON: (DATE OF BIRTH,
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION, EMPLOYER, ARREST RECORD, ETC.) _____

IF SUSPECT LEFT THE AREA, WHERE DO YOU THINK HE/SHE WOULD GO? _____

WHY? _____

WHAT REASON DO YOU THINK SUSPECT WILL GIVE FOR HIS/HER ACTIONS IN
THIS CASE? _____

NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF ATTORNEY REPRESENTING
SUSPECT IN THIS MATTER: _____

ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: _____

WERE THERE ANY SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIME (DID SUSPECT USE
FORCE, TRICKERY, ETC) BE BRIEF AND EXPLAIN IN GREATER DETAIL. _____

DOES THE SUSPECT HAVE ANY CHILD(REN) OTHER THAN THOSE THAT WERE TAKEN
IN THIS CASE? _____

EXECUTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 19__ AT _____,
COUNTY OF _____, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING, CONSISTING OF
_____ TOTAL PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE, IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE
BEST OF MY INFORMATION AND BELIEF, AND THAT I HAVE NOT WILLFULLY AND
KNOWINGLY MISREPRESENT OR OMIT ANY MATERIAL FACTS RELATIVE TO THIS
CASE.

SIGNATURE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____

NOTICE

The Child Abduction Unit of the Kern County District Attorney's Office exists to help parents recover children who have been abducted, to prosecute those who violate criminal laws related to child abduction, and to represent the Superior Court pursuant to Civil Code Section 4604 when the Court orders the District Attorney to locate and recover missing children.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY DOES NOT REPRESENT YOU AS AN INDIVIDUAL. You are a witness/victim. The District Attorney only represents the People of the State of California in a criminal case and/or the Superior Court in a civil case.

THERE IS NO ATTORNEY/CLIENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YOU AND THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Any information you may provide the District Attorney's Office IS NOT CONFIDENTIAL, and is subject to disclosure at the discretion of the Child Abduction Unit.

THE CHILD ABDUCTION UNIT HAS ABSOLUTE AND SOLE DISCRETION ON HOW TO PROCEED ON ANY GIVEN CASE. The decision to take a case to trial, plea bargain, or dismiss a case is solely the decision of the Deputy District Attorney. ONCE WE TAKE YOUR CASE YOU MUST AGREE TO BE A WITNESS WHEN NEEDED. If a defendant is convicted or pleads guilty you as a victim have the right to address the Sentencing Judge Prior to sentencing.

YOUR CASE WILL BE HANDLED BY AN INVESTIGATOR WHO MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THE INVESTIGATOR WHO TOOK THE INITIAL REPORT.

THE ABSOLUTE PRIORITY OF THE UNIT IS TO LOCATE AND RECOVER CHILDREN THAT HAVE BEEN ABDUCTED. VISITATION CASES WILL BE WORKED ONLY AS TIME AND RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE.

YOU MUST FILL OUT A QUESTIONNAIRE WHICH IS A CRIME REPORT AND WHICH IS COMPLETED UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY. KNOWINGLY GIVING FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS MAY SUBJECT YOU TO PROSECUTION EITHER FOR FELONY PERJURY OR FILING A FALSE CRIME REPORT.

I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS NOTICE.

Victim/Witness Signature

Date

Print Your Name

KERN COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

NOTICE OF LIABILITY

THIS IS TO ADVISE YOU THAT PURSUANT TO SECTION 4605 OF THE CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE, A HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE CONCLUSION OF THIS CASE. THIS HEARING WILL BE HELD IN THE COURT WHICH THE CUSTODY HEARING IS PENDING OR WHICH COURT HAS CONTINUING JURISDICTON. THE COURT SHALL, IF APPROPRIATE, ALLOCATE LIABILITY FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO EITHER OR BOTH PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS. THIS ALLOCATION SHALL CONSTITUTE A JUDGEMENT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR FUNDS ADVANCED PURSUANT TO SECTION 4604 OF THE CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE.

EXCUTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 19____, AT _____,
COUNTY OF _____, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SIGNATURE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____

INVESTIGATOR: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____

UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION ACT

The Committee which acted for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in preparing the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act was as follows:

JOHN W. WADE, Vanderbilt University School of Law, Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Chairman

WILLIAM R. BURKETT, Box 588, Woodward, Oklahoma 73801

MARTIN J. DINKELSPIEL, 111 Pine Street, 10th Floor, San Francisco, California 94111

FREDERIK P. O'CONNELL, 341 Water Street, Augusta, Maine 04330

WILLIE E. SULLIVAN, Box 1466, Boise, Idaho 83701

HARRY M. WEAKLEY, Room 324, Capitol Building, Phoenix, Arizona 85007

RICHARD O. WHITE, Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington 98501

EUGENE A. BURDICK, P.O. Box 757, Williston, North Dakota 58801 *Chairman of Section F.*

Ex-Officio

BRIGETTE M. BODENHEIMER, University of California School of Law, Davis, California 95616

Reporter

Copies of all Uniform Acts and other printed matter issued by the Conference may be obtained from

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS
ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS
1155 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION ACT

PREFATORY NOTE

There is growing public concern over the fact that thousands of children are shifted from state to state and from one family to another every year while their parents or other persons battle over their custody in the courts of several states. Children of separated parents may live with their mother, for example, but one day the father snatches them and brings them to another state where he petitions a court to award him custody while the mother starts custody proceedings in her state; or in the case of illness of the mother the children may be cared for by grandparents in a third state, and all three parties may fight over the right to keep the children in several states. These and many similar situations constantly arise in our mobile society where family members often are scattered all over the United States and at times over other countries. A young child may have been moved to another state repeatedly before the case goes to court. When a decree has been rendered awarding custody to one of the parties, this is by no means the end of the child's migrations. It is well known that those who lose a court battle over custody are often unwilling to accept the judgment of the court. They will remove the child in an unguarded moment or fail to return him after a visit and will seek their luck in the court of a distant state where they hope to find--and often do find--a more sympathetic ear for their plea for custody. The party deprived of the child may then resort to similar tactics to recover the child and this "game" may continue for years, with the child thrown back and forth from state to state, never coming to rest in one single home and in one community.

The harm done to children by these experiences can hardly be overestimated. It does not require an expert in the behavioral sciences to know that a child, especially during his early years and the years of growth, needs security and stability of environment and a continuity of affection. A child who has never been given the chance to develop a sense of belonging and whose personal attachments when beginning to form are cruelly disrupted, may well be crippled for life, to his own lasting detriment and the detriment of society.

This unfortunate state of affairs has been aided and facilitated rather than discouraged by the law. There is no statutory law in this area and the judicial law is so unsettled that it seems to offer nothing but a "quicksand foundation" to stand on. See Leflar, *American Conflicts Law* 585 (1968). See also Clark, *Domestic Relations* 320 (1968). There is no certainty as to which state has jurisdiction when persons seeking custody of a child approach the courts of several states simultaneously or successively. There is no certainty as to whether a custody decree rendered in one state is entitled to recognition and enforcement in another; nor as to when one state may alter a custody decree of a sister state.

The judicial trend has been toward permitting custody claimants to sue in the courts of almost any state, no matter how fleeting the contact of the child and family was with the particular state, with little regard to any conflict of law rules.

See Leflar, American Conflicts Law 585-6 (1968) and Leflar, 1967 Annual Survey of American Law, Conflict Laws 26 (1968). Also, since the United States Supreme Court has never settled the question whether the full faith and credit clause of the Constitution applies to custody decrees, many states have felt free to modify custody decrees of sister states almost at random although the theory usually is that there has been a change of circumstances requiring a custody award to a different person. Compare *People ex rel. Halvey v. Halvey*, 330 U.S. 610, 67 S. Ct. 903, 91 L. Ed. 1133 (1947); and see Comment, Ford v. Ford: Full Faith and Credit To Child Custody Decrees? 73 Yale L.J. 134 (1963). Generally speaking, there has been a tendency to over-emphasize the need for fluidity and modifiability of custody decrees at the expense of the equal (if not greater) need, from the standpoint of the child, for stability of custody decisions once made. Compare Clark, Domestic Relations 326 (1968).

Under this state of law the courts of the various states have acted in isolation and at times in competition with each other; often with disastrous consequences. A court of one state may have awarded custody to the mother while another state decreed simultaneously that the child must go to the father. See *Stout v. Pate*, 209 Ga. 786, 75 S.E.2d 748 (1953) and *Stout v. Pate*, 120 Cal. App. 2d 699, 261 P.2d 788 (1953), cert. denied in both cases 347 U.S. 968, 74 S. Ct. 744, 776, 98 L. Ed. 1109, 1110 (1954); *Moniz v. Moniz*, 142 Cal. App. 2d 527, 298 P. 2d 710 (1956); and *Sharpe v. Sharpe*, 77 Ill. App. 2d 295, 222 N.E. 2d 340 (1966). In situations like this the litigants do not know which court to obey. They may face punishment for contempt of court and perhaps criminal charges for child stealing in one state when complying with the decree of the other. Also, a custody decree made in one state one year is often overturned in another jurisdiction the next year or some years later and the child is handed over to another family, to be repeated as long as the feud continues. See *Com. ex rel. Thomas v. Gillard*, 203 Pa. Super. 95, 198 A.2d 377 (1964); *In Re Guardianship of Rodgers*, 100 Ariz. 269, 413 P. 2d 774 (1966); *Berlin v. Berlin*, 239 Md. 52, 210 A. 2d 380 (1965); *Berlin v. Berlin*, 21 N.Y. 2d 371, 235 N.E. 2d 109 (1967), cert. denied 37 L.W. 3123 (1968); and *Batchelor v. Fulcher*, 415 S.W. 2d 828 (Ky. 1967).

In this confused legal situation the person who has possession of the child has an enormous tactical advantage. Physical presence of the child opens the doors of many courts to the petitions and often assures him of a decision in his favor. It is not surprising then that custody claimants tend to take the law into their own hands, that they resort to self-help in the form of child stealing, kidnapping, or various other schemes to gain possession of the child. The irony is that persons who are good, law-abiding citizens are often driven into these tactics against their inclinations; and that lawyers who are reluctant to advise the use of maneuver of doubtful legality may place their clients at a decided disadvantage.

To remedy this intolerable state of affairs where self-help and the rule of "seize and run" prevail rather than the orderly processes of the law, uniform legislation has been urged in recent years to bring about a fair measure of interstate stability in custody awards. See Ratner, Child Custody in a Federal System, 62 Mich. L. Rev. 795 (1964); Ratner, Legislative Resolution of the Interstate Child Custody Problem:

A Reply to Professor Currie and a Proposed Uniform Act, 38 S. Cal. L. Rev. 183 (1965); and Ehrenzweig, The Interstate Child and Uniform Legislation: A Plea for Extra-Litigious Proceedings, 64 Mich. L. Rev. 1 (1965). In drafting this Act, the National Conference of Commissioners has drawn heavily on the work of these authors and has consulted with other leading authorities in the field. The American Bar Association has taken an active part in furthering the project.

* The Act is designed to bring some semblance of order into the existing chaos. It limits custody jurisdiction to the state where the child has his home or where there are other strong contacts with the child and his family. See Section 3. It provides for the recognition and enforcement of out-of-state custody decrees in many instances. See Sections 13 and 15. Jurisdiction to modify decrees of other states is limited by giving a jurisdictional preference to the prior court under certain conditions. See Section 14. Access to a court may be denied to petitioners who have engaged in child snatching or similar practices. See Section 8. Also, the Act opens up direct lines of communication between courts of different states to prevent jurisdictional conflict and bring about interstate judicial assistance in custody cases.

The Act stresses the importance of the personal appearance before the court of non-residents who claim custody, and of the child himself, and provides for the payment of travel expenses for this purpose. See Section 11. Further provisions insure that the judge receives necessary out-of-state information with the assistance of courts in other states. See Sections 17 through 22.

Underlying the entire Act is the idea that to avoid the jurisdictional conflicts and confusions which have done serious harm to innumerable children, a court in one state must assume major responsibility to determine who is to have custody of a particular child; that this court must reach out for the help of courts in other states in order to arrive at a fully informed judgment which transcends state lines and considers all claimants, residents and nonresidents, on an equal basis and from the standpoint of the welfare of the child. If this can be achieved, it will be less important *which* court exercises jurisdiction but that courts of the several states involved act in partnership to bring about the best possible solution for a child's future.

The Act is not a reciprocal law. It can be put into full operation by each individual state regardless of enactment of other states. But its full benefits will not be reaped until a large number of states have enacted it, and until the courts, perhaps aided by regional or national conferences, have come to develop a new, truly "inter-state" approach to child custody litigation. The general policies of the Act and some of its specific provisions apply to international custody cases.

UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION ACT

SECTION 1. [*Purposes of Act; Construction of Provisions.*]

(a) The general purposes of this Act are to:

(1) avoid jurisdictional competition and conflict with courts of other states in matters of child custody which have in the past resulted in the shifting of children from state to state with harmful effects on their well-being;

(2) promote cooperation with the courts of other states to the end that a custody decree is rendered in that state which can best decide the case in the interest of the child;

(3) assure that litigation concerning the custody of a child take place ordinarily in the state with which the child and his family have the closest connection and where significant evidence concerning his care, protection, training, and personal relationships is most readily available, and that courts of this state decline the exercise of jurisdiction when the child and his family have a closer connection with another state;

(4) discourage continuing controversies over child custody in the interest of greater stability of home environment and of secure family relationships for the child;

(5) deter abductions and other unilateral removals of children undertaken to obtain custody awards;

(6) avoid re-litigation of custody decisions of other states in this state insofar as feasible;

(7) facilitate the enforcement of custody decrees of other states;

(8) promote and expand the exchange of information and other forms of mutual assistance between the courts of this state and those of other states concerned with the same child; and

(9) make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

(b) This Act shall be construed to promote the general purposes stated in this section.

COMMENT

Because this uniform law breaks new ground not previously covered by legislation, its purposes are stated in some detail. Each section must be read and applied with these purposes in mind.

SECTION 2. [*Definitions.*]

As used in this Act:

(1) "contestant" means a person, including a parent, who claims a right to custody or visitation rights with respect to a child;

(2) "custody determination" means a court decision and court orders and instructions providing for the custody of a child, including visitation rights; it does not include a decision relating to child support or any other monetary obligation of any person;

(3) "custody proceeding" includes proceedings in which a custody determination is one of several issues, such as an action for divorce or separation, and includes child neglect and dependency proceedings;

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(4) "decree" or "custody decree" means a custody determination contained in a judicial decree or order made in a custody proceeding, and includes an initial decree and a modification decree;

(5) "home state" means the state in which the child immediately preceding the time involved lived with his parents, a parent, or a person acting as parent, for at least 6 consecutive months, and in the case of a child less than 6 months old the state in which the child lived from birth with any of the persons mentioned. Periods of temporary absence of any of the named persons are counted as part of the 6-month or other period;

(6) "initial decree" means the first custody decree concerning a particular child;

(7) "modification decree" means a custody decree which modifies or replaces a prior decree, whether made by the court which rendered the prior decree or by another court;

(8) "physical custody" means actual possession and control of a child;

(9) "person acting as parent" means a person, other than a parent, who has physical custody of a child and who has either been awarded custody by a court or claims a right to custody; and

(10) "state" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

COMMENT

Subsection (3) indicated that "custody proceeding" is to be understood in a broad sense. The term covers habeas corpus actions, guardianship petitions, and other proceedings available under general state law to determine custody. See Clark, *Domestic Relations* 576-582 (1968).

Other definitions are explained, if necessary, in the comments to the sections which use the terms defined.

SECTION 3. [*Jurisdiction.*]

(a) A court of this State which is competent to decide child custody matters has jurisdiction to make a child custody determination by initial or modification decree if:

(1) this State (i) is the home state of the child at the time of commencement of the proceeding, or (ii) had been the child's home state within 6 months before commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from this State because of his removal or retention by a person claiming his custody or for other reasons, and a parent or person acting as parent continues to live in this State; or

(2) it is in the best interest of the child that a court of this State assume jurisdiction because (i) this child and his parents, or the child and at least one contestant, have a significant connection with this State, and (ii) there is available in this State substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training, and personal relationships; or

(3) the child is physically present in this State and (i) the child has been abandoned or (ii) it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because he has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse or is otherwise neglected [or dependent]; or

(4) (i) it appears that no other state would have jurisdiction under prerequisites substantially in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2), or (3), or another state has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that this State is the more appropriate forum to determine the custody of the child, and (ii) it is in the best

interest of the child that this court assume jurisdiction.

(b) Except under paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a), physical presence in this State of the child, or of the child and one of the contestants, is not alone sufficient to confer jurisdiction on a court of this State to make a child custody determination.

(c) Physical presence of the child, while desirable, is not a prerequisite for jurisdiction to determine his custody.

COMMENT

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) establish the two major bases for jurisdiction. In the first place, a court in the child's home state has jurisdiction and secondly, if there is no home state or the child and his family have equal or stronger ties with another state, a court in that state has jurisdiction. If this alternative test produces concurrent jurisdiction in more than one state, the mechanisms provided in sections 6 and 7 are used to assure that only one state makes the custody decision.

"Home state" is defined in section 2(b). A 6-month period has been selected in order to have a definite and certain test which is at the same time based on a reasonable assumption of fact. See Ratner, *Child Custody in a Federal System*, 62 Mich. L. Rev. 796, 818 (1964) who explains:

"Most American children are integrated into an American community after living there six months; consequently this period of residence would seem to provide a reasonable criterion for identifying the established home."

Subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (1) extends the home state rule for an additional six-month period in order to permit suit in the home state after the child's departure. The main objective is to protect a parent who has been left by his spouse taking the child along. The provision makes clear that the stay-at-home parent, if he acts promptly, may start proceedings in his own state if he desires, without the necessity of attempting to base jurisdiction on paragraph (2). This changes the law in those states which required presence of the child as a condition for jurisdiction and consequently forced the person left behind to follow the departed person to another state, perhaps to several states in succession. See also subsection (c).

Paragraph (2) comes into play either when the home state test cannot be met or as an alternative to that test. The first situation arises, for example, when a family has moved frequently and there is no state where the child has lived for 6 months prior to suit, or if the child has recently been removed from his home state and the person who was left behind has also moved away. See paragraph (1), last clause. A typical example of alternative jurisdiction is the case in which the stay-at-home parent chooses to follow the departed spouse to state 2 (where the child has lived for several months with the other parent) and starts proceedings there. Whether the departed parent also has access to a court in state 2, depends on the strength of the family ties in that state and on the applicability of the clean hands provision of section 8. If state 2, for example, was the state of the matrimonial home where the entire family lived for two years before moving to the "home state" for 6 months, and the wife returned to state 2 with the child with the consent of the husband, state 2 might well have jurisdiction upon petition of the wife. The same may be true if the wife returned to her parents in her former home state where the child had spent several months every year before. Compare *Willmore v. Willmore*, 273, Minn. 537, 143 N.W. 2d 630 (1966), cert. denied 385 U.S. 898 (1966). While jurisdiction may exist in two states in these instances, it will not be *exercised* in both states. See sections 6 and 7.

Paragraph (2) of subsection (a) is supplemented by subsection (b) which is designed to discourage unilateral removal of children to other states and to guard generally against too liberal an interpretation of paragraph (2). Short-term presence in the state is not enough even though there may be an intent to stay longer, perhaps an intent to establish a technical "domicile" for divorce or other purposes.

Paragraph (2) perhaps more than any other provision of the Act requires that it be interpreted in the spirit of the legislative purposes expressed in section 1. The paragraph was phrased in general terms in order to be flexible enough to cover many fact situations too diverse to lend themselves to exact description. But its purpose is to limit jurisdiction rather than to proliferate it. The first clause of the paragraph is important: jurisdiction exists only if it is in the *child's* interest, not merely

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the interest or convenience of the feuding parties, to determine custody in a particular state. The interest of the child is served when the forum has optimum access to relevant evidence about the child and family. There must be maximum rather than minimum contact with the state. The submission of the parties to a forum, perhaps for purposes of divorce, is not sufficient without additional factors establishing closer ties with the state. Divorce jurisdiction does not necessarily include custody jurisdiction. See Clark, *Domestic Relations* 578 (1968).

Paragraph (3) of subsection (a) retains and reaffirms *parens patriae* jurisdiction, usually exercised by a juvenile court, which a state must assume when a child is in a situation requiring immediate protection. This jurisdiction exists when a child has been abandoned and in emergency cases of child neglect. Presence of the child in the state is the only prerequisite. This extraordinary jurisdiction is reserved for extraordinary circumstances. See *Application of Lang*, 9 App. Div. 2d 401, 193 N.Y.S. 2d 763 (1959). When there is child neglect without emergency or abandonment, jurisdiction cannot be based on this paragraph.

Paragraph (4) of subsection (a) provides a final basis for jurisdiction which is subsidiary in nature. It is to be resorted to only if no other state could, or would, assume jurisdiction under the other criteria of this section.

Subsection (c) makes it clear that presence of the child is not a jurisdictional requirement. Subsequent sections are designed to assure the appearance of the child before the court.

This section governs jurisdiction to make an initial decree as well as a modification decree. Both terms are defined in section 2. Jurisdiction to modify an initial or modification decree of another state is subject to additional restrictions contained in sections 8(b) and 14(a).

SECTION 4. [*Notice and Opportunity to be Heard.*]

Before making a decree under this Act, reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given to the contestants, any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated, and any person who has physical custody of the child. If any of these persons is outside this State, notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given pursuant to section 5.

COMMENT

This section lists the persons who must be notified and given an opportunity to be heard to satisfy due process requirements. As to persons in the forum state, the general law of the state applies; others are notified in accordance with section 5. Strict compliance with sections 4 and 5 is essential for the validity of a custody decree within the state and its recognition and enforcement in other states under section 12, 13, and 15. See *Restatement of the Law Second, Conflict of Laws, Proposed Official Draft sec. 69* (1967); and compare *Armstrong v. Manzo*, 380 U.S. 545, 85 S. Ct. 1187, 14 L. Ed. 2d 62 (1965).

SECTION 5. [*Notice to Persons Outside this State; Submission to Jurisdiction.*]

(a) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction over a person outside this State shall be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice, and may be:

(1) by personal delivery outside this State in the manner prescribed for service of process within this State;

(2) in the manner prescribed by the law of the place in which the service is made for service of process in that place in an action in any of its courts of general jurisdiction;

(3) by any form of mail addressed to the person to be served and requesting a receipt; or

(4) as directed by the court [including publications, if other means of notification are ineffective].

(b) Notice under this section shall be served, mailed, or delivered, [or last published] at least [10, 20] days before any hearing in this State.

- (c) Proof of service outside this State may be made by affidavit of the individual who made the service, or in the manner prescribed by the law of the place in which the service is made. If service is made by mail, proof may be by a receipt signed by the addressee or other evidence of delivery to the addressee.
- (d) Notice is not required if a person submits to the jurisdiction of the court.

COMMENT

Section 2.01 of the Uniform Interstate and International Procedure Act has been followed to a large extent. See 9B U.L.A. 315 (1966). If at all possible, actual notice should be received by the affected persons; but efforts to impart notice in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice are sufficient when a person, who may perhaps conceal his whereabouts, cannot be reached. See *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 70 S. Ct. 652, 94 L. Ed. 865 (1950) and *Schroeder v. City of New York*, 371 U.S. 208, 83 S. Ct. 279, 9 L. Ed. 2d 255 (1962).

Notice by publication in lieu of other means of notification is not included because of its doubtful constitutionality. See *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co.*, *supra*; and see Hazard, A General Theory of State-Court Jurisdiction, 1965 Supreme Court Rev. 241, 277, 286-87. Paragraph (4) of subsection (a) lists notice by publication in brackets for the benefit of those states which desire to use published notices *in addition to* the modes of notification provided in this section when these modes prove ineffective to impart actual notice.

The provisions of this section, and paragraphs (2) and (4) of subsection (a) in particular, are subject to the caveat that notice and opportunity to be heard must always meet due process requirements as they exist at the time of the proceeding.

SECTION 6. [*Simultaneous Proceedings in Other States.*]

- (a) A court of this State shall not exercise its jurisdiction under this Act if at the time of filing the petition a proceeding concerning the custody of the child was pending in a court of another state exercising jurisdiction substantially in conformity with this Act, unless the proceeding is stayed by the court of the other state because this State is a more appropriate forum or for other reasons.
- (b) Before hearing the petition in a custody proceeding the court shall examine the pleadings and other information supplied by the parties under section 9 and shall consult the child custody registry established under section 16 concerning the pendency of proceedings with respect to the child in other states. If the court has reason to believe that proceedings may be pending in another state it shall direct an inquiry to the state court administrator or other appropriate official of the other state.
- (c) If the court is informed during the course of the proceeding that a proceeding concerning the custody of the child was pending in another state before the court assumed jurisdiction it shall stay the proceeding and communicate with the court in which the other proceeding is pending to the end that the issue may be litigated in the more appropriate forum and that information be exchanged in accordance with sections 19 through 22. If a court of this state has made a custody decree before being informed of a pending proceeding in a court of another state it shall immediately inform that court of the fact. If the court is informed that a proceeding was commenced in another state after it assumed jurisdiction it shall likewise inform the other court to the end that the issues may be litigated in the more appropriate forum.

COMMENT

Because of the havoc wreaked by simultaneous and competitive jurisdiction which has been described in the Prefatory Note, this section seeks to avoid jurisdictional conflict with all feasible means, including novel methods. Courts are expected to take an active part under this section in seeking out information about custody proceedings concerning the same child pending in other states. In a proper case jurisdiction is yielded to the other state either under this section or under section 7. Both sections must be read together.

When the courts of more than one state have jurisdiction under sections 3 or 14, priority in time determines which court will proceed with the action, but the application of the inconvenient forum principle of section 7 may result in the handling of the case by the other court.

While jurisdiction need not be yielded under subsection (a) if the other court would not have jurisdiction under the criteria of this Act, the policy against simultaneous custody proceedings is so strong that it might in a particular situation be appropriate to leave the case to the other court even under such circumstances. See subsection (3) and section 7.

Once a custody decree has been rendered in one state, jurisdiction is determined by sections 8 and 14.

SECTION 7. [*Inconvenient Forum.*]

(a) A court which has jurisdiction under this Act to make an initial or modification decree may decline to exercise its jurisdiction any time before making a decree if it finds that it is an inconvenient forum to make a custody determination under the circumstances of the case and that a court of another state is a more appropriate forum.

(b) A finding of inconvenient forum may be made upon the court's own motion or upon motion of a party or a guardian ad litem or other representative of the child.

(c) In determining if it is an inconvenient forum, the court shall consider if it is in the interest of the child that another state assume jurisdiction. For this purpose it may take into account the following factors, among others:

- (1) if another state is or recently was the child's home state;
- (2) if another state has a closer connection with the child and his family or with the child and one or more of the contestants;
- (3) if substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training, and personal relationships is more readily available in another state;

(4) if the parties have agreed on another forum which is no less appropriate; and

(5) if the exercise of jurisdiction by a court of this state would contravene any of the purposes stated in section 1.

(d) Before determining whether to decline or retain jurisdiction the court may communicate with a court of another state and exchange information pertinent to the assumption of jurisdiction by either court with a view to assuring that jurisdiction will be exercised by the more appropriate court and that a forum will be available to the parties.

(e) If the court finds that it is an inconvenient forum and that a court of another state is a more appropriate forum, it may dismiss the proceedings, or it may stay the proceedings upon condition that a custody proceeding be promptly commenced in another named state or upon any other conditions which may be just and proper, including the condition that a moving party stipulate his consent and submission to the jurisdiction of the other forum.

(f) The court may decline to exercise its jurisdiction under this Act if a custody determination is incidental to an action for divorce or another proceeding while

retaining jurisdiction over the divorce or other proceeding.

(g) If it appears to the court that it is clearly an inappropriate forum it may require the party who commenced the proceedings to pay, in addition to the costs of the proceedings in this State, necessary travel and other expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by other parties or their witnesses. Payment is to be made to the clerk of the court for remittance to the proper party.

(h) Upon dismissal or stay of proceedings under this section the court shall inform the court found to be the more appropriate forum of this fact, of [sic] if the court which would have jurisdiction in the other state is not certainly known, shall transmit the information to the court administrator or other appropriate official for forwarding to the appropriate court.

(i) Any communication received from another state informing this State of a finding of inconvenient forum because a court of this State is the more appropriate forum shall be filed in the custody registry of the appropriate court. Upon assuming jurisdiction the court of this State shall inform the original court of this fact.

COMMENT

The purpose of this provision is to encourage judicial restraint in exercising jurisdiction whenever another state appears to be in a better position to determine custody of a child. It serves as a second check on jurisdiction once the test of section 3 or 14 has been met.

The section is a particular application of the inconvenient forum principle, recognized in most states by judicial law, adapted to the special needs of child custody cases. The terminology used follows section 84 of the Restatement of the Law Second, Conflict of Laws, Proposed Official Draft (1967). Judicial restrictions or exceptions to the inconvenient forum rule made in some states do not apply to this statutory scheme which is limited to child custody cases.

Like section 6, this section stresses interstate judicial communication and cooperation. When there is doubt as to which is the more appropriate forum, the question may be resolved by consultation and cooperation among the courts involved.

Paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (c) specify some, but not all, considerations which enter into a court determination of inconvenient forum. Factors customarily listed for purposes of the general principle of the inconvenient forum (such as convenience of the parties and hardship to the defendant) are also pertinent, but may under the circumstances be of secondary importance because the child who is not a party is the central figure in the proceedings.

Part of subsection (e) is derived from Wis. Stat. Ann., sec. 262.19 (1).

Subsection (f) makes it clear that a court may divide a case, that is, dismiss part of it and retain the rest. See section 1.05 of the Uniform Interstate and International Procedure Act. When the custody issue comes up in a divorce proceeding, courts may have frequent occasion to decline jurisdiction as to that issue (assuming that custody jurisdiction exists under section 3 or 14).

Subsection (g) is an adaptation of Wis. Stat. Ann., sec. 262.20. Its purpose is to serve as a deterrent against "frivolous jurisdiction claims," as G.W. Foster states in the Revision Notes to the Wisconsin provision. It applies when the forum chosen is seriously inappropriate considering the jurisdictional requirements of the Act.

SECTION 8. *[Jurisdiction Declined by Reason of Conduct.]*

(a) If the petitioner for an initial decree has wrongfully taken the child from another state or has engaged in similar reprehensible conduct the court may decline to exercise jurisdiction if this is just and proper under the circumstances.

(b) Unless required in the interest of the child, the court shall not exercise its jurisdiction to modify a custody decree of another state if the petitioner, without consent of the person entitled to custody, has improperly removed the child from the physical custody of the person entitled to custody or has improperly retained the child after a visit or other temporary relinquishment of physical custody. If the

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petitioner has violated any other provision of a custody decree of another state the court may decline to exercise its jurisdiction if this is just and proper under the circumstances.

(c) In appropriate cases a court dismissing a petition under this section may charge the petitioner with necessary travel and other expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by other parties or their witnesses.

COMMENT

This section incorporates the "clean hands doctrine," so named by Ehrenzweig, *Interstate Recognition of Custody Decrees*, 51 Mich. L. Rev. 345 (1953). Under this doctrine courts refuse to assume jurisdiction to reexamine an out-of-state custody decree when the petitioner has abducted the child or has engaged in some other objectionable scheme to gain or retain physical custody of the child in violation of the decree. See Fain, *Custody of Children*, The California Family Lawyer I, 539, 546 (1961); *Ex Parte Mullins*, 26 Wash. 2d 419, 174 P.2d 790 (1946); *Crocker v. Crocker*, 122 Colo. 49, 219 P.2d 311 (1950); and *Leathers v. Leathers*, 162 Cal. App. 2d 768, 328 P.2d 853 (1958). But when adherence to this rule would lead to punishment of the parent at the expense of the wellbeing of the child, it is often not applied. See *Smith v. Smith*, 135 Cal. App. 2d 100, 286 P.2d 1009 (1955) and *In re Guardianship of Rodgers*, 100 Ariz. 269, 413 P.2d 744 (1966).

Subsection (a) extends the clean hands principle to cases in which a custody decree has not yet been rendered in any state. For example, if upon a de facto separation the wife returned to her own home with the children without objection by her husband and lived there for two years without hearing from him, and the husband without warning forcibly removes the children one night and brings them to another state, a court in that state although it has jurisdiction after 6 months may decline to hear the husband's custody petition. "Wrongfully" taking under this subsection does not mean that a "right" has been violated—both husband and wife as a rule have a right to custody until a court determination is made—but that one party's conduct is so objectionable that a court in the exercise of its inherent equity powers cannot in good conscience permit that party access to its jurisdiction.

Subsection (b) does not come into operation unless the court has power under section 14 to modify the custody decree of another state. It is a codification of the clean hands rule, except that it differentiates between (1) a taking or retention of the child and (2) other violations of custody decrees. In the case of illegal removal or retention refusal of jurisdiction is mandatory unless the harm done to the child by a denial of jurisdiction outweighs the parental misconduct. Compare *Smith v. Smith* and *In re Guardianship of Rodgers*, *supra*; and see *In Re Walter*, 223 Cal. App. 2d 217, 39 Cal. Rptr. 243 (1964) where the court assumed jurisdiction after both parents had been guilty of misconduct. The qualifying word "improperly" is added to exclude cases in which a child is withheld because of illness or other emergency or in which there are other special justifying circumstances.

The most common violation of the second category is the removal of the child from the state by the parent who has the right to custody, thereby frustrating the exercise of visitation rights of the other parent. The second sentence of subsection (b) makes refusal of jurisdiction entirely discretionary in this situation because it depends on the circumstances whether non-compliance with the court order is serious enough to warrant the drastic sanction of denial of jurisdiction.

Subsection (c) adds a financial deterrent to child stealing and similar reprehensible conduct.

SECTION 9. [Information under Oath to be Submitted to the Court.]

(a) Every party in a custody proceeding in this first pleading or in an affidavit attached to that pleading shall give information under oath as to the child's present address, the places where the child has lived within the last 5 years, and the names and present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived during that period. In this pleading or affidavit every party shall further declare under oath whether:

(1) he has participated (as a party, witness, or in any other capacity) in any other litigation concerning the custody of the same child in this or any other state;

(2) he has information of any custody proceeding concerning the child pending in a court of this or any other state; and

(3) he knows of any person not a party to the proceedings who has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child.

(b) If the declaration as to any of the above items is in the affirmative the declarant shall give additional information under oath as required by the court. The court may examine the parties under oath as to details of the information furnished and as to other matters pertinent to the court's jurisdiction and the disposition of the case.

(c) Each party has a continuing duty to inform the court of any custody proceeding concerning the child in this or any other state of which he obtained information during this proceeding.

COMMENT

It is important for the court to receive the information listed and other pertinent facts as early as possible for purposes of determining its jurisdiction, the joinder of additional parties, and the identification of courts in other states which are to be contacted under various provisions of the Act. Information as to custody litigation and other pertinent facts occurring in other countries may also be elicited under this section in combination with section 23.

SECTION 10. [*Additional Parties.*]

If the court learns from information furnished by the parties pursuant to section 9 or from other sources that a person not a party to the custody proceeding has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child, it shall order that person to be joined as a party and to be duly notified of the pendency of the proceeding and of his joinder as a party. If the person joined as a party is outside this State he shall be served with process or otherwise notified in accordance with section 5.

COMMENT

The purpose of this section is to prevent re-litigations of the custody issue when these would be for the benefit of third claimants rather than the child. If the immediate controversy, for example, is between the parents, but relatives inside or outside the state also claim custody or have physical custody which may lead to a future claim to the child, they must be brought into the proceedings. The courts are given an active role here as under sections of the Act to seek out the necessary information from formal or informal sources.

SECTION 11. [*Appearance of Parties and the Child.*]

[(a) The court may order any party to the proceeding who is in this State to appear personally before the court. If that party has physical custody of the child the court may order that he appear personally with the child.]

(b) If a party to the proceeding whose presence is desired by the court is outside this State with or without the child the court may order that the notice given under section 5 include a statement directing that party to appear personally with or without the child and declaring that failure to appear may result in a decision adverse to that party.

(c) If a party to the proceeding who is outside this State is directed to appear under subsection (b) or desires to appear personally before the court with or without the child, the court may require another party to pay to the clerk of the court travel and

other necessary expenses of the party so appearing and of the child if this is just and proper under the circumstances.

COMMENT

Since a custody proceeding is concerned with the past and future care of the child by one of the parties, it is of vital importance in most cases that the judge has an opportunity to see and hear the contestants and the child. Subsection (a) authorizes the court to order the appearance of these persons if they are in the state. It is placed in brackets because states which have such a provision--not only in their juvenile court laws--may wish to omit it. Subsection (b) relates to the appearance of persons who are outside the state and provides one method of bringing them before the court; sections 19(b) and 20(b) provide another. Subsection (c) helps to finance travel to the court which may be close to one of the parties and distant from another; it may be used to equalize the expense if this is appropriate under the circumstances.

SECTION 12. [*Binding Force and Res Judicata Effect of Custody Decree.*]

A custody decree rendered by a court of this State which had jurisdiction under section 3 binds all parties who have been served in this State or notified in accordance with section 5 or who have submitted to the jurisdiction of the court, and who have been given an opportunity to be heard. As to these parties the custody decree is conclusive as to all issues of law and fact decided and as to the custody determination made unless and until that determination is modified pursuant to law, including the provisions of this Act.

COMMENT

This section deals with intra-state validity of custody decrees which provides the basis for their interstate recognition and enforcement. The two prerequisites are (1) jurisdiction under section 3 of this Act and (2) strict compliance with due process mandates of notice and opportunity to be heard. There is no requirement for technical personal jurisdiction, on the traditional theory that custody determinations, as distinguished from support actions (see section 2(2) *supra*), are proceedings in rem or proceedings affecting status. See Restatement of the Law Second, Conflict of Laws, Proposed Official Draft, sections 69 and 79 (1967); and James, Civil Procedure 613 (1965). For a different theory reaching the same result, see Hazard, A General Theory of State-Court Jurisdiction, 1965 Supreme Court Review 241. The section is not at variance with *May v. Anderson*, 345 U.S. 528, 73 S. Ct. 840, 97 L. Ed. 1221 (1953), which relates to interstate recognition rather than in-state validity of custody decrees. See Ehrenzweig and Louisell, *Jurisdiction in a Nutshell* 76 (2d ed. 1968); and compare Reese, Full Faith and Credit to Foreign Equity Decrees, 42 Iowa L.Rev.183, 195 (1957). On *May v. Anderson*, *supra*, see comment to section 13.

Since a custody decree is normally subject to modification in the interest of the child, it does not have absolute finality, but as long as it has not been modified, it is as binding as a final judgment. Compare Restatement of the Law Second, Conflict of Laws, Proposed Official Draft, section 109 (1957).

SECTION 13. [*Recognition of Out-of-State Custody Decrees.*]

The courts of this State shall recognize and enforce an initial or modification decree of a court of another state which had assumed jurisdiction under statutory provisions substantially in accordance with this Act or which was made under factual circumstances meeting the jurisdictional standards of the Act, so long as this decree has not been modified in accordance with jurisdictional standards substantially similar to those of this Act.

COMMENT

This section and sections 14 and 15 are the key provisions which guarantee a great measure of security and stability of environment to the "interstate child" by discouraging relitigations in other states. See Section 1, and see Ratner, *Child Custody in a Federal System*, 62 Mich. L. Rev. 795, 828 (1964).

Although the full faith credit clause may perhaps not require the recognition of out-of-state custody decrees, the states are free to recognize and enforce them. See Restatement of the Law Second, Conflict of Laws, Proposed Official Draft, section 109 (1967), and see the Prefatory Note, *supra*. This section declares as a matter of state law, that custody decrees of sister states will be recognized and enforced. Recognition and enforcement is mandatory if the state in which the prior decree was rendered 1) has adopted this Act, 2) has statutory jurisdictional requirements substantially like this Act, or 3) would have had jurisdiction under the facts of the case if this Act had been the law in the state. Compare Comment, *Ford v. Ford: Full Faith and Credit to Child Custody Decrees?* 73 Yale L.J. 134, 148 (1963).

"Jurisdiction" or "jurisdictional standards" under this section refers to the requirements of section 3 in the case of initial decrees and to the requirements of sections 3 and 14 in the case of modification decrees. The section leaves open the possibility of discretionary recognition of custody decrees of other states beyond the enumerated situations of mandatory acceptance. For the recognition of custody decrees of other nations, see section 23.

Recognition is accorded to a decree which is valid and binding under section 12. This means, for example, that a court in the state where the father resides will recognize and enforce a custody decree rendered in the home state where the child lives with the mother if the father was duly notified and given enough time to appear in the proceedings. Personal jurisdiction over the father is not required. See comment to section 12. This is in accord with a common interpretation of the inconclusive decision in *May v. Anderson*, 345 U.S. 528, 73 S. Ct. 840, 97 L.Ed. 1221 (1953). See Restatement of the Law Second, Conflict of Laws, Proposed Official Draft, section 79 and comment thereto, p. 298 (1967). Under this interpretation a state is permitted to recognize a custody decree of another state regardless of lack of personal jurisdiction, as long as due process requirements of notice and opportunity to be heard have been met. See Justice Frankfurter's concurring opinion in *May v. Anderson*; and compare Clark, *Domestic Relations* 323-26 (1968); Goodrich, *Conflict of Laws* 274 (4th ed. by Scoles, 1964); Stumberg, *Principles of Conflict of Laws* 325 (3rd ed. 1963); and Comment, *The Puzzle of Jurisdiction in Child Custody Actions*, 38 U. Colo. L. Rev. 541 (1966). The Act emphasizes the need for the personal appearance of the contestants rather than any technical requirement for personal jurisdiction.

The mandate of this section could cause problems if the prior decree is a punitive or disciplinary measure. See Ehrenzweig, *Inter-state Recognition of Custody Decrees*, 51 Mich. L. Rev. 345, 370 (1953). If, for example, a court grants custody to the mother and after 5 years' of continuous life with the mother the child is awarded to the father by the same court for the sole reason that the mother who had moved to another state upon remarriage had not lived up to the visitation requirements of the decree, courts in other states may be reluctant to recognize the changed decree. See *Berlin v. Berlin*, 21 N.Y. 2d 371, 235 N.E.2d 109 (1967); and *Stout v. Pate*, 120 Cal. App. 2d 699, 261 P.2d 788 (1953); Compare *Moniz v. Moniz*, 142 Cal. App. 2d 527, 298 P.2d 710 (1956). Disciplinary decrees of this type can be avoided under this Act by enforcing the visitation provisions of the decree directly in another state. See Section 15. If the original plan for visitation does not fit the new conditions, a petition for modification of the visiting arrangements would be filed in a court which has jurisdiction, that is, in many cases the original court. See section 14.

SECTION 14. [*Modification of Custody Decree of Another State.*]

(a) If a court of another state has made a custody decree, a court of this State shall not modify that decree unless (1) it appears to the court of this State that the court which rendered the decree does not now have jurisdiction under jurisdictional prerequisites substantially in accordance with this Act or has declined to assume jurisdiction to modify the decree and (2) the court of this State has jurisdiction.

(b) If a court of this State is authorized under subsection (a) and section 8 to modify a custody decree of another state it shall give due consideration to the transcript of the record and other documents of all previous proceedings submitted to it in accordance with section 22.

COMMENT

Courts which render a custody decree normally retain continuing jurisdiction to modify the decree under local law. Courts in other states have in the past often assumed jurisdiction to modify the out-of-state decree themselves without regard to the preexisting jurisdiction of the other state. See *People ex rel. Halvey v. Halvey*, 330 U.S. 610, 67 S. Ct. 903, 91 L.Ed. 1133 (1947). In order to achieve greater stability of custody arrangements and avoid forum shopping, subsection (a) declares that other states will defer to the continuing jurisdiction of the court of another state as long as that state has jurisdiction under the standards of this Act. In other words, all petitions for modifications are to be addressed to the prior state if that state has sufficient contact with the case to satisfy section 3. The fact that the court had previously considered the case may be one factor favoring its continued jurisdiction. If, however, all the persons involved have moved away or the contact with the state has otherwise become slight, modification jurisdiction would shift elsewhere. Compare *Ratner, Child Custody in a Federal System*, 62 Mich. L. Rev. 795, 821-2 (1964).

For example, if custody was awarded to the father in state 1 where he continued to live with the children for two years and thereafter his wife kept the children in state 2 for 6 1/2 months (3 1/2 months beyond her visitation privileges) with or without permission of the husband, state 1 has preferred jurisdiction to modify the decree despite the fact that state 2 has in the meantime become the "home state" of the child. If, however, the father also moved away from state 1, the state loses modification jurisdiction interstate, whether or not its jurisdiction continues under local law. See *Clark, Domestic Relations* 322-23 (1968). Also, if the father in the same case continued to live in state 1, but let his wife keep the children for several years, without asserting his custody rights and without visits of the children in state 1, modification jurisdiction of state 1 would cease. Compare *Brengle v. Hurst*, 408 S.W. 2d 418 (Ky. 1966). The situation would be different if the children had been abducted and their whereabouts could not be discovered by the legal custodian for several years. The abductor would be denied access to the court of another state under section 8(b) and state 1 would have modification jurisdiction in any event under section 3(a) (4). Compare *Crocker v. Crocker*, 122 Colo. 49, 219 P.2d 311 (1950).

The prior court has jurisdiction to modify under this section even though its original assumption of jurisdiction did not meet the standards of this Act, as long as it would have jurisdiction *now*, that is, at the time of the petition for modification.

If the state of the prior decree declines to assume jurisdiction to modify the decree, another state with jurisdiction under section 3 can proceed with the case. That is not so if the prior court dismissed the petition on its merits.

Respect for the continuing jurisdiction of another state under this section will serve the purposes of this Act only if the prior court will assume a corresponding obligation to make no changes in the existing custody arrangement which are not required for the good of the child. If the court overturns its own decree in order to discipline a mother or father, with whom the child had lived for years, for failure to comply with an order of the court, the objective of greater stability of custody decrees is not achieved. See Comment to section 13 last paragraph, and cases there cited. See also *Sharpe v. Sharpe*, 77 Ill. App. 295, 222 N.E. 2d 340 (1966). Under section 15 of this Act an order of a court contained in a custody decree can be directly enforced in another state.

Under subsection (b) transcripts of prior proceedings if received under section 22 are to be considered by the modifying court. The purpose is to give the judge the opportunity to be as fully informed as possible before making a custody decision. "One court will seldom have so much of the story that another's inquiry in unimportant" says Paulsen, *Appointment of a Guardian in the Conflict of Laws*, 45 Iowa L. Rev. 212, 226 (1960). See also Ehrenzweig, *the Interstate Child and Uniform Legislation: A Plea for Extra-litigious Proceedings*, 64 Mich. L. Rev. 1, 6-7 (1965); and Ratner, *Legislative Resolution of the Interstate Custody Problem: A Reply to Professor Currie and a Proposed Uniform Act*, 38 S. Cal. L. Rev. 183, 202 (1965). How much consideration is "due" this transcript, whether or under what conditions it is received in evidence, are matters of local, internal law which are not affected by this interstate act.

SECTION 15. [*Filing and Enforcement of Custody Decree of Another State.*]

- (a) A certified copy of a custody decree of another state may be filed in the office of the clerk of any [District Court, Family Court] of this State. The clerk shall treat the decree in the same manner as a custody decree of the [District Court, Family Court] of this State. A custody decree so filed has the same effect and shall be enforced in like manner as a custody decree rendered by a court of this State.
- (b) A person violating a custody decree of another state which makes it necessary to enforce the decree in this State may be required to pay necessary travel and other expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the party entitled to the custody or his witnesses.

COMMENT

Out-of-state custody decrees which are required to be recognized are enforced by other states. See section 13. Subsection (a) provides a simplified and speedy method of enforcement. It is derived from section 2 of the Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act of 1954, 9A U.L.A. 486 (1955). A certified copy of the decree is filed in the appropriate court, and the decree thereupon becomes in effect a decree of the state of filing and is enforceable by any method of enforcement available under the law of that state.

The authority to enforce an out-of-state decree does not include the power to modify it. If modification is desired, the petition must be directed to the court which has jurisdiction to modify under section 14. This does not mean that the state of enforcement may not in an emergency stay enforcement if there is danger of serious mistreatment of the child. See Ratner, *Child Custody in a Federal System*, 62 Mich. L. Rev. 796, 832-33 (1964).

The right to custody for periods of visitation and other provisions of a custody decree are enforceable in other states in the same manner as the primary right to custody. If visitation privileges provided in the decree have become impractical upon moving to another state, the remedy against automatic enforcement in another state is a petition in the proper court to modify visitation arrangements to fit the new conditions.

Subsection (b) makes it clear that the financial burden of enforcement of a custody decree may be shifted to the wrongdoer. Compare 2 Armstrong, *California Family Law* 328 (1966 Suppl.), and *Crocker v. Crocker*, 195 F. 2d 236 (1952).

SECTION 16. [*Registry of Out-of-State Custody Decrees and Proceedings.*]

The clerk of each [District Court, Family Court] shall maintain a registry in which he shall enter the following:

- (1) certified copies of custody decrees of other states received for filing;
- (2) communications as to the pendency of custody proceedings in other states;
- (3) communications concerning a finding of inconvenient forum by a court of another state; and
- (4) other communications or documents concerning custody proceedings in another state which may affect the jurisdiction of a court of this State or the disposition to be made by it in a custody proceeding.

COMMENT

The purpose of this section is to gather all information concerning out-of-state custody cases which reaches a court in one designated place. The term "registry" is derived from section 35 of the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act of 1958, 9C U.L.A. 61 (1967 Suppl.). Another term may be used if desired without affecting the uniformity of the Act. The information in the registry is usually incomplete since it contains only those documents which have been specifically requested or which have otherwise found their way to the state. It is therefore necessary in most cases for the court to seek additional information elsewhere.

SECTION 17. [*Certified Copies of Custody Decree.*]

The Clerk of the [District Court, Family Court] of this State, at the request of the court of another state or at the request of any person who is affected by or has a legitimate interest in a custody decree, shall certify and forward a copy of the decree to that court or person.

SECTION 18. [*Taking Testimony in Another State.*]

In addition to other procedural devices available to a party, any party to the proceeding or a guardian ad litem or other representative of the child may adduce testimony of witnesses, including parties and the child, by deposition or otherwise, in another state. The court on its own motion may direct that the testimony of a person be taken in another state and may prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon which the testimony shall be taken.

COMMENT

Sections 18 to 22 are derived from sections 3.01 and 3.02 of the Uniform Interstate and International Procedure Act, 9B U.L.A. 305, 321, 326 (1966); from ideas underlying the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act; and from Ehrenzweig, the Interstate Child and Uniform Legislation: A Plea for Extralittigious Proceedings, 64 Mich. L. Rev. 1 (1965). They are designed to fill the partial vacuum which inevitably exists in cases involving an "interstate child" since part of the essential information about the child and his relationship to other persons is always in another state. Even though jurisdiction is assumed under sections 3 and 7 in the state where much (or most) of the pertinent facts are readily available, some important evidence will unavoidably be elsewhere.

Section 18 is derived from portions of section 3.01 of the Uniform Interstate and International Procedure Act, 9B U.L.A. 305, 321. The first sentence relates to depositions, written interrogatories and other discovery devices which may be used by parties or representatives of the child. The procedural rules of the state where the device is used are applicable under this sentence. The second sentence empowers the court itself to initiate the gathering of out-of-state evidence which is often not supplied by the parties in order to give the court a complete picture of the child's situation, especially as it relates to a custody claimant who lives in another state.

SECTION 19. [*Hearings and Studies in Another State; Orders to Appear.*]

(a) A court of this State may request the appropriate court of another state to hold a hearing to adduce evidence, to order a party to produce or give evidence under other procedures of that state, or to have social studies made with respect to the custody of a child involved in proceedings pending in the court of this State; and to forward to the court of this State certified copies of the transcript of record of the hearing, the evidence otherwise adduced, or any social studies prepared in compliance with the request. The cost of the services may be assessed against the parties or, if necessary, ordered paid by the [County, State].

(b) A court of this State may request the appropriate court of another state to order a party to custody proceedings pending in the court of this State to appear in the proceedings, and if that party has physical custody of the child, to appear with the child. The request may state that travel and other necessary expenses of the party and of the child whose appearance is desired will be assessed against another party or will otherwise be paid.

COMMENT

Section 19 relates to assistance sought by a court of the forum state from a court of another state. See comment to section 18. Subsection (a) covers any kind of evidentiary procedure available under the law of the assisting state which may aid the court in the requesting state, including custody investigations (social studies) if authorized by the law of the other state. Under what conditions reports of social studies and other evidence collected under this subsection are admissible in the requesting state, is a matter of internal state law not covered in this interstate statute. Subsection (b) serves to bring parties and the child before the requesting court, backed up by the assisting court's contempt powers. See section 11.

SECTION 20. [*Assistance to Courts of Other States.*]

(a) Upon request of the court of another state the courts of this State which are competent to hear custody matters may order a person in this State to appear at a hearing to adduce evidence or to produce or give evidence under other procedures available in this State [or may order social studies to be made for use in a custody proceeding in another state]. A certified copy of the transcript of the record of the hearing or the evidence otherwise adduced [and any social studies prepared] shall be forwarded by the clerk of the court to the requesting court.

(b) A person within this State may voluntarily give his testimony or statement in this State for use in a custody proceeding outside this state.

(c) Upon request of the court of another state a competent court of this State may order a person in this State to appear alone or with the child in a custody proceeding in another state. The court may condition compliance with the request upon assurance by the other state that state travel and other necessary expenses will be advanced or reimbursed.

COMMENT

Section 20 is the counterpart of section 19. It empowers local courts to give help to out-of-state courts in custody cases. See comments to sections 18 and 19. The references to social studies have been placed in brackets so that states without authorization to make social studies outside of juvenile court proceedings may omit them if they wish. Subsection (b) reaffirms the existing freedom of persons within the United States to give evidence for use in proceedings elsewhere. It is derived from section 3.02 (b) of the Interstate and International Procedure Act, 9B U.L.A. 327 (1966).

SECTION 21. [*Preservation of Documents for Use in Other States.*]

In any custody proceeding in this State the court shall preserve the pleadings, orders and decrees, any record that has been made of its hearings, social studies, and other pertinent documents until the child reaches [18, 21] years of age. Upon appropriate request of the court of another state the court shall forward to the other court certified copies of any or all of such documents.

COMMENT

See comments to sections 18 and 19. Documents are to be preserved until the child is old enough that further custody disputes are unlikely. A lower figure than the ones suggested in the brackets may be inserted.

SECTION 22. [*Request for Court Records of Another State.*]

If a custody decree has been rendered in another state concerning a child involved in a custody proceeding pending in a court of this State, the court of this State upon taking jurisdiction of the case shall request of the court of the other state a certified copy of the transcript of any court record and other documents mentioned in section 21.

COMMENT

This is the counterpart of section 21. See comments to sections 18, 19 and 14(b).

SECTION 23. [*International Application.*]

The general policies of this Act extend to the international area. The provisions of this Act relating to the recognition and enforcement of custody decrees of other states apply to custody decrees and decrees involving legal institutions similar in nature to custody institutions rendered by appropriate authorities of other nations if reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard were given to all affected persons.

COMMENT

Not all provisions of the Act lend themselves to direct application in international custody disputes; but the basic policies of avoiding jurisdictional conflict and multiple litigation are as strong if not stronger when children are moved back and forth from one country to another by feuding relatives. Compare Application of Lang, 9 App. Div. 2d 401, 193 N.Y.S. 2d 763 (1959) and Swindle v. Bradley, 240 Ark. 903, 403 S.W. 2d 63 (1966).

The first sentence makes the general policies of the Act applicable to international cases. This means that the substance of section 1 and the principles underlying provisions like sections 6, 7, 8 and 14(a), are to be followed when some of the persons involved are in a foreign country or a foreign custody proceeding is pending.

The second sentence declares that custody decrees rendered in other nations by appropriate authorities (which may be judicial or administrative tribunals) are recognized and enforced in this country. The only prerequisite is that reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard was given to the persons affected. It is also to be understood that the foreign tribunal had jurisdiction under its own law rather than under section 3 of this Act. Compare Restatement of the Law Second, Conflict of Laws, Proposed Official Draft, sections 10, 92, 96 and 109(b) (1967). Compare also Goodrich, Conflict of Laws 390-93 (4th ed., Scoles, 1964).

[SECTION 24. [*Priority.*]

Upon the request of a party to a custody proceeding which raises a question of existence or exercise of jurisdiction under this Act the case shall be given calendar priority and handled expeditiously.]

COMMENT

Judicial time spent in determining which court has or should exercise jurisdiction often prolongs the period of uncertainty and turmoil in a child's life more than is necessary. The need for speedy adjudication exists, of course, with respect to all aspects of child custody litigation. The priority requirement is limited to jurisdictional questions because an all encompassing priority would be beyond the scope of this Act. Since some states may have or wish to adopt a statutory provision or court rule of wider scope, this section is placed in brackets and may be omitted.

SECTION 25. [Severability.]

If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, its invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

SECTION 26. [Short Title.]

This Act may be cited as the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act.

SECTION 27. [Repeal.]

The following acts and parts of acts are repealed:

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

SECTION 28. [Time of Taking Effect.]

This Act shall take effect. . . .

**State Adoptions of the
Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act**

ALABAMA	ALA. CODE §§ 30-3-20 to -44 (1980).
ALASKA	ALASKA STAT. §§ 25.30.010 to .910 (1977).
ARIZONA	ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 8-401 to -424 (1978).
ARKANSAS	ARK. STAT. ANN. §§ 34-2701 to -2726 (1981).
CALIFORNIA	CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 5150 to 5174 (1990).
COLORADO	COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 14-13-101 to -126 (1974).
CONNECTICUT	CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §§ 46b-90 to -114 (1978).
DELAWARE	DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 13, §§ 1901 to 1925 (1981).
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	D.C. CODE ANN. tit. 16, §§ 4501 to 4524 (1983).
FLORIDA	FLA. STAT. ANN. §§ 61.1302 to .1348 (1977).
GEORGIA	GA. CODE ANN. §§ 19-9-40 to -64 (1978).
HAWAII	HAWAII REV. STAT. §§ 583-1 to -26 (1973).
IDAHO	IDAHO CODE §§ 32-1101 to -1126 (1982).
ILLINOIS	ILL. STAT. ANN. ch. 40 §§ 2101 to 2126 (1984).
INDIANA	IND. CODE ANN. STAT. §§ 31-1-11.6-1 to -24 (1977).
IOWA	IOWA CODE ANN. §§ 598A.1 to .25 (1983).
KANSAS	KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 38-1301 to -1326 (1979).
KENTUCKY	KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 403.400 to .630 (1980).
LOUISIANA	LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 13:1700 to :1724 (1978).
MAINE	ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 19, §§ 801 to 825 (1979).
MARYLAND	MD. FAMILY LAW CODE §§ 9-201 to -224 (1984).
MASSACHUSETTS	MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 209B §§ 1 to 14 (1983).
MICHIGAN	MICH. STAT. ANN. §§ 27A.651 to .673 (1975).
MINNESOTA	MINN. STAT. §§ 518A.01 to .25 (1977).
MISSISSIPPI	MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 93-23-1 to 93-23-47 (1982).
MISSOURI	MO. ANN. STAT. §§ 452.440 to .550 (1978).

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF PARENTAL ABDUCTION

MONTANA	MONT. CODE ANN. §§ 40-7-101 to -125 (1977).
NEBRASKA	NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 43-1201 to -1255 (1979).
NEVADA	NEV. REV. STAT. §§ 125A.010 to .250 (1979).
NEW HAMPSHIRE	N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 458A:1 to :25 (1979).
NEW JERSEY	N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 2A:34-28 to -52 (1990).
NEW MEXICO	N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 40-10-1 to -24 (1989).
NEW YORK	N.Y. DOM. REL. LAW §§ 75-a to -z (1978).
NORTH CAROLINA	N.C. GEN. STAT. §§ 50A-1 to -25 (1979).
NORTH DAKOTA	N.D. CENT. CODE §§ 14-14-01 to -26 (1969).
OHIO	OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 3109.21 to .37 (1980).
OKLAHOMA	OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 43, §§ 501 to 527 (1990).
OREGON	OR. REV. STAT. §§ 109.700 to .930 (1973).
PENNSYLVANIA	PA. STAT. ANN. tit. 23, §§ 5341 to 5366 (1990).
RHODE ISLAND	R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 15-14-1 to -26 (1989).
SOUTH CAROLINA	S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 20-7-782 to 830 (1981).
SOUTH DAKOTA	S.D. CODIFIED LAWS ANN. §§ 26-5A-1 to -26 (1986).
TENNESSEE	TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 36-6-201 to -225 (1979).
TEXAS	TEX. FAM. CODE §§ 11.51 to 11.75 (1983).
UTAH	UTAH CODE ANN. §§ 78-45c-1 to -26 (1990).
VERMONT	VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 15, §§ 1031 to 1051 (1979).
VIRGIN ISLANDS	V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 16, §§ 115 to 139 (1982).
VIRGINIA	VA. CODE §§ 20-125 to -146 (1979).
WASHINGTON	WA. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 26.27.010 to 26.27.910 (1979).
WEST VIRGINIA	W.VA. CODE §§ 48-10-1 to 48-10-26 (1981).
WISCONSIN	WIS. STAT. ANN. §§ 822.01 to .25 (1987).
WYOMING	WYO. STAT. §§ 20-5-101 to -125 (1977).

Note: Consult relevant case law for each state's interpretation of its UCCJA.
Citation indicates year of passage or latest amendment.

PARENTAL KIDNAPPING PREVENTION ACT

94 Stat. 3566 (1980).
96th Congress
Public Law 96-611

An Act

* * *

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a)(1) section 1861(s) of the Social Security Act is amended--

Sec. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on, and apply to services furnished on or after, July 1, 1981.

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 6. Sections 6 to 10 of this Act may be cited as the "Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act of 1980".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

Sec. 7. (a) The Congress finds that-

(1) there is a large and growing number of cases annually involving disputes between persons claiming rights of custody and visitation of children under the laws, and in the courts, of different states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States;

(2) the laws and practices by which the courts of those jurisdictions determine their jurisdiction to decide such disputes, and the effect to be given the decisions of such disputes by the courts of other jurisdictions, are often inconsistent and conflicting;

(3) those characteristics of the law and practice in such cases, along with the limits imposed by a Federal system on the authority of each jurisdiction to conduct investigations and take other actions outside its own boundaries, contribute to a tendency of parties involved in such disputes to frequently resort to the seizure, restraint, concealment, and interstate transportation of children, the disregard of court orders, excessive relitigation of cases, obtaining of conflicting orders by the courts of various jurisdictions, and interstate travel and communication that is so expensive and time consuming as to disrupt their occupations and commercial activities; and

(4) among the results of those conditions and activities are the failure of the courts of such jurisdictions to give full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of the other jurisdictions, the deprivation of rights of liberty and property without due process of law, burdens on commerce among such jurisdictions and with foreign nations, and harm to the welfare of children and their parents and other custodians.

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF PARENTAL ABDUCTION

(b) For those reasons it is necessary to establish a national system for locating parents and children who travel from one such jurisdiction to another and are concealed in connection with such disputes, and to establish national standards under which the courts of such jurisdictions will determine their jurisdiction to decide such disputes and the effect to be given by each such jurisdiction to such decisions by the courts of other such jurisdictions.

(c) The general purposes of sections 6 to 10 of this Act are to--

(1) promote cooperation between State courts to the end that a determination of custody and visitation is rendered in the State which can best decide the case in the interest of the child;

(2) promote and expand the exchange of information and other forms of mutual assistance between States which are concerned with the same child;

(3) facilitate the enforcement of custody and visitation decrees of sister States;

(4) discourage continuing interstate controversies over child custody in the interest of greater stability of home environment and of secure family relationships for the child;

(5) avoid jurisdictional competition and conflict between State courts in matters of child custody and visitation which have in the past resulted in the shifting of children from State to State with harmful effects on their well-being; and

(6) deter interstate abductions and other unilateral removals of children undertaken to obtain custody and visitation awards.

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT GIVEN TO CHILD CUSTODY DETERMINATIONS

Sec. 8. (a) Chapter 115 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding immediately after section 1738 the following new section:

"§ 1738A. Full faith and credit given to child custody determinations

* (a) The appropriate authorities of every State shall enforce according to its terms, and shall not modify except as provided in subsections (f) of this section, any child custody determination made consistently with the provisions of this section by a court of another State.

"(b) As used in this section, the term--

"(1) 'child' means a person under the age of eighteen;

"(2) 'contestant' means a person, including a parent, who claims a right to custody or visitation of a child;

"(3) 'custody determination' means a judgment, decree, or other order of a court providing for the custody or visitation of a child, and includes permanent and temporary orders, and initial orders and modifications;

"(4) 'home State' means the State in which, immediately preceding the time involved, the child lived with his parents, a parent, or a person acting as parent, for at least six consecutive months, and in the case of a child less than six months old, the State in which the child lived from birth with any of such persons. Periods of temporary absence of any of such persons are counted as part of the six-month or other period;

"(5) 'modification' and 'modify' refer to a custody determination which modifies, replaces, supersedes, or otherwise is made subsequent to, a prior custody determination concerning the same child, whether made by the same court or not;

"(6) 'person acting as a parent' means a person, other than a parent, who has physical custody of a child and who has either been awarded custody by a court or claims a right to custody;

"(7) 'physical custody' means actual possession and control of a child; and

"(8) 'State' means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

"(c) A child custody determination made by a court of a State is consistent with the provisions of this section only if--

"(1) such court has jurisdiction under the law of such State; and

"(2) one of the following conditions is met:

* (A) such State (i) is the home State of the child on the date of the commencement of the proceeding, or (ii) had been the child's home State within six months before the date of the commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from such State because of his removal or retention by a contestant or for other reasons, and a contestant continues to live in such State;

"(B)(i) it appears that no other State would have jurisdiction under subparagraph (A), and (ii) it is in the best interest of the child that a court of such State assume jurisdiction because (I) the child and his parents, or the child and at least one contestant, have a significant connection with such State other than mere physical presence in such State, and (II) there is available in such State substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training, and personal relationships;

"(C) the child is physically present in such State and (i) the child has been abandoned, or (ii) it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because he has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse;

"(D)(i) it appears that no other State would have jurisdiction under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (E), or another State has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that the State whose jurisdiction is in issue is the more appropriate forum to determine the custody of the child, and (ii) it is in the best interest of the child that such court assume jurisdiction; or

"(E) the court has continuing jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

"(d) The jurisdiction of a court of a State which has made a child custody determination consistently with the provisions of this section continues as long as the requirement of subsection (c)(1) of this section continues to be met and such State remains the residence of the child or of any contestant.

"(e) Before a child custody determination is made, reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given to the contestants, any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated and any person who has physical custody of a child.

✈ (f) A court of a State may modify a determination of the custody of the same child made by a court of another State, if-

"(1) it has jurisdiction to make such a child custody determination; and

"(2) the court of the other State no longer has jurisdiction, or it has declined to exercise such jurisdiction to modify such determination.

"(g) A court of a State shall not exercise jurisdiction in any proceeding for a custody determination commenced during the pendency of a proceeding in a court of another State where such court of provisions of this section to make a custody determination."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 115 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1738 the following new item:

"1738A. Full faith and credit given to child custody determinations."

(c) In furtherance of the purposes of section 1738A of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section, State courts are encouraged to--

(1) afford priority to proceedings for custody determinations; and

(2) award to the person entitled to custody or visitation pursuant to a custody determination which is consistent with the provisions of such section 1738A, necessary travel expenses, attorney's fees, costs of private investigations, witness fees or expenses, and other expenses incurred in connection with such custody determination in any case in which--

(A) a contestant has, without the consent of the person entitled to custody or visitation pursuant to a custody determination which is consistent with the provisions of such section 1738A, (i) wrongfully removed the child from the physical custody of such person, or (ii) wrongfully retained the child after a visit or other temporary relinquishment of physical custody; or

(B) the court determines it is appropriate.

USE OF FEDERAL PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OR DETERMINATION OF CHILD CUSTODY AND IN CASES OF PARENTAL KIDNAPPING OF A CHILD

Sec. 9. (a) Section 454 of the Social Security Act is amended--

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (15),

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (16) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (16) the following new paragraph:

"(17) in the case of a State which has in effect an agreement with the Secretary entered into pursuant to section 463 for the use of the Parent Locator Service established under section 453, to accept and transmit to the Secretary requests for information authorized under the provisions of the agreement to be furnished by such Service to authorized persons, and to impose and collect (in accordance with regulations of the Secretary) a fee sufficient to cover the costs to the State and to the Secretary incurred by reason of such requests to transmit to the Secretary from time to time (in accordance with such regulations) so much of the fees collected as are attributable to such costs to the Secretary so incurred, and during the period that such agreement is in effect, otherwise to comply with such agreement and regulations of the Secretary with respect thereto."

(b) Part D of title IV of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"USE OF FEDERAL PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OR DETERMINATION OF CHILD CUSTODY AND IN CASES OF PARENTAL KIDNAPPING OF A CHILD

"Sec. 463. (a) The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with any State which is able and willing to do so, under which the services of the Parent Locator Service established under section 453 shall be made available to such State for the purpose of determining the whereabouts of any absent parent or child when such information is to be used to locate such parent or child for the purpose of--

"(1) enforcing any State or Federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child; or

"(2) making or enforcing a child custody determination.

"(b) An agreement entered into under this section shall provide that the State agency described in section 454 will, under procedures prescribed by the Secretary in regulations, receive and transmit to the Secretary requests from authorized persons for information as to (or useful in determining) the whereabouts of any absent parent or child when such information is to be used to locate such parent or child for the purposes of--

"(1) enforcing any State or Federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child; or

"(2) making or enforcing a child custody determination.

"(c) Information authorized to be provided by the Secretary under this section shall be subject to the same conditions with respect to disclosure as information authorized to be provided under section 453, and a request for information by the Secretary under this section shall be considered to be a request for information under section 453 which is authorized to be provided under such section. Only information as to the most recent address and place of employment of any absent parent or child shall be provided under this section.

"(d) For purposes of this section--

"(1) the term 'custody determination' means a judgment, decree, or other order of a court providing for the custody or visitation of a child, and includes permanent and temporary orders, and initial orders and modification;

"(2) the term 'authorized person' means--

"(A) any agent or attorney of any State having an agreement under this section, who has the duty or authority under the law of such State to enforce a child custody determination;

"(B) any court having jurisdiction to make or enforce such a child custody determination, or any agent of such court, and

"(C) any agent or attorney of the United States, or of a State having an agreement under this section, who has the duty or authority to investigate, enforce, or bring a prosecution with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child."

(c) Section 455(a) of such Act is amended by adding after paragraph (3) the following: "except that no amount shall be paid to any State on account of amounts expended to carry out an agreement which it has entered into pursuant to section 463."

(d) No agreement entered into under section 463 of the Social Security Act shall become effective before the date on which section 1739A of title 28, United States Code (as added by this title) becomes effective.

PARENTAL KIDNAPING

Sec. 10. (a) In view of the findings of the Congress and the purposes of sections 6 to 10 of this Act set forth in section 302, the Congress hereby expressly declares its intent that section 1073 of title 18, United States Code, apply to cases involving parental kidnaping and interstate or international flight to avoid prosecution under applicable State felony statutes.

(b) The Attorney General of the United States, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, (and once every six months during the 3-year period following such 120-day period) shall submit a report to the Congress with respect to steps taken to comply with the intent of the Congress set forth in subsection (a). Each such report shall include--

- (1) date relating to the number of applications for complaints under section 1073 of title 18, United States Code, in cases involving parental kidnaping;
- (2) date relating to the number of complaints issued in such cases; and
- (3) such other information as may assist in describing the activities of the Department of Justice in conformance with such intent.

Kathy Lynn HENDERSON, for herself and as
natural guardian and parent of Korinne
Nichole EPSTEIN, a minor child, Plaintiff-
Appellee,

v.

MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA;
Mohave County Sheriff S.D.;
Mohave County Deputy;

Mohave County Deputies, Defendants-
Appellants.

No. 93-16735.

United States Court of Appeals,
Ninth Circuit.

Argued and Submitted March 15, 1995.

Decided May 3, 1995.
As Amended June 6, 1995.

Former wife brought § 1983 action against sheriff, deputy sheriffs, county, and former husband, alleging that wife and her daughter had been unlawfully subjected to seizure by sheriff and deputy sheriffs. County, sheriff, and deputy sheriffs moved for summary judgment on grounds of no showing of constitutional violation and of qualified immunity. The United States District Court for the District of Arizona, Roger D. Strand, J., denied motion. County, sheriff, and deputy sheriffs appealed. The Court of Appeals, Noonan, Circuit Judge, held that: (1) Arizona sheriff and deputy sheriffs were not entitled to qualified immunity as to allegation that wife had been unlawfully subjected to seizure when deputy sheriffs twice took custody of daughter on authority of prior California court decree granting custody to former husband and twice arrested wife after wife showed them subsequent California court decree granting her custody of daughter, and (2) sheriff and deputy sheriffs were not entitled to qualified immunity as to allegation that daughter had been unlawfully subjected to seizure.

Affirmed.

[1] FEDERAL COURTS ⇌ 768.1
170Bk768.1

District court's denial of summary judgment against county did not qualify as "collateral order" and there

was no pendent appellate jurisdiction over county's claim, and, thus, county's appeal from district court's denial of county's summary judgment motion had to be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction in former wife's § 1983 action against sheriff, deputy sheriffs, county, and former husband, alleging that mother and her daughter had been unlawfully subjected to seizure by sheriff and deputy sheriffs, where summary judgment had been sought on grounds of no showing of constitutional violation and qualified immunity. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983.

See publication Words and Phrases for other judicial constructions and definitions.

[2] CIVIL RIGHTS ⇌ 214(6)
78k214(6)

Law enforcement officers were entitled to qualified immunity, respecting former wife's allegation in her § 1983 action that she and her daughter had been unlawfully subjected to seizure by officers, if officers reasonably believed that they had probable cause to arrest wife and to take daughter into custody. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983.

[3] CIVIL RIGHTS ⇌ 214(6)
78k214(6)

For purposes of determining whether law enforcement officers were entitled to qualified immunity, respecting former wife's allegation in her § 1983 action that she and her daughter had been unlawfully subjected to seizure by officers, "probable cause in fact" to arrest wife and to take daughter into custody existed if at the moment arrest was made the facts and circumstances within officers' knowledge and of which they had reasonably trustworthy information were sufficient to warrant prudent man in believing that those arrested had violated the law. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983.

See publication Words and Phrases for other judicial constructions and definitions.

[4] CIVIL RIGHTS ⇌ 214(1)
78k214(1)

Qualified immunity does not protect the plainly incompetent in § 1983 action. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983.

[5] CIVIL RIGHTS ⇌ 214(6)
78k214(6)

Arizona sheriff and deputy sheriffs were not entitled to qualified immunity in former wife's § 1983 action

against them, as to allegation that wife had been unlawfully subjected to seizure when deputy sheriffs twice took custody of her daughter on authority of prior California court decree granting custody to former husband and twice arrested wife after wife showed them subsequent California court decree granting her custody of daughter, despite contention that deputy sheriffs could have reasonably believed prior order was enforceable because it was domesticated in Arizona; reasonable officer would have seen that subsequent court decree trumped prior decree of same court. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983.

[6] CIVIL RIGHTS ⇐ 214(6)
78k214(6)

Arizona sheriff and deputy sheriffs were not entitled to qualified immunity in former wife's § 1983 action against them, as to allegation that her daughter had been unlawfully subjected to seizure when deputy sheriffs twice took custody of daughter on authority of prior California court decree granting custody to former husband and twice arrested wife after wife showed them subsequent California court decree granting her custody of daughter; reasonable police officers would not have been deaf and blind before two women insisting that they were wrong. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983.

*593 William R. Jones, Jr. and David C. Lewis, Jones, Skelton & Hochuli, Phoenix, AZ, for defendants-appellants.

Charles B. Gustafson, Flagstaff, AZ, for plaintiff-appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Arizona.

Before: FLETCHER, REINHARDT and NOONAN, Circuit Judges.

NOONAN, Circuit Judge:

Mohave County Sheriff S.D. "Joe" Cook and associated deputy sheriffs (collectively the sheriffs) and Mohave County appeal the denial by the district court of qualified immunity. The action was brought against them by Kathy Lynn Henderson for herself and as the natural guardian and parent of her daughter Korinne Nichole Epstein. Henderson alleged that she and her daughter had on two occasions been unlawfully subjected to seizure by

the sheriffs. We affirm the judgment of the district court denying immunity to the sheriffs. We dismiss the County's appeal for want of jurisdiction.

FACTS

Kathy Lynn Henderson was married to John Epstein; they are the parents of Korinne Nichole Henderson Epstein, born September 10, 1976. The couple was divorced in 1978 and custody of Korinne was awarded to Kathy. On September 17, 1985, physical custody of Korinne was transferred from Kathy to John in accordance with a stipulation between them; the stipulation was approved by an order of the Superior Court of Orange County, California (the 1985 decree). In 1986, Kathy petitioned to resume custody and was granted it by a commissioner acting under authority of the Superior Court of Orange County, California (the 1986 decree). According to the 1986 decree, John was granted "reasonable visitation" under the supervision of Kathy or another competent adult. He was also ordered to stay at least 100 yards from Kathy's residence and from Korinne's school. Thereafter, Korinne lived with her mother in Kingman, Mohave County, Arizona and attended junior high in Kingman.

On April 12, 1991, two deputy sheriffs appeared at Kathy's home and advised her that *594 they wanted to remove Korinne from her custody. They referred to the 1985 decree, which, 90 minutes before their arrival, had been domesticated in Arizona by being filed in Mohave County by John. Kathy told the officers that the 1985 decree had been superseded by the 1986 decree and showed one of the officers the 1986 decree. The officer ignored what Kathy showed him and he told her that he would see that Mr. Epstein got custody.

Kathy and the officers, each in their own cars, proceeded to Korinne's school and went to the dean's office, where the officers again produced the 1985 decree. Kathy "yelled" at the officers and then went outside the school to confront her ex-husband who was waiting for Korinne to be delivered to him. An officer warned Kathy that any further yelling would result in her arrest for disturbing the function of the school. She reentered the school and began "yelling" at the dean. She was then arrested for disorderly conduct in violation of A.R.S. § 13-2904.

The officers took custody of Korinne. She was not permitted to speak to her mother. She told the deputies that she did not want to leave Kingman and that she wanted to remain with her mother. They refused to listen to her and delivered her to her father who returned her to California, where she remained for over two months.

In June, Korinne managed to rejoin her mother in Kingman. At the instruction of John the Mohave County Sheriff again sought to pick her up. Two different deputies called on Kathy and demanded custody of her daughter. Again Kathy showed them the 1986 decree and read aloud the relevant portions. The deputies disregarded the decree and arrested Kathy for "custodial interference" in violation of A.R.S. § 13-1302, a felony. She was kept in jail for the next 16 hours. The deputies took custody of Korinne and put her in a juvenile detention center where she remained until her father arrived and took her with him to California.

Seven days later Kathy, now out of jail, was able to get Korinne back from California. Kathy was not prosecuted for any part of her conduct in April or in June.

PROCEEDINGS

On her own behalf and on behalf of Korinne, Kathy sued Mohave County, the sheriffs, and her ex-husband John for violation of her civil rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Mohave County and the sheriffs moved for summary judgment on the ground that no constitutional violation was established by the facts of the case and that, if it were, the individual defendants were entitled to qualified immunity. The district court denied the motion. The County and the sheriffs appeal.

ANALYSIS

The Interlocutory Appeal of a Local Government in § 1983 Cases

[1] The district court's denial of summary judgment against the county does not qualify as a "collateral order," and there is no "pendent appellate jurisdiction" over the county's claim. *Swint v. Chambers County Commission*, — U.S. —, —, 115 S.Ct. 1203, 1207, 131 L.Ed.2d 60 (1995). Consequently, the appeal of the County must be

dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

The Sheriffs' Appeal

[2][3][4] The standard for qualified immunity is definitively established by *Hunter v. Bryant*, 502 U.S. 224, 112 S.Ct. 534, 116 L.Ed.2d 589 (1991). The officers are entitled to immunity if they "reasonably but mistakenly" believed that they had probable cause to arrest Kathy and to take Korinne into custody. Probable cause in fact existed if "at the moment the arrest was made ... the facts and circumstances within their knowledge and of which they had reasonably trustworthy information were sufficient to warrant a prudent man in believing" that those arrested had violated the law. *Id.* at 228, 112 S.Ct. at 537, quoting *Beck v. Ohio*, 379 U.S. 89, 91, 85 S.Ct. 223, 225, 13 L.Ed.2d 142 (1964). Immunity does not protect "the plainly incompetent." *Malley v. Briggs*, 475 U.S. 335, 341, 106 S.Ct. 1092, 1096, 89 L.Ed.2d 271 (1986). In their opening brief, the sheriffs stated that the Plaintiff:

did not controvert the sheriff's deputies' description of the events leading up to the two arrests, other than Plaintiff's assertion *595 that she showed sheriff's deputies a copy of the 1986 California, undomesticated, order on each of the two occasions. For purposes of the motion and this appeal, Defendants will assume this to be true.

Accordingly, for the purpose of this appeal, we take all facts as uncontroverted.

[5] The sheriffs argue that officers could have reasonably, if mistakenly, believed that the 1985 order was enforceable because it was domesticated in Mohave County, and an Arizona statute provides that a custody decree so filed "has the same effect and shall be enforced in like manner as a custody decree rendered by a court of this state." A.R.S. § 8-415(A). The officers say that to have found that the 1986 decree superseded the 1985 decree would have required them to engage in a conflict-of-laws analysis; as officers of the superior court of Arizona they simply carried out the 1985 decree which Arizona law said should be treated like an Arizona court decree.

There is a rough and ready simplicity to the sheriffs' argument. They were not, however, called upon to engage in a conflict-of-laws analysis. They

were simply asked to take note of a decree of the Superior Court of Orange County dated 1986, which overrode a decree of the Superior Court of Orange County dated 1985. The conflict was not of laws, but of dates. A reasonable policeman would have seen that a court decree dated 1986 trumped a decree of the same court dated 1985. More than a dash of misogyny affected the first two officers, both male, who so stubbornly refused to heed Kathy's explanation or acknowledge Korinne's desire to talk to her mother before she was whisked away.

Deaf as they acted to the explanation offered by Kathy, blind as they appeared to the later decree, the sheriffs did not act reasonably. We are well past the wild west stage of this country where strong, silent, and totally unsophisticated deputies can override a mother's reasoned attempt to retain custody of her daughter given her by a court order. The exercise of prudence by law enforcement officers demands more than mechanical reliance on a piece of paper. These deputies had put in their faces the evidence any prudent person would have taken into account: evidence that Kathy had lawful custody of Korinne and that John was attempting to manipulate the officers to make an end run around the Orange County Superior Court. The entire jurisprudence of qualified immunity is premised on the proposition that well-trained, competent police officers will be aware of what constitutional rights have been established. An officer capable of making such a reasonable determination must be presumed to have the ability to tell when a court decree has been overruled.

The sheriffs, nonetheless, maintain that at least they had a reasonable belief of probable cause to arrest Kathy for "yelling" at the school dean. On this record we are unable to judge the force of this contention. The verb "to yell" is used today by many persons to indicate any elevation in the tone of voice directed by the speaker to accomplish a result that the hearer does not want to have accomplished. We cannot say on this record that Kathy's "yelling" at the school amounted to a disturbance of the peace in violation of A.R.S. § 13-2904. The experienced federal judge who heard the case in the district court, himself a former state court judge in Arizona, did not find that the yelling that he notes in his statement of facts amounted to probable cause for arrest. On the record before us, we have no reason to doubt his ruling.

[6] As for the taking of Korinne twice into custody, once to send her back to California, once to put her in juvenile detention prior to release to her father, no excuse at all appears on the record. Unreasonably, the deputies ignored the mother's court order and explanations and refused to listen to the fourteen-year-old daughter's expostulations and requests to stay with her mother. The second set of deputies had no more basis for believing that they were acting lawfully than did the first. Reasonable police officers would not have been deaf and blind before the two women insisting that they were wrong.

AFFIRMED.

END OF DOCUMENT

MISSING PERSON REPORT FOR NCIC RECORD ENTRY

Date _____

Message Key (See definitions on page 1) (MKE) <input type="checkbox"/> Disability (EMD) <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile (EMJ) <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered (EME) <input type="checkbox"/> Victim (EMV) <input type="checkbox"/> Involuntary (EMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Caution		Reporting Agency (ORA) _____		Name of Missing Person (NAM) _____	
(SEX) <input type="checkbox"/> Male (M) <input type="checkbox"/> Female (F)		Race <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (A) <input type="checkbox"/> Black (B) <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaskan Native (I)		(RAC) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown (U) <input type="checkbox"/> White (W)	
Place of Birth (POB) _____		Date of Birth (DOB) _____		Date of Emancipation (DOE) _____	
Height (HGT) _____	Weight (WGT) _____	Eye Color (EYE) <input type="checkbox"/> Black (BLK) <input type="checkbox"/> Hazel (HAZ) <input type="checkbox"/> Blue (BLU) <input type="checkbox"/> Maroon (MAR) <input type="checkbox"/> Brown (BRO) <input type="checkbox"/> Multicolored (MUL) <input type="checkbox"/> Gray (GRY) <input type="checkbox"/> Pink (PNK) <input type="checkbox"/> Green (GRN) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown (XXX)	Hair Color (HAI) <input type="checkbox"/> Black (BLK) <input type="checkbox"/> Brown (BRO) <input type="checkbox"/> Blonde/Strawberry (BLN) <input type="checkbox"/> Gray/Partially Gray (GRY) <input type="checkbox"/> Red/Auburn (RED) <input type="checkbox"/> White (WHI) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy (SDY) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown (XXX)	FBI Number (FBI) _____	
Skin Tone (SKN) <input type="checkbox"/> Albino (ALB) <input type="checkbox"/> Fair (FAR) <input type="checkbox"/> Black (BLK) <input type="checkbox"/> Light (LGT) <input type="checkbox"/> Dark (DRK) <input type="checkbox"/> Lt Brown (LBR) <input type="checkbox"/> Dk Brown (DBR) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (MED) <input type="checkbox"/> Med Brown (MBR) <input type="checkbox"/> Olive (OLV) <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy (RUD) <input type="checkbox"/> Sallow (SAL) <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow (YEL)		Scars, marks, tattoos, and other characteristics (SMT) (See check list)		Fingerprint Classification* (FPC) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 5px;"></div>	
Other Identifying Numbers (MNU) _____		Social Security Number (SOC) _____		Operator's License Number (OLN) _____	
Missing Person (MNP) <input type="checkbox"/> Missing Person (MP) <input type="checkbox"/> Catastrophe Victim (DV)		Date of Last Contact (DLC) _____		Originating Agency Case Number (OCA) _____	
Miscellaneous (MIS) Include build, handedness, any illness or diseases, clothing description, hair description, etc.					
Miscellaneous Information <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin: 5px;"></div>					
Below is a list of clothing and personal effects. Please indicate those items the missing person was last seen wearing. Include style, type, size, color, condition, labels, or laundry markings. (MIS)					
Item	Style/Type	Size	Color	Markings	Item
Gear					Shoes/Boots/Sneakers
Gloves/Tie/Gloves					Underwear
Coat/Jacket/Vest					Bra/Girdle/Slip
Sweater					Stockings/Pantyhose
Shirt/Blouse					Wallet/Purse
Pants/Short					Money
Belt/Suspenders					Glasses
Socks					Other
LICENSE PLATE AND VEHICLE INFORMATION					
License Plate Number (LIC) _____		State (LIS) _____		Year Expires (LY) _____	
Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) _____		Year (VYR) _____		Make (VMA) _____	
Model (VMO) _____		Style (VST) _____		Color (VCO) _____	
Does the missing person have corrected vision? (SMT) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Glasses <input type="checkbox"/> Con Lenses		Has missing person ever donated blood? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Where? _____		Has the missing person ever been fingerprinted? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If so by whom? _____	
Blood Type (BLT) <input type="checkbox"/> A Positive (APOS) <input type="checkbox"/> B Positive (BPOS) <input type="checkbox"/> AB Positive (ABPOS) <input type="checkbox"/> O Positive (OPOS) <input type="checkbox"/> A Negative (ANEG) <input type="checkbox"/> B Negative (BNEG) <input type="checkbox"/> AB Negative (ABNEG) <input type="checkbox"/> O Negative (ONEG) <input type="checkbox"/> A Unknown (AUNK) <input type="checkbox"/> B Unknown (BUNK) <input type="checkbox"/> AB Unknown (ABUNK) <input type="checkbox"/> O Unknown (OUNK)		Circumcision (CRC) <input type="checkbox"/> Was (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown (U) <input type="checkbox"/> Was not (N)		Footprints Available (FPA) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Y) <input type="checkbox"/> No (N)	
Corrective Vision Prescription (VRX) _____		Jewelry Type (See check list) (JWT) _____		Jewelry Description (JWL) _____	
Aliases _____		Reporting Agency Telephone Number _____		Reporting Officer _____	
Complainant's Name _____		Complainant's Address _____		Complainant's Telephone Number _____	
Relationship of Complainant to Missing Person _____		Missing Person's Address _____		Missing Person's Occupation (MIS) _____	
Number (NIC) _____		Places missing person frequented (MIS) _____			
Close friends/relatives _____		Possible destination (MIS) _____			
Investigating Officer and Telephone Number (MIS) _____		Complainant's Signature _____		Date _____	





in cooperation with the
ABA Center on Children and the Law
A program of the Young Lawyers Division
American Bar Association



Family Abduction

**How to
Prevent an
Abduction
and
What to Do
If Your Child
Is Abducted**



Family Abduction

How to Prevent an Abduction and What to Do If Your Child Is Abducted

**January 1994
Fourth Edition**

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American Bar Association
Center on Children and the Law**

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(1-800-843-5678)**

This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information in regard to the subject matter covered. The publisher is distributing this publication with the understanding that it is not engaged in rendering legal or other professional services. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional person should be sought.

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This is the fourth edition of *Family Abduction: How to Prevent an Abduction and What to Do If Your Child Is Abducted*. Prior editions of this book were published as *Parental Kidnapping: How to Prevent an Abduction and What to Do If Your Child Is Abducted*. The first and second editions of this publication were written by Patricia M. Hoff, Esquire. The third edition of this publication was revised by Patricia M. Hoff, Esquire, and Janet Kosid Uthe, Esquire. This fourth edition, revised by Judith Drazen Schretter, Esquire, and Donna Castle Aspell, Esquire, rearranges the original material and incorporates valuable suggestions made by many who used the previous three editions. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children gratefully acknowledges the contributions of those listed below for their assistance with this edition

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A Message to the Reader

Many child kidnappings that take place in the United States are committed by a parent or other family member. An estimated 354,100 children were abducted by parents or family members in the United States in 1988, according to the *National Incidence Studies: Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children in America (NISMART)*, a study published by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice, in 1990.

When a child has been taken by a noncustodial parent, the term *parental kidnapping* is appropriate. Because child kidnappings are also frequently committed by other family members, however, the term *family abduction* more accurately describes the action. Both terms are used in this handbook. The suggestions are appropriate in any case where a child has been unlawfully removed from the care of his or her parent whether by the child's other parent or by another family member. Regardless of the intentions of the abductor, the child suffers the consequences of being uprooted from a home, deprived of the other parent, and forced to spend a life on the run.

This handbook describes actions parents can take and laws that may help them when their children are the victims of family abduction, whether domestic or international. It also explains how to prevent abductions and outlines the rights of noncustodial parents.

This handbook is written for parents; law enforcement officers; attorneys; and federal, state, and local officials who deal directly with cases of parental kidnapping. It is designed primarily as a guide through the criminal and civil justice systems and provides a summary of the laws on parental kidnapping.

Parents should take this book with them as they interact with police, prosecutors, attorneys, and family court personnel. The book provides law enforcement and other officials with important information about search and recovery techniques and resources available to them in their investigation of family abduction cases.

When a parental kidnapping occurs, there are possible *criminal* remedies as well as *civil* remedies available to the victim parent. Therefore, the term *parental kidnapping* has both a civil and criminal meaning. The police, prosecutors, and the FBI are part of the criminal justice system. The parent's lawyer, private investigator, and the family court are part of the civil justice system. It is important for parents to recognize that, in some cases, both criminal and civil remedies can be sought at the same time.

If your child is the victim of a parental kidnapping and you are experiencing difficulties with the civil or criminal justice process, you may call the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** for information and help. You may also encourage your police investigator, prosecutor, or attorney to contact NCMEC at **703-235-3900** for advice and technical assistance in recovering your child.

NCMEC employs a select group of former criminal justice and youth service professionals who have worked on the federal, state, and local levels across the country and who have broad expertise in handling and prosecuting cases of child abduction. The legal technical assistance staff has attorneys who have expertise in the legal issues in family abduction. A number of publications are also available to help you and the professionals with whom you are working. All NCMEC services and publications are provided free of charge. For more information on these publications and the full range of services offered by NCMEC, please write or call

2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 550
Arlington, Virginia 22201-3077
1-800-THE-LOST
(1-800-843-5678)
703-235-3900
<http://www.missingkids.com>

Prevention and Action Checklist

The following checklist summarizes the steps a parent should take to prevent an abduction or recover a child who has been abducted. Each step is explained fully in the following chapters.

Preventing an Abduction

1. Obtain legal custody of your child.
2. Specify in the custody order the exact times and locations for visitation.
3. Ask for special prevention provisions in the custody decree.
4. Consider counseling or mediation to resolve problems.

If Your Child Is Abducted

1. File a missing person report with local police, and request an investigation.
2. Have your child entered into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Crime Information Center computer's Missing Person File (NCIC-MPF).
3. If you suspect your child has been taken out of the country, call the U.S. Department of State, Department of Children's Issues, 202-736-7000.
4. Call the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's (NCMEC) toll-free Hotline at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**.
5. Contact the state missing children clearinghouse and local, nonprofit missing children's organization, if available in your state or area, and request assistance.
6. Obtain a court order for custody of your child if you do not already have legal custody.
7. Consider asking the police or prosecutor to file criminal charges against the abductor.
8. If the abductor is charged with a felony, be sure the felony warrant is entered into NCIC, and ask that this entry be cross-referenced to the NCIC-MPF entry for your child.
9. Ask the local prosecutor for a federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrant if the abductor has left the state to avoid felony prosecution.
10. Search for your child on your own.

After Your Child Is Located

1. Immediately file your custody decree with the local, family court in the state where your child is found.
2. Ask the police to accompany you to pick up your child.
3. Petition the family court to enforce your custody decree if necessary to obtain police assistance.
4. Take steps to prevent a repeat abduction.
5. Consider seeking psychological help for you, your child, and your entire family.

Glossary

Here are some key words that will help you use this book and communicate with your lawyer and the law enforcement community.

abducted child the child who has been wrongfully taken, kept, or concealed by the abductor parent. Also called **victim child**.

abductor parent the parent who wrongfully takes, keeps, or conceals the child.

certified order a copy of an order signed and certified as a true copy by the clerk of the court with whom the original order was filed.

child-snatching lawsuits legal actions that the victim parent and child may be able to file against the abductor parent and other people who assisted the abductor.

custodial parent the parent who has been awarded sole or joint custody by a court.

custody determination a court order awarding rights of custody (including joint custody) and visitation. Also called **custody order** or **custody decree**.

ex parte order a court order that is obtained without notice to the other parent. It is always temporary and is followed by notice to the other parent of a hearing by the court issuing the *ex parte* order. There may be a time limit on the duration of this type of order.

extradition the legal procedure by which a person suspected of a crime, or an escaped criminal, is returned to the state from which he or she has fled.

family abduction the taking, keeping, or concealing of a child by a parent, other family member, or person acting on behalf of the parent or family member which deprives another individual of his or her rights. Also called parental kidnapping, child snatching, or custodial interference.

felony a serious crime, usually punishable by imprisonment for at least one year. A less serious crime is a **misdemeanor**.

interstate between two states.

joint custodian a parent who has been awarded joint custody (sometimes called shared custody) by a court.

jurisdiction legal authority of the court to make certain orders relating to child custody, visitation, or parental kidnapping.

modify to change.

noncustodial parent the parent who has not been awarded custody rights or who has been awarded visitation rights by a court.

parental kidnapping the taking, keeping, or concealing, without permission, of a child by a parent or person acting on behalf of the parent. Also called **child snatching**, **child abduction**, **custodial interference**, or **family kidnapping**.

parole release of a convicted criminal from state prison with less than a full term of incarceration but with restrictions and conditions. A parolee is usually required to report to a parole officer.

personal service notification to a party in a lawsuit of a court action by handing the notice and other legal documents to the person. Some states allow additional methods of personal service.

pick-up order a court order, usually obtained in the state in which the child is located, which allows the local law enforcement officials in that state to pick up the child from the abductor.

probation release of a convicted criminal with no incarceration in jail or with less than a full term of incarceration but with restrictions and conditions. A probationer may be required to report to a probation officer.

prosecutor person in the criminal justice system who files criminal charges against and prosecutes an abductor parent who has violated the law. Also called **district attorney**, **state's attorney**, **commonwealth attorney**, or **solicitor**.

search warrant special legal order used by police and prosecutors to locate and take private records, evidence, and information from a specific location for a criminal investigation.

state clearinghouse a state agency that keeps records of missing children and may assist law enforcement agencies in trying to recover missing children.

subpoena special legal order used in civil and criminal proceedings to demand that an individual come to court. It may also demand that private records and information be produced for inspection or produced in court.

substitute service a substitute for personal service. Both parties to a lawsuit must receive notice of all court actions. If persons cannot be found or if they deliberately conceal their whereabouts, most states allow alternatives to personal service.

temporary custody legal custody for a limited time. A judge may issue a temporary custody order before he or she has had the benefit of hearing the full case from both parents, or after a trial, but with the expectation of reviewing the custody decision in the near future.

victim parent the parent from whom the child has been wrongfully taken, kept, or concealed. Also called **searching parent**.

1. Preventing an Abduction

In a perfect world there would be no need for laws to prevent family abductions. During a separation and divorce proceeding, however, parents are unfortunately not always thinking clearly about the best interests of their child. In this stressful situation problems arise that may lead to an abduction creating additional stress for both parents as well as for the child.

Although there are many civil and criminal laws to assist in the recovery of an abducted child and resources available for treatment of the psychological consequences associated with a family abduction, parents should take all steps possible to legally resolve conflicts and avoid an abduction.

One of the first steps is to formally establish custody of the child and set up a legally enforceable visitation schedule for the noncustodial parent. This schedule, and the custody itself, can be altered through the court system if the need for revision arises because of changing circumstances. In cases where family violence and abuse are alleged, or where the possibility of an international abduction to a country from which recovery will be extremely difficult is present, courts can impose supervised visitation or utilize other means of ensuring the child's safety. Neither parent should feel that he or she has any option other than abduction to maintain a relationship with their child or to protect the child. This chapter covers some of the many steps parents can take to eliminate the threat of an abduction.

Custody and Visitation

Hiring a Lawyer Obtaining a custody and visitation order is normally done by an attorney, although, in an uncontested case (where parents have agreed on all matters of custody or visitation), parents may handle the matter themselves. If there are any unresolved disagreements between parents, however, it is best to consult with an attorney rather than attempt to represent yourself.

Representing yourself can be very difficult. First, some of the laws are not easy to understand without legal training. The relationships between the laws of different states can also be complicated, even for a practicing attorney. Second, a parent may be too caught up in his or her own case to approach the legal problems objectively. Third, many parents are uncomfortable dealing with lawyers, judges, police, and prosecutors. Nervousness or inexperience in trying to perform as your own lawyer may hurt your case.

For these reasons, most people should consider consulting with and hiring a lawyer. Your lawyer can go to court on your behalf to obtain a child custody order, or modify an existing order, and can assist you in getting that order enforced and the child returned if the need arises. Your lawyer can also help you request the filing of criminal charges against an abducting parent and can encourage the police and prosecutor to investigate and prosecute if such action is desirable.

Finding the Right Lawyer You may contact your state or local bar association and ask if there is a lawyer referral service. If so, call and very briefly describe your situation. Ask for the names of several lawyers in your home town, or nearby, who regularly handle child custody cases. You may also look in the yellow pages of your local telephone directory under *Lawyer Referral* for the number for state or local bar referral services.

You can obtain the names of family law specialists by checking in the yellow pages of the telephone book (in many localities lawyers are listed under areas of specialization) or by contacting your state's chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. You can obtain information on the chapter in your state by contacting the national office of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers at 150 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2040, Chicago, IL 60601, 312-263-6477.

It is important to realize that, except for lawyer referral services maintained by a bar association, legal *organizations* do not make referrals to lawyers. Individual lawyers *can* make referrals to other lawyers. Accordingly, when you call one of these organizations, do not ask the organization to help you find a lawyer. Ask them to identify an organization member who is a lawyer, and then contact that lawyer and ask him or her for a referral.

You can also ask for lawyer referrals from people in the court system such as judges, court clerks, and support persons. Your local political officeholders may have information about additional legal resources. Law schools in your area may have clinics that can help. For referrals to foreign attorneys, see "Dealing with Foreign Legal Systems" on page 68. Another resource, available through the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678), is a brochure titled *Just in case...Parental guidelines in finding professional help in case your child is missing or the victim of sexual abuse or exploitation*. See the section in that brochure titled "What to Look for in an Attorney." A missing children's organization may also be able to provide a list of attorneys with experience in family abduction cases.

After you have identified one or more lawyers, call for an initial consultation. This is usually not expensive, and sometimes it is free. Some lawyers will talk to you on the telephone. Others will set up an appointment for you at the office. Whatever the setting, *briefly* describe your situation, including your ability to pay for legal services.

Find out the hourly rate you will be charged for legal services. If you are satisfied, hire the lawyer. If you are not satisfied, interview another lawyer.

As a general rule, a private attorney will charge you an hourly fee for services. There may be court costs and filing fees to pay as well. While the projected legal costs may seem staggering, the lawyer may be willing to work out a flexible payment arrangement.

Free Legal Services If you cannot afford a private lawyer you may qualify for free legal services provided by a Legal Aid attorney. Look in the government pages of your area telephone directory under *Legal Aid* or *Legal Services Corporation* for the number of the closest Legal Aid office, and call to make an appointment. If the Legal Aid office nearest you does not handle child custody cases, ask for a referral to the closest office that does.

If you fail to qualify for free legal services but also do not have enough money to hire a private lawyer, you may be eligible for special reduced-fee programs set up by local bar association groups. In addition to reduced-fee programs, many bar associations encourage attorneys to commit a part of their time to *pro bono* cases. An attorney handling a case *pro bono* does not charge for his or her services, although a parent may still be required to pay all applicable court costs and filing fees. Call your local, county, or state bar association to find out if there are any programs in your area for low-income individuals. Also check with your employer or your union to determine if legal services are provided as a fringe benefit of your employment. Sometimes local battered women's shelters or fathers' organizations can also provide assistance in finding affordable legal counsel.

Obtaining Custody It is important to obtain a valid *custody determination* (*custody order* or *custody decree*) from a court with jurisdiction (power) to make such an order. In the absence of a legal custody order, both parents have equal rights to the child. A valid order is enforceable in any state in the United States. First, you will have to file legal papers, generally called *pleadings*, in the appropriate court. Your pleadings will ask the judge to award you custody. The name of the legal papers you file and the procedures used will vary depending on your state.

There are laws that can help you obtain and enforce your custody order. All fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands have enacted the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA). The UCCJA determines when a state has jurisdiction to make a custody order. A court has jurisdiction under four circumstances

- it is the home state of the child at the time the action is filed; or was the home state for at least six months immediately preceding the action, and the child is absent only because he or she has been removed and retained by a person claiming custody, and a parent lives in the state
- it is in the best interest of the child that the court assume jurisdiction because the child has a significant connection to the state, and there is substantial evidence available in the state concerning the child's past, present, and future care
- the child is present in the state and has been abandoned or is in danger of mistreatment or abuse
- it appears that no other state has jurisdiction, or another state has declined to exercise jurisdiction because this state is a more appropriate place to determine custody

Although the child's physical presence in the state is desirable, it is not necessary and by itself is not sufficient for a court to assume jurisdiction except in emergency jurisdiction cases.

Your lawyer should review the UCCJA to ensure that your state has the jurisdiction to make a custody order. For more information on the numerous provisions of the UCCJA, *see* the table titled "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Laws, Criminal Custodial Interference Laws, and Parent Locator Service Telephone Numbers" on page 109. Your lawyer should also review the federal Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA), relevant parts of which are reproduced on pages 105-107. The

PKPA establishes rules on interstate enforcement of custody determinations. Even if a state court has jurisdiction under the UCCJA to make or modify a custody decree, the decree will not be entitled to full faith and credit enforcement by other states unless the original exercise of jurisdiction was also in compliance with the PKPA. Lawyers and judges must consider the PKPA and its impact on jurisdictional decisions.

Initially you may obtain only a *temporary custody order*. Judges usually make temporary custody orders before they have had the benefit of hearing the full case from both parents, or before the case is fully investigated to determine the best interest of the child.

The court retains the right to hear the full case at a later date and then to make long-term custody arrangements. No custody decision is ever permanent, however, as custody orders are subject to change (modification) when circumstances change.

Unmarried Parents In some states the mother of a child born out of wedlock has custody of the child unless there is a contrary custody order. Even though an unmarried mother living in such a state may be able to recover an abducted child without having first obtained a custody order, it is still a good idea to go to court and obtain a custody order prior to experiencing any problems. This will expand the number of legal remedies available to secure the child's return and will lessen the confusion if the child is found in a state where officials are unfamiliar with such custody laws. It will also provide a definite plan for the child's custody once the child is returned.

An unmarried mother living in a state without such automatic rights of custody is usually in the same position as other parents without custody orders. Her custody rights are no greater than the father's custody rights. The fact that the father is not named on the child's birth certificate may not provide the mother with adequate legal protection in the event that the father takes the child. Laws presuming that a man is the father (paternity presumption laws) may apply if he and/or the mother and child *acted* as if he were the father.

An unmarried father who wishes to obtain custody must first establish legally that he is the father of the child. He may do this by filing a paternity action. Being named on the birth certificate may help prove that he is the father. Paternity presumptions based on his actions toward the child and the actions of the mother and child toward him may also help prove that he is the father if his state law recognizes such presumptions. In states where no presumptions are utilized, he may need to use blood or DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) testing to prove that he is the father. Once paternity is established the father can ask the court to award him custody, just as a father in any divorce proceeding may do. Unmarried parents should consult with a lawyer when seeking a custody order.

Custody of Native American Children Native American tribes in the United States are guaranteed, by treaties and federal law, the right to live as their culture dictates. Generally speaking, tribes on reservations have the right to govern themselves. Custody of Native American children living on the reservation will usually be decided by applying tribal law.

Although many tribes may live on one reservation, each reservation usually has one set of laws. The laws of different reservations vary. Even if both parents of a child are members of the same tribe, their individual reservation's laws may vary.

If a Native American child living on a reservation is subject to a custody dispute between two parents who are members of different tribes, the tribe with jurisdiction may be the tribe in which the child is *enrolled* (if the child has been enrolled). Frequently, the case may be decided by the governing body on the reservation where the child lives.

Children with one Native American and one non-Native American parent may be considered by the tribe and the law to be Native American children. Custody of these children may be governed by the tribe or reservation of the Native American parent. This is especially true of children living on a reservation.

Laws involving Native American children and custody are complex. Abductions **to** reservations are more problematic to resolve than abductions **from** reservations. If a resolution of the custody dispute cannot be negotiated, you should consult experts familiar with custody proceedings and with the laws of the tribe with which you are dealing.

For information about a particular tribe's custody laws, contact the tribes involved. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Social Services, U.S. Department of the Interior, Mail Stop 310-SIB, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240, 202-208-2536 can tell you how to contact the tribes and provide general information. You may also wish to contact the National Congress of American Indians, 900 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20003, 202-467-7767. Do not overlook your state government as a possible source of information about Native American affairs within your state.

Custody Mediation If parents are unable to agree on custody and visitation issues, they should consider *custody mediation* as a way of working out an agreement for custody, visitation, or joint custody. This involves meeting with the other parent and a trained mediator to reach an agreement on all issues relating to the custody of the child. The resulting agreement is then adopted by the court as the legal custody order. The main advantage to a mediated custody agreement is that both parents are usually willing to abide by the terms they have worked out. The same cannot be said for a plan dictated by a judge after a hotly contested trial.

Counseling Some abductors may take the child when they feel, rightly or wrongly, that their parental relationship with the child is threatened. Many parental abductions occur when a noncustodial parent discovers that the custodial parent is entering into a relationship with a new partner and may fear being replaced. Consider counseling to help ease you over such rough spots as the initial separation, the filing of legal paperwork, the final decrees, and the beginning of any new relationship that may threaten the other parent.

Child Find of America, Inc., a nonprofit organization serving missing children and their families, offers telephone counseling for parents who are considering abducting their own children. This program can be reached at 1-800-A-WAY-OUT.

Prevention Provisions in the Custody Decree

Whether you mediate, hire a lawyer to negotiate a custody agreement, or go to trial on the custody issue, you can request specific provisions in the custody order to protect against child kidnapping. These will then be made part of the original custody order. If these provisions were not included originally in a custody order, but changing circumstances now make them desirable, you will have to go back to court to modify the original order.

If your child has been the victim of a family abduction, these provisions may be important in preventing a second abduction. Although you undoubtedly want to stop or limit the abductor's visitation rights after an abduction, the child may want to continue to see the abductor, and even a criminal prosecution and conviction for parental kidnapping does not automatically end the abducting parent's right to visitation. Counseling may help you and/or your child arrive at an acceptable compromise. If your custody order needs to be changed, you will have to file a petition to modify the custody order to restrict visitation or to add other prevention provisions. The rules of the UCCJA and PKPA determine which state can modify the original custody decree. The appropriate court for filing the petition is usually the one that issued the original custody decree.

Too many restrictions may work against you, however. If visitation is too infrequent, structured, or impersonal, the parent may feel that the only way to have a satisfying relationship with the child is to abduct the child. Be careful to consider your child's needs and feelings too. Even if the child was once the victim of a parental kidnapping, the child may have a close, caring relationship with the abductor despite all the emotional pain and distress the abduction has caused you.

Clause Stating the Penalties for Abduction Include a clause in the custody decree advising each parent of the penalties for child abduction. Print it in boldface type on the first page of the order and ask the judge to advise the parties while they are both in court of the penalties for failure to comply with the order.

For information on preventing an international child abduction, *see* "Preventing an International Child Abduction" on page 59.

Specify Visitation It is often difficult to determine when the limits of "reasonable" visitation have been exceeded. Thus a parent may become frustrated when a planned three-week visit becomes a three-month visit with no end in sight and still the authorities do not act. It is wise to specify the beginning and ending dates and times for visitation in the original court order. It is a good idea also to specify in the court order with whom the child will spend the child's and the parent's birthdays and major holidays, since this is a common source of friction. If your court order permits "reasonable visitation" and you want this changed, you will have to file a petition to modify the custody determination to restrict visitation. The appropriate court for filing the petition is usually the one that issued the original custody decree. The rules of the UCCJA and PKPA dictate which state has modification jurisdiction.

Restrict the Removal of the Child The likelihood of an interstate or international abduction is greatest when the noncustodial parent has no strong ties to the child's home state, has friends or family out of state or abroad, or can earn a living almost anywhere. Under these circumstances, the custodial parent will benefit by limiting the right of the noncustodial parent to remove the child from the state or country. (In some cases the restriction may be more stringent. For instance, the noncustodial parent might be prohibited from taking the child beyond the town limits.)

The custodial parent may seek provisions prohibiting the noncustodial parent from removing the child from the state without prior consent from the judge or written consent from the custodial parent. In addition, the custody order can direct the noncustodial parent to surrender his or her passport to a neutral party before visiting the child. The neutral party can be a judge, a Clerk of the Court, a custody mediator, a member of the clergy, a police officer, or a lawyer, among others. Since replacement passports are relatively easy to obtain, additional assurances to prevent departure from the United States are recommended. For more information on restricting issuance of passports, *see* "Prevent the Issuance of a U.S. Passport" on page 61.

Post a Bond Where there is a history of custodial interference or a likelihood of future custodial interference, it may be wise to ask the court to order the potential abductor to post a bond (buy a special insurance policy) to ensure that the child is returned at the end of the visitation period. The parent requesting the bond will usually have to provide convincing evidence of the likelihood of an abduction. For examples of such evidence, *see* "Pick-Up Order" on page 55. (Sometimes a custodial parent will also be required to post a bond to ensure that the visitation rights of the noncustodial parent are not infringed.) In the event that an abduction (or visitation interference) occurs, the insurance money (bond forfeiture) may be used to fund the search for the abducting parent and the recovery of the child.

Bonds, however, may not be sold in all jurisdictions. Before asking the court to order that the potential abductor post a bond, check to ensure that the money will be available *to you* in the event that he or she does abduct the child. In some states, the money must be paid to the county and would not be available to help you. A bail bondsman, your lawyer, state missing children clearinghouse, or missing children's organization may be able to help you find out what is available in your area. The bond should be large enough to discourage an abduction. If a cash bond is not appropriate (where the abductor has little or no money), consider having title to a car or other property placed in escrow.

If the abductor is ordered to post a bond in connection with a civil proceeding, it will remain in effect for as long as the civil judge orders. If an abductor is ordered to post a bond in connection with a criminal proceeding, such a bond remains in effect for no longer than the period of criminal punishment. *See also* "Conviction and Punishment" on page 31.

Moving Out of State A parent may want to request that the original custody order include a provision requiring the custodial parent to obtain the court's permission before moving out of state with the child. If the custodial parent plans to move, it is wise for both parents to discuss openly what effect this will have on visitation. The custody order should be modified specifically to include permission for the move and to require that parents keep each other informed of new addresses and telephone numbers.

Depending on the distances involved, it may be practical to have fewer but longer visitation periods. For instance, it may be better for the child to spend summers and major holidays with the noncustodial parent and the school year with the custodial parent. It also is a good idea to consider dividing the increased costs of visiting between the parents instead of leaving the full burden on one parent. Visitation changes due to a move should be specifically addressed in the custody order prior to either parent actually leaving the state.

Joint Custody Orders Joint custody is a valuable option for some families that have separated or divorced. When joint custody works properly, both parents actively participate in the day-to-day upbringing of their children. The child can feel secure in the love and involvement of both parents, and the parents can feel satisfaction by maintaining close contact with the child.

Nonetheless, joint custody does not work in all situations. If possible, these orders should be avoided if there is friction between the parents, if one parent opposes it, or if the parents live in different states. Even parents who part on friendly terms should make sure that their joint custody decree *specifies with whom the child is to reside at specified times*. The joint custody decree should also contain provisions regarding restrictions on removal of the child.

Police Assistance Many law enforcement officers are unclear about their role in preventing and resolving parental kidnapping cases. A provision in the custody order requesting police officers to take specific actions may produce faster, more effective assistance to you. One useful provision would direct the police to “accompany *and assist*” the victim parent in recovering the child.

If an Abduction Is Threatened

Ask the Police or Prosecutor to Intervene If an abduction is threatened, ask the police or the local prosecutor to contact the would-be abductor. They should advise him or her that taking a child is a crime and that the offender could be imprisoned or fined, or both. Do not ignore threats of abduction made by the other parent, especially if the abductor has recently quit a job, sold a home, terminated a lease, closed a bank account, or taken any other action to prepare for flight. Such threats may indicate a growing frustration that may motivate him or her to disappear with the child.

Teach Your Child to Use the Telephone Teach your child his or her full name and how to use the telephone to call home. Make sure your child knows your telephone number *and* area code. Practice calling the operator and making collect calls, and tell your child that you will always accept a collect call. Your child should be instructed to call home immediately if anything unusual happens or if anyone tells the child that you are dead or do not love the child anymore. Make sure that your children understand that you will always love them and want to share your life with them.

Notify Schools, Daycare Centers, and Babysitters of Custody Orders Certified copies of your custody decree should be placed in your child’s school files and given to teachers, daycare personnel, and babysitters. Tell these individuals about your custody arrangements and any threats made by the noncustodial parent to snatch the child. Ask to be alerted immediately if the noncustodial parent makes any unscheduled visits to the school, daycare center, or babysitter, and request that they not allow the child to leave the grounds with the noncustodial parent without your permission.

The best protection is to include in your custody order a provision prohibiting school authorities, daycare centers, and babysitters from releasing the child to the noncustodial parent without prior consent. Even without such a provision, though, these people should release the child only to the parent entitled to custody. It is important to keep school authorities, daycare personnel, and babysitters aware of any changes in your custody or visitation arrangements. The custodial parent must also realize that if the noncustodial parent has a tendency towards violence, school and daycare officials as well as babysitters may have no alternative but to turn the child over to the parent to prevent injury to other children in the school or daycare facility. In the event of an abduction, ask these officials to *immediately* notify police of the abduction, the car the abductor was driving, any other persons with the abductor, and which direction he or she was headed when he or she left the school or daycare. A copy of the custody order should be made available immediately to police responding to the call.

If the child normally walks to school, waits without the custodial parent at the bus stop, or rides a bus or van after school to a daycare center or babysitter, the custodial parent needs to be sure school officials, daycare personnel, and the babysitter are notified each day the child will not be present. The custodial parent should request that he or she be notified immediately if the child fails to arrive at any of these places as normally scheduled. A few states require school officials to verify student absences, but the custodial parent needs to be sure his or her situation and the possible abduction of the child are known to all persons who normally care for the child. Time is critical in an abduction. If a child is abducted prior to arriving at school, daycare, or the babysitter, it is extremely important that the custodial parent be notified so a search for the child and abducting parent can begin immediately.

Keep Lists of Information The custodial parent should keep a current list of the addresses, telephone numbers, and birthdays of all the relatives and friends of the noncustodial parent. It is also useful to make note of the other parent's Social Security Number (SSN) and license plate number and other information described in Chapter "4. Searching for Your Child" (which begins on page 33) that will help you locate the parent if an abduction occurs. Internal Revenue Service rules require all children older than one year of age have an SSN, if they are claimed as an exemption on their parents' tax return. Both parents should know the child's SSN, current height and weight, and keep current photographs or videotapes of the child.

File the Custody Decree in the Noncustodial Parent's Home County File a certified copy of the custody decree with the Clerk of the Court in the county where the noncustodial parent lives. This is especially important if the child will be traveling between states for visits. Filing the decree notifies the courts that a valid custody decree has already been made and must be honored and enforced. It also restricts the right of the court in the second state to modify the custody decree.

You may also consider filing a certified copy of the decree in counties in which the abductor parent has close friends or relatives. It may be necessary to provide the Clerk of the Court with that state's UCCJA section number authorizing this procedure. See "Enforcing Your Custody Decree" on page 54 for more information on this process.

Treat Child Support and Visitation as Separate Issues One of the greatest sources of tension after a divorce is child support. If a noncustodial parent is late in paying support or does not pay at all, the custodial parent may try to “get even” by refusing to allow visits, and the noncustodial parent may then become frustrated and angry enough to snatch the child. Or, conversely, the cycle may begin when the custodial parent interferes with visitation and the noncustodial parent retaliates by refusing to pay support.

As difficult as it may be, these two issues, child support and visitation, must be treated as separate. In most areas the refusal to pay child support is not a legal ground for denying visitation. Also the denial of visitation is not a legal ground for failing to pay child support. The custodial parent should allow visits and at the same time go to court to collect the child support. The noncustodial parent should pay support and at the same time go to court to enforce visitation rights.

While it is not our intention to discourage you from enforcing your right to collect your child support, it has been noted that some parents may abduct a child as revenge because the custodial parent sued for overdue child support. It may be advisable to take extra precautions while you are collecting your overdue support.

Family Violence and Child Abuse

A parent subjected to repeated abuse by the other parent, or a parent whose child discloses that the other parent is physically or sexually abusing the child, may be pushed to the point of taking the child and fleeing to safety. Such parents are strongly advised to *consult an attorney before leaving the state* in order to obtain legal custody and other emergency protective orders. The lawyer can immediately seek temporary custody, without notice to the defendant, as well as restraining orders. This can prevent the parent who is victimized, or whose child is victimized, from later being accused of or being prosecuted for custodial interference. It will also allow the custodial parent to request the judge to include very specific visitation schedules and other protective provisions in the order, including pick-up and drop-off points or supervised and limited visitation.

If it is too dangerous for the battered spouse or the child to remain in the state, the parent should **immediately** consult an attorney upon arriving in the new state. Depending upon the circumstances, the parent may be able to obtain a temporary custody order in the new state. A court action for permanent custody can then be filed promptly in the original state. When filing the petition for custody, the lawyer can request the judge to order that all records containing the parent’s new address be kept confidential.

Rights of the Noncustodial Parent

There is no reason for noncustodial parents to resort to abduction as a means of carrying on a relationship with their children. The legal system is available to noncustodial parents as well as custodial parents to protect and enforce their rights. Noncustodial parents have legal rights and remedies when their relationship with their child is threatened by actions of the custodial parent.

Visitation Rights Visitation rights are enforceable under both the UCCJA and the PKPA. If the custodial parent refuses to allow the noncustodial parent to visit the child, the noncustodial parent can petition the court for enforcement of the decree.

The criminal custodial interference laws of many states also protect the noncustodial parent against interference with his or her visitation rights. For a list of states with laws protecting a noncustodial parent's access to his or her children, contact NCMEC at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** to request a copy of *Selected State Legislation: A Guide for Effective State Laws to Protect Children*.

Visitation rights are enforceable internationally as well. The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction includes provisions for the exercise of visitation rights across international borders. For a full description of the Hague Convention *see* page 66.

Where there is a history of interference with visitation rights by the custodial parent, a noncustodial parent can consider requesting the court to order the custodial parent to post a bond to ensure that the visits occur. *See* "Post a Bond" on page 7. Be aware, however, that the custodial parent may respond by making a similar request.

Information on the Child and Custodial Parent's Residence The noncustodial parent can request the court to include a provision in the custody order requiring that both parents keep each other informed of the current address and telephone number at which the child can be reached. The noncustodial parent can also request a provision in the custody order requiring the custodial parent to notify the noncustodial parent at least a month before any proposed move out of state or out of the country or to obtain permission from a judge before moving out of state or out of the country.

If the court order prohibits the custodial parent from leaving the country without the court's consent, the noncustodial parent can write to the Office of Passport Services at the U.S. Department of State to request that the passport application for the child made by the custodial parent be denied. *See* "Prevent the Issuance of a U.S. Passport" on page 61.



2. Civil Remedies If Your Child Is Abducted

Where to Begin

Locating your child is the single most important task facing you as a parent. There can be no peace of mind until your child's whereabouts are known. Searching parents should be aware of every resource and lawful technique at their disposal to find the missing child. Many civil and criminal laws have been passed to help parents locate and legally recover their abducted children and bring the abductor parent to justice. Descriptions of many of these resources are included in this book. Parents should **pursue all remedies simultaneously**, including civil remedies through the family courts and criminal remedies through police and prosecutors. In addition, parents should attempt to locate and obtain the return of the child on their own.

Since you have more at stake than anyone else, it is essential that you participate actively in the search for your child. As you conduct your search, try to remain as calm as possible. This will help you think more clearly and organize your investigation. Use the location tips found in this book, and use your imagination to develop other leads.

Start a notebook. Keep records, with dates, of everything you do and every person or agency that you contact in the course of your search. Make a note of their addresses and telephone numbers so that you can contact them again, if necessary. Keep a copy of all letters that you send and receive. Note whatever actions are being taken on your behalf. Check back with your sources. When your child is located, notify every person, agency, and organization that helped you. This will allow them to focus their energies on other cases. Thank them for their help. It may also help to keep a scrapbook of articles on other cases of parental kidnapping as a source of ideas to aid in your search. See page 94 for a "Key Contacts in Parental Kidnapping Cases" worksheet to help you organize your search.

What to Do

The following list summarizes what to do if your child is the victim of parental kidnapping. Each step is described in greater detail in the text. **It is important to read the full text before you act.** Some legal or investigative steps may not flow as smoothly as a parent expects. Be patient and persistent.

- Once you are sure that your child has been abducted, call or go to your local police department and file a missing person's report. Ask the police to enter descriptive information about your child into the National Crime Information Center computer's Missing Person File (NCIC-MPF). Bring a copy of the National Child Search Assistance Act (reprinted at page 104) and the Missing Children Act (reprinted at page 103) in case the local and state authorities are unable or unwilling to list the child in the NCIC. If the police do not make this entry, contact your state missing children clearinghouse for assistance in having your child listed in NCIC. See page 89 for a list of these clearinghouses. You can also contact the local office of the FBI

and request that they enter your child's name and descriptive information into the NCIC under the Missing Children Act. Ask the law enforcement authorities to cross-reference any computer entries pertaining to criminal arrest warrants issued for the abductor with the entries about the missing child. *See* "Enter the Felony Warrant into the NCIC Computer" on page 28.

- Report your child missing to the toll-free Hotline of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**.
- Contact a nonprofit organization (NPO) handling cases of parental kidnapping or missing children to help you through the process of finding your child. *See* page 87 for information on how to contact these organizations.
- Obtain legal custody of your child if you have not already done so. It is crucial to obtain a court order for custody, called a *custody determination*, *custody decree*, or *custody order*. A *temporary custody order* (legal custody for a limited time) will usually be enough, at least until the child is located. A court can issue a custody order even if your child has already been abducted and even if you were never legally married to the abductor. Consider hiring a lawyer to help you obtain a custody decree. If you already have a custody decree, you can get additional copies from the court that issued the decree. You may need to obtain a few copies that have been certified or notarized. *See* "Obtaining Custody" on page 3.
- Consider asking the police or prosecutor to file criminal charges against the abductor if you intend to press charges after your child has been returned. Meet personally with the local prosecutor to discuss prosecution. Under the laws in effect in most states, criminal charges cannot be brought unless the abductor parent has violated a custody order that was in existence at the time the child was taken, and there is proof that the abductor parent was aware of the custody order he or she is accused of violating. Check the criminal law in effect in your state to see what your state requires. Also check the criminal law in effect in the state in which the child is located. Note that your custody order can be enforced in the civil courts regardless of whether criminal charges have been brought against the abductor, as is further discussed in "Enforcing Your Custody Decree" on page 54.
- If the prosecutor charges the abductor with a felony crime, make sure that the state felony warrant is entered promptly into the NCIC computer. If there is evidence that the abductor has fled the state to avoid felony prosecution, also ask the prosecutor to apply to the local U.S. Attorney for a federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrant. If a federal warrant is issued, the FBI can then assist in the search for the abductor as discussed in "Will the FBI Search for My Child?" on page 27.
- Search for your child on your own at the same time that you are working with the police department. For details on recommended search methods *see* Chapter "4. Searching for Your Child," which begins on page 33.

- When you find your child, immediately send a certified copy of your custody decree for filing to the Clerk of the Court in the place where your child is located. Then request the local police to help you recover your child. *See* “Police Assistance” on page 53.
- If the police will not help you without a local court order, petition the court where the child is located to enforce your custody decree. A lawyer can help you do this. *See* “Enforcing Your Custody Decree” on page 54.
- Consider going back to family court after your child is returned to limit the abductor’s visitation rights. Also, ask the judge to add provisions to your custody decree to prevent a repeat abduction. *See* “Prevention Provisions in the Custody Decree” on page 6.
- Consider seeking psychological help as you or your child may have a difficult time adjusting after the abduction. *See* Chapter “7. Psychological Issues in Recovery and Family Reunification” which begins on page 71.
- If your child has been taken abroad, *see* Chapter “6. International Child Abduction” which begins on page 59.

Working Through the Family Court

If you do not have a custody order, you should immediately obtain one. Although parents can obtain a custody order and pursue other civil remedies without a lawyer, it is a good idea to have a lawyer who is familiar with parental kidnapping laws assist you.

Ask the lawyer whether he or she has handled cases similar to your case and what the results were. Ask if the lawyer is familiar with the criminal custodial interference laws in your state and in the state where you suspect your child may be, the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA), the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA), and child-snatching lawsuits. If the lawyer has extensive family law experience but little experience with family abduction cases, ask if he or she is interested in your case and is willing to do whatever legal research may be necessary. If you are concerned about the cost of legal assistance, you can *ask* the judge to order the abductor to pay *all* your legal expenses at the end of the proceeding. While an award of attorney’s fees and related expenses is not mandatory, judges have discretion under the UCCJA to make such awards. *See* “Free Legal Services” on page 2 for information on low-cost or free legal assistance.

Obtaining Custody After Your Child Is Abducted

Your lawyer should assist you in obtaining a valid custody decree. If you do not already have one, *see* “Obtaining Custody” on page 3. A valid custody decree can then be legally enforced in whatever state the child is located, and the child can be returned to the lawful custodian.

Even a temporary custody order will give you enough authority to initiate an effective search for your child. Judges usually make temporary custody orders before they have had the benefit of hearing the full case from both parents. They are commonly made in the early stages of the proceedings in parental kidnapping cases when the court is unable to hear from both parents because one parent has abducted the child and is in hiding with the child.

Notice to the Abductor Under the U.S. Constitution, all parties to a lawsuit, including a custody action, must have a chance to present their side of the case. Because of this, even child abductors are entitled to notice (service of civil process) of court actions and hearings. The best way to accomplish this is to deliver the notice in person.

Service of Civil Process In some states local law enforcement agencies may serve *civil process*, the legal paperwork that tells a person that he or she is a party to a lawsuit (such as a court action to obtain or enforce a custody order). The agency notifies the abducting parent that a custody action has been filed by delivering a copy of the legal documents to that parent. Frequently the sheriff's office or the county police department serves civil process. Usually you have to inform these agencies where to find the person they will serve. The agency serving civil process will be one serving the area where the abductor is located, not a law enforcement agency in your own area.

Once the abductor parent has been located and you are ready to start an action to enforce your custody order, you must work closely with the law enforcement agency that serves the civil process in order to prevent the abductor parent from fleeing again with your child. Try to obtain a civil pick-up order from family court to allow law enforcement to pick up your child at the same time the civil process is served. See "Pick-Up Order" on page 55.

In the event that the local law enforcement agency in the area in which the abductor is living does not, or cannot, serve the abductor with civil process, it is possible to obtain the services of a private process server. Your lawyer can advise you whether to use the local law enforcement agency or a private process server in the state in which the abductor is living.

After the Abductor Has Left the State The UCCJA has special notice provisions that may be particularly helpful when a child is abducted before a decree has been made *and the abductor's location is unknown*. The ways in which notice of custody actions are provided to the abductor vary from state to state but *may* include

- sending copies of the custody petition to the abductor's closest relatives, friends, employer, and lawyer
- publishing information in a newspaper's classified advertising section

Since the preferred method is delivering the notice in person, it is advisable (and in many states required) to ask the court to specify the actual method of notice to be used if you cannot locate the abductor to serve him or her personally.

Occasionally a lawyer unfamiliar with the UCCJA will tell a parent that there is no way to obtain a custody determination after the abductor and child have disappeared. A parent who hears this advice should ask the lawyer to reread the *Jurisdiction* and *Notice* provisions of the UCCJA and review the general legal concept of *substitute service*. You may want to consult an attorney with more UCCJA or parental kidnapping case experience, however.

Note: Copies of the UCCJA containing the Comments of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws may be obtained from the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 676 North St. Claire Street, Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60611, 312-915-0195. The state code references to the UCCJA in each state are found in the table titled "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Laws, Criminal Custodial Interference Laws, and Parent Locator Service Telephone Numbers" on page 109.

It is important that you and your lawyer make a clear distinction between the criminal and civil violations of the abductor. In states in which "knowing violation of a court order" is part of the crime of custodial interference, there *must* be proof that the abductor *actually* knew of the court order he or she is accused of violating. If custody had not been determined prior to the abductor fleeing with the child, it may not be possible to charge the abductor with a crime. It may, however, still be possible to utilize law enforcement to locate and obtain the return of the child.

When and Where to Petition for Custody As a general rule, in order to get a custody determination, you must file a custody petition in the "home state" within six months of the child's removal. In general the *home state* is the state where the child lived for at least six months just before the custody action. When a child is abducted before there is a custody order, the UCCJA extends the period of filing for custody for an additional six months, giving the victim parent up to a year to file for custody in the home state. (You or your lawyer can find this information in the Comment to Section 3 of the UCCJA.) During this time the abductor cannot establish a new legal home state for the child, and any custody order obtained in the home state is enforceable wherever the child is found. The best advice to a victim parent who does not already have legal custody is to petition for custody in the child's home state **immediately**. Do not delay!

What If My Spouse Is in the Military? The Soldier's and Sailor's Civil Relief Act of 1940, beginning at Section 501 of Title 50 Appendix of the U.S. Code, provides some protection against lawsuits for active-duty military personnel whose duty assignments seriously hinder their ability to represent their interests in lawsuits. The protection afforded active-duty military personnel is not necessarily enough to *prevent* the court from acting, however. The judge will decide whether to postpone the lawsuit based on the circumstances and facts of the particular case. Your attorney will have to take some extra procedural steps in order to obtain and enforce your custody order if the abductor is on active duty. This is more complex when the parent in the military is stationed overseas. See "Military Worldwide Locator Services" on page 40 and "Special Enforcement Problems If the Abductor Is in the Military and Stationed Overseas" on page 57.

A good resource for military families who need help in obtaining compliance with court orders is the Department of Defense Office of Family Policy, Support and Services. While this office cannot help you obtain a court order, it develops and implements policies pertaining to members of the armed services and their families. In addition, the Office of Family Policy, Support and Services assists in individual cases that cannot be resolved within the service member's chain of command. The Office of Family Policy, Support and Services may be contacted at 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Room 903, Arlington, VA 22203-5190, 703-336-4592 or 703-696-1702. NCMEC, in cooperation with the Office of Family Policy, Support and Services, has prepared a brochure titled *Just in case...Guidelines for military families in case your child is the victim of parental kidnapping*, which is available from the installation Family Advocacy Program.

Native American Children Custody of Native American children living on reservations is governed by tribal law. The abduction of Native American children to and from reservations raises many legal complications. Some cases have interpreted the UCCJA as applicable to resolve jurisdictional disputes between state and tribal courts, while others have held it does not apply. There is also the question of whether the PKPA applies in these cases.

State criminal custodial interference statutes and missing children laws may apply to cases involving Native American children abducted to or from a reservation if any prohibited act occurs outside the boundaries of the reservation. In addition, these criminal statutes may apply if the reservation has accepted the state criminal laws.

Child-Snatching Lawsuits Child-snatching lawsuits (tort suits) allow victim parents and children to sue the abductor and anyone who assisted the abductor for the suffering caused by the abduction. The persons bringing the suit may seek money damages. The request for substantial money damages sometimes prompts the abductor or person assisting the abductor (such as grandparents, brothers or sisters, or new boyfriends or girlfriends) to reveal the child's location in return for an agreement to drop or settle the lawsuit against them.

Child-snatching lawsuits include claims for unlawful imprisonment, custodial interference, enticement, infliction of emotional distress, outrageous conduct, and civil conspiracy. A few states have laws that expressly allow suits of this kind under specified circumstances. Child-snatching lawsuits have been successfully brought in both state and federal courts. Some state courts have rejected new causes of action in child-snatching cases and have left victims to seek relief in another way.

Although these suits are sometimes used to recover the cost of searching for a child and counseling for the child and family after a recovery, those costs can also be obtained through other legal means. Both the UCCJA and PKPA include provisions for costs, and in many states victim-assistance laws allow the court to order the abductor (or those who assisted him or her) to repay the searching parent for some or all costs incurred in the location, recovery, and post-recovery treatment.

Caveat: Child-snatching lawsuits are not advisable in every case. No matter how strong the case, it may not be worthwhile to sue someone who is unable to pay the judgment you may win. Not only would you recover little or no money, but there would be little incentive for the persons being sued to tell you the location of the child and the abductor. Also, do not invent a groundless lawsuit just to discover the child's whereabouts. If you do, you could be the target of a countersuit for "abuse of process," and you could be forced to pay money damages to those you originally sued.

Abduction by the Custodial Parent

Although in many cases the child is abducted by the noncustodial parent, it is not unusual for the custodial parent to go into hiding with the child. In this situation the noncustodial parent has many of the same rights and remedies as the custodial parent. Information on using the civil and criminal justice systems and on searching on your own is applicable in either situation.

If the custodial parent has disappeared with the child, the noncustodial parent may initiate a missing person's investigation by the local police by filing a missing person's report. *See* "Missing Person's Report for an Abducted Child" on page 95. Prior to 1990, only some states permitted the noncustodial parent to initiate a search. The National Child Search Assistance Act (42 USC §§ 5779 and 5780), however, requires law enforcement to immediately enter into NCIC **each** case of a missing child that is reported to the law enforcement agency. The Act does not include any restriction on who may make the report, forbids law enforcement from establishing any waiting period before accepting the report and entering the information into NCIC, and mandates that law enforcement "maintain close liaison with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the exchange of information and technical assistance in...missing children cases." *See* text of the National Child Search Assistance Act on page 104. NCIC is a computer network maintained by the FBI. All cases of missing children should immediately be entered into the Missing Person File (MPF) of NCIC.

When your child's name is entered into the NCIC-MPF, obtain the police report number from the law enforcement agency or request that the agency send it to the missing children's organization with which you are working. If the local police will not enter your child into the NCIC-MPF, obtain assistance from your state missing children clearinghouse or NCMEC to ensure that this entry is made.

If your state law permits, clearinghouses may also provide their services to noncustodial parents seeking to enforce their visitation rights. *See* page 89 for a list of state missing children clearinghouses. Some missing children organizations and several advocacy groups will also assist noncustodial parents in maintaining a relationship with their child.

The Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) is available to help noncustodial parents as well as custodial parents. *See* "Parent Locator Services" on page 41. Unless restricted by court order, noncustodial parents have the same rights as custodial parents under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 USC § 1232g. *See* "School Records" on page 45.

All books and brochures published by NCMEC are available to noncustodial parents, many of which will be of assistance. Many of the informational resources listed in "Additional Reading" on page 83 are available to the noncustodial parent in the event that the custodial parent has disappeared with the child. The noncustodial parent, however, must be prepared to be a *very* active participant in the search for the child. It may be necessary, in some instances, to obtain court orders for the disclosure of the information.

There may be grounds for the *original* court to modify its custody decree to award the noncustodial parent custody, even after the child has been abducted. This is far from automatic, however. It is difficult to modify custody and typically requires evidence of a major and significant change in circumstances that makes it in the child's best interest to change custody. State law requirements vary. Abduction of the child may not, alone, be enough justification to change custody. If the evidence warrants a change of custody, in most states, even an award of *temporary* custody by the court will allow you to use all the resources listed in this publication to find your child, including those offered by NCMEC. *See also* "Notice to the Abductor" on page 16.

The noncustodial parent may be able to sue and collect money damages from the custodial parent for violating visitation rights. There are cases that support this. Lawsuits for interference with visitation rights may discourage obstruction of visitation as well as compensate the noncustodial parent for the costs incurred in enforcing the visitation rights. *See* "Child-Snatching Lawsuits" on page 18.

Noncustodial parents may find that they face far more difficulties than custodial parents in locating and recovering their children. Gaps and inconsistencies in the laws and law enforcement policies will frustrate even the most patient of noncustodial parents. You may find it helpful to join with other victimized parents to advocate for changes in the laws and in local law enforcement policies. State clearinghouses, missing children's organizations, and victim-advocacy organizations can also be helpful.

3. Criminal Remedies If Your Child Is Abducted

Working With the Police and Prosecutors

Every victim parent should understand how the criminal justice system, police, prosecutors, and the FBI can help in locating and recovering his or her abducted child and in bringing the abductor to justice.

The *local* police and prosecutors may serve three different functions in a missing child case. They may investigate a missing person case, investigate and prosecute the crime committed by the abductor parent; or provide assistance in serving the legal paperwork (civil process) necessary before the courts will enforce your custody order.

The circumstances of the abduction and the scope of the criminal laws in effect in your state will determine which of these activities, if any, can be undertaken by your local police and prosecutors and what other help you can expect from them. A victim parent should use all the criminal remedies described in this chapter that are appropriate, but must also use all other civil (noncriminal) remedies at the same time.

Missing Person's Investigation

Because the first few hours of an investigation are crucial, you must act quickly when you discover that your child is missing. After checking with friends and relatives to ensure that the ex-partner is not legitimately delayed in returning the child, immediately go to the police to file a missing person's report and request that they enter your child's description in the FBI's National Crime Information Center computer's Missing Person File (NCIC-MPF).

Missing Person's Report Different states have different laws and policies governing the taking of a *missing person's report* in the case of a child abducted by a parent. The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to take promptly a report of a missing child. Most states will take a missing person's report if a custodial parent reports that the child has been taken in violation of a custody order. A few states will take a missing person's report from a noncustodial parent whose visitation rights are violated by the disappearance of the custodial parent with the child. There is no legal requirement that the abducting parent know that a custody order has been issued before a missing person's report will be taken or that criminal charges be filed before a missing person's investigation is opened.

Law enforcement policies are not uniform when parents have joint custody. Most agencies will take a missing person's report if a parent has joint custody, especially if the joint custody order provides specific times that the child is to be with each parent.

For a child born out of wedlock the mother may not be required to obtain a court order for custody if the state law presumes that she is the custodial parent. *See* "Unmarried Parents" on page 4 for a complete discussion of special considerations pertaining to children born to unmarried parents.

Enter Your Child's Description into the NCIC Computer Once you have reported your child as missing, state or local law enforcement authorities (police, sheriffs, and sometimes prosecutors) can enter the complete description of your abducted child into the FBI's NCIC computer system.

The abductor does not have to be charged with a crime in order for the information on the child to be entered into the NCIC Missing Person File (NCIC-MPF). Criteria for entry into the NCIC-MPF are similar to those of local law enforcement missing person's reports. Be sure to specify the nationwide NCIC, as law enforcement agencies may mistake area "Be On the Lookout" bulletins, also known as BOLOs, or teletypes for the national computer.

The National Child Search Assistance Act (42 USC §§ 5779 and 5780) requires law enforcement to immediately enter into NCIC **each** case of a missing child that is reported to the law enforcement agency. The law provides that no waiting period be established by law enforcement before accepting the report and entering the information into NCIC.

According to the Missing Children Act, you must go to the local law enforcement authorities first to have information about your missing child entered into the NCIC. If you are still unsuccessful at having this information entered, the federal Missing Children Act directs the FBI to enter this information at your request. The relevant part of the Missing Children Act is on page 103. State and local authorities have the primary responsibility for entering information into the NCIC computer system and are also governed by state law and policies.

Parents should make every effort to have the child entered into the NCIC computer system. An entry in the NCIC computer concerning your missing child can serve many purposes. The missing person's section of the computer database is primarily designed to provide law enforcement officers with easy access to basic information about persons whose whereabouts are unknown. Official agencies around the country may also use the NCIC-MPF to verify case information for other purposes. For instance, if the child is in the NCIC system, there is the remote possibility that he or she may be detected if the abductor is stopped for a traffic violation or any other offense.

The following steps should be followed

- call your local police or state missing children clearinghouse to find out what documentation you must present
- go to your local police station immediately with the necessary documentation and report your child missing. Provide a complete description of the child, including physical description, date of birth, age, grade in school, dental records, circumstances of disappearance, and the name and complete description of the abductor and his or her vehicle. Provide a recent photograph of the child and the abductor, if possible. *See* page 95 for a worksheet, titled

“Missing Person’s Report for an Abducted Child,” that you can use to compile information for the report. If some of this documentation cannot be obtained easily, do not wait to gather all of it. You can make arrangements to send it to the police later. You may want to take a copy of the National Child Search Assistance Act with you. *See* page 104 for a copy of the full text.

- record the name, badge or ID number, and telephone number of the police officer who takes the missing person’s report and the name of the department
- request a copy (or obtain the case number) of the missing person’s report
- ask that all data regarding the missing child be entered into the NCIC-MPF. This data will include the names of the officers on the case, with office telephone numbers and instructions that they be contacted immediately. If the police are reluctant to perform this task, explore the possibility of obtaining the NCIC forms from the investigating officer and filling them out yourself or with the assistance of a missing children organization.
- wait one day, and then check with police to ensure that the complete description of your missing child has been entered into the NCIC computer. Ask for a copy of the printout. If you cannot obtain a copy of the printout, obtain the police report number.
- if the information has not been entered into the NCIC computer, contact a local missing children organization or your state clearinghouse for assistance
- if your state does not have a clearinghouse or if your state clearinghouse or local missing children organization is unable to have your child entered into the NCIC-MPF, go to the local office of the FBI with the appropriate documents and ask them to enter the information. It may be a good idea to take a copy of the Missing Children Act (*see* page 103) and the National Child Search Assistance Act (*see* page 104) along with you.
- wait one day, and then visit the local FBI office and request confirmation that the entry was made
- NCMEC can check if your child has been entered into the NCIC-MPF. For this information call toll-free **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**. NCMEC, however, is not authorized to enter a missing person’s report into NCIC.

Ask the Police to Pursue a Missing Person’s Investigation When your child’s description is entered into the NCIC-MPF, ask the police to pursue a missing person’s investigation to locate your child. A number of possible search techniques are listed in “Sources of Information” on page 35.

It is important to understand, however, that although most police agencies are authorized to investigate missing person cases, the primary job of the police is to investigate criminal activity and bring criminals to justice. Accordingly, most police resources, personnel, and training are devoted to criminal investigations.

Missing children investigations present unique difficulties to police departments. They are labor-intensive investigations and frequently require that significant resources be expended to extend the investigation beyond the local city or town. Moreover, sophisticated document searches also require the services of investigators trained in white-collar crime.

Contact State Missing Children Clearinghouses Many states have established missing children clearinghouses in law enforcement agencies with statewide law enforcement authority. Many of these clearinghouses have the ability to assist a law enforcement agency with a missing child investigation. *See* page 89 for a list of these clearinghouses and their telephone numbers.

Criminal Charges

All states and the District of Columbia now have criminal laws that prohibit parental kidnapping and provide for the punishment of convicted abductors. Before a criminal investigation can be initiated, however, there must be evidence that a parent has broken the law. Most states require that the abductor have knowledge of the custody order he or she is accused of violating. This frequently means that if the child is taken before a custody order is made, no crime has occurred. Not all states also require evidence that the child has been taken from the state. Not all state criminal laws cover violations of visitation rights.

Because each state's custodial interference law is unique, you should read your own state's parental kidnapping laws. You may be able to obtain a copy of your state criminal laws from the state clearinghouse, local missing children's organization, your lawyer, the police, the prosecuting attorney, or NCMEC. *See* the table titled "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Laws, Criminal Custodial Interference Laws, and Parent Locator Service Telephone Numbers" on page 109 for the statute numbers of criminal custodial interference laws in each state.

Bear in mind that parental kidnapping might be punishable under the laws of the state to which the child was taken as well as the state from which the child was abducted. Read the parental kidnapping law for the state in which the child is located. If the local prosecutor is unwilling to prosecute, consider investigating whether criminal charges can be filed in any other state in which a crime has been committed. Also check the state's general kidnapping law and other laws that might apply to your case such as burglary, car theft, assault and battery, and so on. Share information about the abduction with the **police** and **prosecutor** so that they can evaluate whether these other statutes apply.

What is the Crime of Parental Kidnapping? Most states consider custodial interference, or parental kidnapping, a serious (*felony*) crime under some circumstances because of the grave risk of harm and danger to the child and the disruption to the stability of the parent-child relationship. Felony crimes are punishable by jail or prison terms longer than one year, or by payment of a stiffer fine, or both.

Less serious crimes are called *misdemeanors*. Misdemeanors are punishable by incarceration in jail for up to one year, or by payment of a fine, or both. In the case of both misdemeanors and felonies, the judge does not have to incarcerate a convicted offender, or may place an offender on probation and impose various conditions of probation such as a fine, restitution, community service, or restrictions on leaving the community.

Nearly every state treats interstate (between states) parental kidnapping as a felony crime. Extradition (the return of the defendant to the state where the crime was committed) is permitted for felony crimes. Extradition is not usually possible for misdemeanors. A warrant for the federal crime of Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) can be issued only if the crime is a felony under state law for which extradition is sought by the local prosecutor. Only if a UFAP is issued can the FBI fugitive units assist in your case. A UFAP will not be issued if the fugitive parent's location is known.

Some states have made the concealment of the child a felony crime. Since the most serious cases of parental kidnapping occur when the child is concealed and the victim parent spends his or her life and livelihood searching for the child, it remains a major defect in many state laws that concealment is not treated more seriously.

Should You Press Charges Against the Abductor Parent? Many police agencies do not treat parental kidnapping as a serious criminal act because of their belief that some victimized parents press charges initially in order to barter for the return of the child only to drop them later when the child is located. When the police do not feel that parental kidnapping is a serious crime, they are reluctant to commit the police resources necessary to investigate fully.

You must give serious consideration to whether you want to see the other parent charged as a criminal. Now is the time to think about how your child will feel when Mommy or Daddy is arrested, tried, or sent to jail. It may not be possible for you to drop the charges later on. Both you and your child may be called upon to testify in the criminal trial. This will prolong your involvement with the criminal system investigating and prosecuting the case and may make psychological recovery more difficult for both you and your child. Also you must be aware that a criminal conviction does not automatically terminate the abductor parent's visitation rights. For helpful information if your child is called to testify as a witness, call NCMEC's toll-free Hotline **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** to request a copy of *Just in case...Parental guidelines in case your child is testifying in court*.

If you are determined to have the abductor criminally charged, prosecuted, and punished and are willing to assist the police, prosecutors, and court as requested, then criminal charges are appropriate to pursue, if your case meets the requirements of the criminal statute.

How to Pursue Criminal Charges Follow these steps in order to pursue criminal charges against the abductor

- obtain a copy of your state's custodial interference laws and a copy of the laws of the state in which the child is located. See the table titled "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Laws, Criminal Custodial Interference Laws, and Parent Locator Service Telephone Numbers" on page 109 for references to the custodial interference laws of each state.
- be prepared to show the police or the prosecutor how the laws apply in your case. You may find it useful to talk to your lawyer, state missing children clearinghouse officials, or a missing children's organization before you talk to the police or prosecutor.

- keep in mind that there is confusion about whether criminal charges can be brought against a parent who abducts a child in violation of a joint custody order. Some states have passed laws that make it clear that the criminal custodial interference laws apply to joint custody orders. In states that do not have such laws, legal arguments can be made that neither parent with joint custody can abduct the child without violating the rights of the other parent, and there is case law in some states to support this. The more detailed the joint custody order is about when, where, and with whom the child will live, the easier it will be to establish that a violation of the criminal law has occurred.

Even if criminal charges are not filed against the abductor parent, your rights under the joint custody order can still be enforced in civil court against the abductor parent once he or she is located.

- there may be confusion about which state can charge the crime. Is it the state in which the court order was obtained? Or is it the state from which the child was taken? Generally speaking, the state from which the child was taken charges the abductor with a crime. In cases in which the initial taking was lawful (such as during visitation), it is usually the state in which the unlawful acts (such as retaining or concealing the child) occurred, although the failure to return the child may also be covered by the law of the state from which the child was taken. It should not matter that the court order that was violated was obtained in another state if the order was a valid one.
- call the local prosecutor's office and find out who makes the decision to file criminal charges in the state where the crime occurred. Is it the police? Is it the prosecutor? Is it the local magistrate? Then make an appointment to speak to the person who makes the decision. You may want to have your lawyer or a representative of a missing children's organization attend this meeting with you. Take a certified copy of your custody decree with you which you can obtain from the Clerk of the Court or other appropriate official.

If the police, prosecutor, or magistrate has questions about the operation of the criminal laws, have them call NCMEC's Legal Department at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** or the American Prosecutors Research Institute at 703-739-0321.

- make sure to ask the police officer, prosecutor, or magistrate to file *felony* charges rather than *misdemeanor* charges, if appropriate under the state law. Felony charges are more serious charges and more law enforcement resources can be assigned to resolve them, including some that make it easier to search outside your state, if necessary. Felony charges will enable the prosecutor to issue a nationwide warrant for arrest of the abductor through the Wanted Person File of the FBI's NCIC computer. Felony charges will also enable the prosecutor to seek a UFAP warrant and the FBI to offer investigative assistance if the abductor has left the state and concealed his or her whereabouts.

If you cannot obtain a felony charge, ask for misdemeanor charges. Use this opportunity to discuss with the police or prosecutor the use of subpoenas or search warrants and other special investigative tools to obtain private records in the search for the abductor and child. See "Sources of Information," on page 35, for additional search methods.

- if the prosecutor issues an arrest warrant, ask for the warrant number, along with the NCIC Wanted Person File number. You should use the warrant number on posters or fliers of your missing child. The NCIC Wanted Person File number should be cross-referenced to the NCIC Missing Person File number for your child and vice versa.

Will the FBI Search for My Child? The FBI plays a very limited role in cases of family abduction. The FBI is a federal law enforcement agency and, as such, investigates only federal crimes. Parental kidnapping is not a federal crime. State laws make parental kidnapping a crime, not federal laws. The federal crime of UFAP, however, can sometimes be used in parental kidnapping cases just as it is used in other kinds of state-law crimes.

The federal crime of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution can be charged only if the state crime has been charged as a *felony*. The state prosecutor must request the U.S. Attorney to charge the federal crime (18 USC § 1073). The state prosecutor must give assurances that the offender will be extradited and prosecuted. There must also be evidence that the abductor has left the state. A federal UFAP warrant will usually not be issued if the abductor's whereabouts are known, since in such cases the prosecutor can begin extradition without the help of the FBI. An exception might be made for cases of international abduction.

Parents cannot ask the FBI or the U.S. Attorney for federal UFAP charges, but parents can ask the local prosecutor to pursue UFAP charges. If a UFAP warrant is issued, the FBI is permitted to assist in the search for the abductor, make the arrest, and turn the abductor over to the state authorities for extradition and prosecution. A UFAP warrant, however, does not authorize the FBI to search for or recover the child. It only authorizes the arrest of the abductor.

If the child is with the abductor at the moment of the arrest, the FBI can turn the child over to the state authorities. The parent, therefore, should be prepared to recover the child by any legal method at the time of arrest. Further, it may be necessary in some cases for the parent to continue the search for the child after the arrest of the abductor.

Convincing the Prosecutor to Pursue Charges If the state prosecutor fails to file criminal charges *without justification*, ask to speak to the supervising prosecutor. Consider making an appointment to speak with or send a letter directly to the elected or appointed prosecutor. Rallying public support for prosecution may be very persuasive. Five ways to influence the prosecutor's decision are to

- ask local, state, and federal politicians to contact the prosecutor on your behalf
- obtain help from your state missing children clearinghouse or missing children's organization

- organize your family and religious/community organizations to begin a letter-writing campaign
- ask local law enforcement agencies to draft and publish law enforcement policies about parental kidnapping or missing child cases
- seek media coverage of your child's abduction, with emphasis on the need for criminal prosecution

A more permanent solution may be to join with other victimized parents to advocate for changes in the laws and in local law enforcement policies. Request that local law enforcement officers and prosecutors receive training in how to handle parental kidnapping or missing child cases. State missing children clearinghouses and missing children organizations may be of assistance. Do not overlook the influence of your local political parties and their election platforms.

NCMEC can send you *Selected State Legislation: A Guide for Effective State Laws to Protect Children*, which contains recently enacted law reforms affecting missing children. Call NCMEC to request a copy at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**.

The Criminal Investigation

If criminal charges are filed, the police can investigate in many ways. There may be instances in which the police or prosecutor can obtain information in the course of their official investigation that you cannot obtain yourself. You may suggest that the police review the search techniques suggested within this section, resources listed in "Sources of Information" on page 35, and discussion of the "Parent Locator Services" on page 30.

After the Abductor Is Criminally Charged Once the abductor has been charged with a crime, press for an active investigation by the police. You should simultaneously use all other available methods of investigation as well. It is important to work cooperatively with your police investigator, but you must be prepared to be an active participant in the search for your child. You may find it useful to talk to your lawyer, your state missing children clearinghouse, or a missing children organization for ideas. This does not mean, however, that you should take over the police investigation.

At the same time, you must also work with the civil courts to secure and preserve your rights and to use all available civil remedies. Do not rely on the criminal process to vindicate your civil custody rights. The prosecutor is not your private lawyer. He or she represents the public interest in having the state's criminal laws enforced. Your own lawyer represents your personal interest in having your child returned and can go to family court on your behalf to accomplish this.

Enter the Felony Warrant into the NCIC Computer Most important, if the abductor is charged with a felony, the police should immediately enter the warrant for his or her arrest into the NCIC Wanted Person File for national dissemination to law enforcement agencies. Misdemeanor warrants will go only into a statewide computer system. This is not the same as entering the missing child's description into the NCIC-MPF of the computer, since the information on wanted persons and on missing persons is contained in different computer databases. If a missing person's report has

been entered into the NCIC computer, make sure that the entries in both the Missing Person File and Wanted Person File cross-reference each other.

“Be on the Lookout” Bulletins Police can issue “Be on the Lookout” bulletins, also called “BOLOs,” “Attempts to Locate” (“ATLs”), or “All Points Bulletins” (“APBs”), to help other police agencies find the vehicle of the abducting parent. Such bulletins can be issued across state lines if a felony warrant has been entered in the NCIC computer. These are of limited value unless the police are in hot pursuit of the abductor or have a reasonable idea of where the abductor is fleeing.

Mail Covers This investigative tool is available only to law enforcement authorities and can be used only when a felony has been charged. It allows the U.S. Post Office to note return addresses and postmark information on mail believed to be useful in locating a fugitive. The mail is *not* opened. A mail cover can be used on individuals other than the actual abductor and can be used on someone who lives in another state. Mail covers can last for only thirty days at a time unless an application for additional time is approved. Information obtained in this manner can be given only to law enforcement officials for use in an official investigation.

Do some research first and find out what events in the lives of the abductor’s family and friends might compel the abductor to send a letter or a card. Birthdays, anniversaries, the birth of a baby, the death of a family member or close friend, and so on might trigger a communication from the abductor. Make sure to tell the police investigating your case about these important dates.

Cross-Check SSN Against DMV and Nationally Through NLETS In some states it is possible for the police to run an abductor’s name and Social Security Number (SSN) in a computer match program against the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) records of all fifty states and the District of Columbia. Information about new or additional driver’s licenses held by the abductor or about motor vehicle violations received in another state may be useful in locating the abductor parent. Further, police in most states are able to run a similar computer match program through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) teletype, that may pick up additional information about the abductor parent’s movements or whereabouts.

Search Warrants and Subpoenas Police investigators can use search warrants to gain access to the abductor’s former residence to determine if the abductor left behind any clues. It will frequently be necessary to trace the abducting parent’s source of income or financial support. Parental kidnapping investigations can be very much like investigating white-collar crime. See “Sources of Information,” on page 35, for information on the types of documents the police should try to obtain.

File Charges Against Accomplices If an abducting parent is receiving assistance from friends or relatives in the concealment of the child (and if sufficient evidence exists to prove this), law enforcement authorities should not overlook filing charges against the accomplices to the crime.

Outstanding Warrants Police investigators can check with the local law enforcement agency to see if the abductor has prior convictions for other crimes, and can check periodically for outstanding warrants.

Contact State Missing Children Clearinghouses Many states have established missing children clearinghouses in agencies with statewide law enforcement authority. Many of these clearinghouses have the ability to assist with a missing child investigation. See page 89 for a list of these clearinghouses.

Parent Locator Services The *Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS)* is a computerized national location network operated by the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It was originally established to provide address and SSN information to state and local child support agencies to locate absent parents for child support purposes. The Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA) broadened the function of the system by allowing its use in parental kidnapping and child custody cases for the limited purpose of criminal actions and civil custody proceedings. See page 41 for a detailed description of the Parent Locator services.

Project ALERT In partnership with America's leading law enforcement associations, NCMEC has established a program to utilize retired law enforcement professionals as volunteer resources available to law enforcement agencies grappling with missing child cases, child homicides, and child exploitation issues. This volunteer assistance is offered solely for the benefit of the investigating agency. In addition to providing assistance to evaluate, develop, and suggest new approaches to cases, the volunteers are also available for public speaking and community awareness programs. Law enforcement agencies may call NCMEC at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** for more information on this program.

The Arrest

You should ask the police to keep you informed about the status of your case, especially when they are about to make an arrest. Follow the instructions of the arresting officer concerning where you should be at the time of the arrest. **Do not go to the scene of the arrest unless you are requested to do so by the arresting officer.**

Extradition When the abductor is arrested in another state, he or she may agree to return voluntarily to the state in which the criminal charges are pending. If not, the state prosecutor will have to *extradite* (legally force the return) and pay for the return of the abductor before a criminal trial can take place. Remember, the decision to extradite involves considering the seriousness of the crime and the financial resources of the local prosecutor's office to extradite the offender. Not every offender is extradited. Family abduction cases must compete with all the other felony crimes for priority in the budgeting of extradition funds.

What Will Happen to My Child After the Abductor's Arrest? In most states the police are not required by law to give the child to the searching parent when they arrest the abductor. The police are also not required to search for or pick up the child if the child is not with the abductor at the time of the arrest. It may be necessary to go to civil court to enforce your custody order and obtain a court order which both requires the return of your child and directs the police to assist in picking up your child. See "Pick-Up Order" on page 55. Have the police or prosecutor obtain a pick-

up order for you if your child is in an area of the country where this can be done. If not, be prepared to have your lawyer coordinate with the police and obtain a pick-up order in advance of the arrest so that the child can be picked up at the same time.

It is best if you are available to take physical custody of the child at the time of the arrest. If you cannot afford to travel to the town where the arrest will be made, it may be possible to obtain financial assistance. For more information about possible assistance, contact NCMEC at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**, your state missing children clearinghouse, your nearest missing children's organization, or a victim assistance program in the jurisdiction where your child is located.

If you are unable to pick up your child yourself at the time of the arrest, it may be possible to ask a friend or relative to do so. *Make arrangements with the police department in advance* to make sure that they will be able to turn over your child to someone other than you. If the police are unable to accommodate you in this matter, it may be possible in some states for you to place your child temporarily with a state or county child protective services agency. If this occurs, an additional court hearing may be required before the child is released to your custody.

Conviction and Punishment

If the abductor is convicted of or pleads guilty to parental kidnapping, it is very important for the victim parent to ask the prosecutor to seek an appropriately strict sentence. Try to attend the sentencing hearing yourself.

There are a number of reasons incarceration (a jail or prison term) might not be ordered. The judge might be unwilling to impose it. You might not want it. It might prove to be too stressful for your child to see Mommy or Daddy go to jail. If incarceration is not ordered, the judge should be asked to consider a stiff fine as well as restitution to you for the costs of locating and recovering your child.

Additionally, a good precaution against another abduction is to have the prosecutor ask the judge to order the abductor to report regularly to a probation officer. Also, you can ask the judge to prohibit out-of-state travel without prior written approval. The court might also consider requiring the abductor to post a bond that would remain in effect during the period of probation prior to resuming visitation with the child. The victim parent may also seek a bond of unlimited duration in civil proceedings. See "Post a Bond" on page 7 for additional information about such bonds.

If the abductor is incarcerated, it is important for the victim parent to request the judge or probation or parole officer to set reporting requirements and restrictions on out-of-state travel before the abductor is released.

After the Recovery

Victim Assistance All states have enacted laws that give certain rights to the victims of crime. These laws vary. Some states give the victim the right to be heard at the sentencing of the offender. You should consult with the prosecutor or probation officer about submitting a "Victim Impact

Statement” to the court prior to sentencing. Many state laws provide that convicted offenders can be required to pay restitution to the victims of their crimes.

Some states have enacted laws specifically addressing the needs of the families of missing children. Other states have certain *victim assistance laws* that may help you obtain financial and other assistance after the crime. Although most of these programs were designed to aid victims of violent crimes, a few may apply to nonviolent crimes, including parental kidnapping.

Your state crime victim compensation program should be able to tell you about what your state law provides to crime victims. For information on your state’s crime victim program and how to reach it, contact the National Organization of Victim Assistance, 1757 Park Road, NW, Washington, DC 20010, 202-232-6682 or the National Victim Center, 2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22201, 703-276-2880. Your prosecutor’s office may also be able to tell you if such programs are available in your state.

For information on special laws to help the families of missing children, contact NCMEC’s Legal Department at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**.

Suits to Recover Expenses Incurred Searching for the Child Under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA) and the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA) a searching parent may recover the money spent to locate and secure the child’s return from the abductor, if the judge so orders. These should be requested by the searching parent’s attorney in the pleadings. These laws, however, do not compensate the parent and child for the emotional anguish they suffered. They also do not hold those who assisted the abductor financially responsible for their actions.

Child-snatching lawsuits allow victim parents and children to sue the abductor and anyone who assisted the abductor for the suffering caused by the abduction. The persons bringing the suit may seek money damages. Parents should consider pursuing both types of suits to recoup expenses and obtain compensation. For more information on these lawsuits *see* “Child-Snatching Lawsuits” on page 18.

4. Searching for Your Child

Once you have filed a missing person's report with the local police, requested assistance from the police and prosecutor, and hired a lawyer to obtain or enforce your custody decree, there are many ways that you can help the investigation on your own.

First, you should contact your state missing children clearinghouse or nearest missing children's organization for information and advice. Then you can begin investigating the whereabouts of your child and the abductor by contacting a number of information sources listed in this chapter.

You should expect to be an active participant in the search for your child. No investigator knows the case as well as you, and no one else has as much at stake as you do. It is not, however, realistic to believe that obtaining information to help your search will be easy. Remember to try the abductor's married name, maiden name, and variations of the name, for instance, the first and middle names only.

Privacy laws and policies may make it difficult to obtain some information. Be persistent (but polite), and be prepared to present assurances of your right to the information you are seeking. If you cannot get the information one way, you may be able to obtain it in another way.

If all else fails, try to obtain a subpoena or court order for the disclosure of the information you are seeking. You can conserve your financial resources (and save time) by identifying first those sources that will not release information without a subpoena or court order, and then choosing those most likely to have information about your case. Then work with your lawyer to obtain the necessary subpoenas and any other civil court orders for this information. If criminal charges are being investigated, the police or prosecutor may be able to obtain issuance of criminal subpoenas or search warrants to obtain the desired information.

Use the following sources of information, in cooperation with police, attorneys, and missing children's organizations, to help you find out where the abductor has taken your child. Remember that major libraries frequently provide a call-in information service and will check many information listings for you. *Note:* Because the abductor may change addresses several times, you should repeat your investigation every six months to a year.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is a national clearinghouse and resource center created to provide technical assistance in cases of child abduction, missing children, and child sexual exploitation. NCMEC employs former criminal justice system and youth services professionals who have worked on the state and local levels around the country and who have broad expertise in handling cases involving missing or exploited children. Primary funding for NCMEC comes from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) at the U.S. Department of Justice.

NCMEC maintains a toll-free Hotline **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** for use by individuals who believe they have information that could lead to the recovery of a missing child. Parents can call this toll-free number and report a missing child. Hotline Operators and the Case Management staff assist parents in exploring all available resources at the time the report is received. Hotline Operators can also confirm whether or not the child has been listed in the FBI National Crime Information Center computer's Missing Person File (NCIC-MPF). Parents can use NCMEC's toll-free Hotline number on posters displaying information on their missing child *once the child is registered with NCMEC*. A case may be registered with NCMEC if a custody decree has been issued granting the caller custody rights, a missing child report has been made with the local law enforcement agency, and the child has been entered into the NCIC-MPF.

NCMEC staff members are available to talk over problems in the search process with victim parents. NCMEC's legal staff members will consult with your lawyer or the prosecuting attorney on legal issues. Every parent calling the Hotline to report his or her child as a victim of parental kidnapping will receive this handbook and single copies of other helpful publications. NCMEC distributes a number of publications designed to help parents, law enforcement, and lawyers find and recover missing children.

If the abductor has been charged with a crime, NCMEC can arrange for national distribution of your child's photograph and description. NCMEC staff members may also be able to help qualified parents who must travel in order to recover their missing children. Contact NCMEC's toll-free Hotline at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** to determine if you are eligible for assistance from one of these programs.

State Missing Children Clearinghouses

Each state has established agency programs to assist parents in locating and recovering their missing children. The scope and extent of each program varies, but may include statewide photo dissemination, assistance in obtaining information from state agency records, assistance in having your child entered into the FBI's NCIC-MPF, law enforcement training programs, or technical assistance on case investigations. Please contact your state missing children clearinghouse to find out what services it can provide in your case. *See page 89 for a list of these clearinghouses.*

Missing Children's Organizations

Missing children's organizations (nonprofit organizations or NPOs) are usually small, local groups of victimized parents or other concerned citizens dedicated to the issues of missing and exploited children. Frequently, they can offer direct assistance to a parent searching for a child. They may be familiar with local law enforcement, legal, and social services policies and procedures. In addition, they may be able to help a parent organize the search and recovery process. They may be able to help you locate information or provide assistance with media coverage. Through the missing children's organization network you may be able to obtain assistance in another state.

Missing children's organizations vary widely in their scope of services. Most of them are nonprofit organizations and do not charge for their services. If your area does not have a local missing children's organization, contact the one nearest to you or try to work with a state or local victim assistance program. You are probably not the only parent in your area with a missing child. You may receive help from other parents, concerned citizens, church or synagogue members, or community organizations. Call NCMEC at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** and request the *Nonprofit Service Provider's Handbook* if you want more information on nonprofit organizations.

Sources of Information

There are many sources of information available that a searching parent can utilize in locating the child and abductor parent. Although a searching parent should attempt to use every available resource, it is important to realize that because of privacy laws, not all sources will be available to a parent. Some can be used only by law enforcement, and others will be available only by court order or subpoena. If a court order and the assistance of law enforcement are needed, your lawyer can assist you in requesting such an order. See page 50 for an "Information Source Checklist."

Airlines, Bus, and Train Contact the airlines to find out if the abductor and the child had reservations on a flight. If the abductor has left the area recently, show pictures of the abductor and the child to employees in the local airline terminals. You may have even better success if you give copies of your child's picture to airline employees to post in employee meeting places. You should also go through the airport parking lots and look for the abductor's car. This can help verify that the abductor did leave the area, and a parking stub in or on the car can help narrow the time of his or her departure and let you focus on particular flights the abductor may have taken. Likewise, local bus and train terminals should be checked to find out if the abductor and child used those modes of transportation to leave the area.

Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Centers If the abductor has an alcohol or drug dependency problem, check with alcohol or drug rehabilitation programs or the local Alcoholics Anonymous chapter in the location you believe the abductor to be living.

Banks Check with the abductor's bank to find out whether an account has been closed and whether funds have been transferred to another account or another bank. Obtain records of transactions for several months prior to the abduction and ask for copies of cashed checks returned after the abduction. If the account was closed and the funds were taken in the form of a cashier's check, find out where it was cashed or deposited. Determine if there has been a history of direct deposits and, if so, from where the funds came. If a checking account remains open, find out whether any checks have been used since the abduction. If so, keep track of any new transactions. Banks usually keep records of checks for five years and deposits for two years.

Banks will cooperate if the account in question is a joint account or if you are still legally married to the abductor. A few may be willing to help out even if the account belonged only to the abductor, but most will require a court order for the release of these records.

Birth Records From time to time a parent will be required to produce a birth certificate for the child, for instance, if there is a likelihood of the child being taken out of the country or if the child is enrolling in school. The birth certificate should be “flagged” by the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The “flagging” laws described in “School Records” on page 45 also apply to birth certificates.

Child-Snatching Lawsuits While not suited for all child-snatching cases, in appropriate cases these lawsuits may result in disclosure of information useful in discovering the location of the abductor and child. *See* “Child-Snatching Lawsuits” on page 18.

Clubs and Organizations Contact any clubs or organizations to which the abductor belonged to find out if the abductor notified them of a change of address. Think of any hobbies and sports the abductor has pursued. Once you focus your search on a particular location, check local team registrations and hobby material suppliers for additional information.

College and Trade School Records If the abductor attended college or trade school and would need transcripts to apply for jobs or higher education, contact the college or trade school registrar and find out where the transcripts were mailed. Ask to be alerted promptly if the abductor requests these documents. Contact the placement office to see if the abductor has requested placement services or job references.

Compelling Disclosure by the Abductor’s Lawyer A few courts have required that the abductor’s lawyer reveal the location of the abductor or the abducted child. This will not always work because the lawyer-client privilege usually allows the attorney to keep confidential any information about the client. Parents have been successful in a few such cases, however, especially if they can convince the judge that such disclosure is in the child’s best interest.

Computerized Databases Much information, such as real property records and telephone directories, is available through commercial database searches. While some of these services can be expensive, they may provide more current information than is available in telephone books, cross-directories, and other printed sources.

Court Records Once you focus your search on a particular geographic area, it may help to check court records of all nearby counties, districts, or parishes to find out if any criminal or civil actions have been filed against the abductor parent. Information contained in those records could be valuable both in locating the abductor and in ensuring the return of your child. Also check with the local child protective services agency to find out if there have been any reports of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect concerning your child.

Credit Bureaus Several commercial companies, such as TRW Credit Data and Equifax, maintain national files on each individual’s credit purchases. Contact these companies and find out what address they have for the abductor. Follow up with checks on individual credit accounts. Check your local telephone book for the office nearest to you. Ask the court to order the credit bureau to “flag” its records and notify you if the credit bureau receives any information on the abductor’s whereabouts.

Credit Cards If the abductor has credit cards, contact the credit card companies and ask for duplicate copies of all charges and receipts for your records. Trace the places where purchases were made to see if any patterns emerge. Many purchases made in the same place over a period of time may mean that the abductor has taken up residence in that area. Pay special attention to gasoline credit card records. You should be able to obtain the credit information if you have a joint credit card account with the abductor. If the line of credit extends only to the abductor, the company may choose not to release any information to you on privacy grounds, but it will comply with court-ordered disclosure.

Cross-Directories Several companies publish *cross-directories* that cross-reference addresses with telephone numbers and provide additional information about the residents of an address, if available. For example, if you have a telephone number, the cross-directory will provide the address for that number. If you have an address, it will list the telephone number. You may be able to obtain a telephone number even if it is unlisted. Cross-directories have been compiled for most metropolitan areas. Law enforcement agencies frequently have a copy of the local cross-directory and may allow you to use it, upon request. Also check public libraries, child support enforcement offices, local Chamber of Commerce, or your nearest missing children organization.

Customs Service The U.S. Customs Service computer system collects information at border checkpoints and in airports. *See* page 64 for more detailed information about the U.S. Customs Service.

Department of Motor Vehicles Ask the state Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to check on recent car registrations, title transfers, new licenses, and license renewals for the abductor. In the case of a new car registration, it may be possible to find out the name of the car dealership that sold the car. Contacting the dealer may lead to other information about the abductor.

Warning: Some states may notify individuals when inquiries are made about them. Ask the DMV's public information officer if a notification policy is in effect. If so, do not use the DMV as a source of information if there is reason to believe that the abductor will flee once he or she finds out that a request has been made. Police may be able to get this information without alerting the abductor, or the court can order the DMV not to alert the abductor.

Employers Check with the abductor's last known employer to find out where paychecks and health benefits are being forwarded. You may also be able to find out from the employer whether the abductor has requested job references and, if so, from where the request came and where the references were sent. Ask to be alerted if the company is contacted by the abductor. Find out who the abductor listed as the next of kin for emergencies and as a beneficiary for insurance policies. Interviews with coworkers may be productive.

Federal "Forward a Letter" Programs A few federal agencies, such as the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service, will forward a letter written by you to the child if the child's address is known to them. This can be especially helpful in cases of long-term parental abduction in which the children are now teenagers or grown. For more information about this program, contact NCMEC, your state missing children clearinghouse, your nearest missing children's organization, or your United States Senators or Representative.

Firearm Registrations If the abductor owns firearms, contact the state agency that registers such weapons in the state you believe the abductor to be living to determine if the abductor has a record of registration. A teenage child may be required by state law to obtain a license in his or her own name.

Friends and Relatives of the Abductor Since an abductor is assisted frequently by other people in taking or concealing the child, all relatives, friends, and coworkers of the abductor parent should be contacted and questioned. Give the police and your lawyer a list of full names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all such persons, and dates of birth if possible, and suggest that they be interviewed. Your lawyer may decide to subpoena them to testify under oath. If criminal proceedings are being investigated, the local prosecutor may also be able to subpoena them to testify under oath.

If you are on good terms with the abductor's parents or siblings, it is helpful to stay in touch with them. They may tell you if they hear from the abductor. Ask them to save any letters and envelopes from the abductor for the postmark.

Focus your search in places where the abductor might like to visit or live. Find out where the jobs in the abductor's occupation are readily available. Find out where the abductor once lived, and interview old friends and neighbors since the abductor may have sought the help of an old friend. Talk to the abductor's former coworkers and former employers. If the abductor has left with a new spouse or a new partner, check all sources on the new companion as well as the abductor.

Garbage If you are quick enough, you may be able to examine the garbage left behind by the abductor for clues as to where he or she went. Old letters, old telephone bills, holiday and birthday cards, etc., may contain information about the abductor's intentions. Also consider checking the garbage of anyone who may be helping the abductor conceal the child. Some courts have extended privacy rights to garbage, and so you should determine the legality of this technique before you use it. If your state protects privacy rights to garbage, obtain a court order allowing you access to it. Be careful not to trespass on private property.

"Hangouts" Check the kind of "hangouts" (bars, racetracks, pool halls, and so on) frequented by the abductor parent in the area you believe the abductor is living. Show people pictures of the abductor or the child.

Hunting and Fishing Licenses If the abductor is a hunter or a fisherman, contact the state department of fish and game in the state you believe the abductor is living, and find out if a license has been issued to the abductor. A teenage child may be required by state law to obtain a license in his or her own name.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Abductors who are foreign nationals may attempt to return to the United States after taking a child out of the country or may need to be in contact with INS regarding their visa status. See "Contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service" on page 63 for more detailed information about INS.

Insurance Contact the life, health, and automobile insurance companies that insure the abductor. Ask if they have heard from the abductor with either a change of address, a request to transfer coverage, or a claim. If insurance coverage has been purchased for a new car, find out where the car was bought and where it is being kept. If the abductor has changed insurance companies, contact the second insurance company as well. Find out if there has been a recent change of beneficiary or if the abductor has taken a loan out against the policy. Ask the insurance companies to notify you if they hear from the abductor.

Loans If the abductor has any loans outstanding, contact the lender (bank, finance company, car dealership) to find out whether payments on the loan are being made. If so, ask the lender to save the envelopes in which payments are mailed so that you can check the postmark. If payments are made by check, contact the bank that has the account for address information on the abductor. Find out if the lender still has the title to the abductor's car. If so, ask where they will send it when payment is complete. If the abductor has defaulted on the loan, the lender may also be trying to locate the abductor. Find out what collection agency the lender is using and offer to exchange information. Collection agencies for car-leasing companies are also good candidates to approach. Do not forget to consider student loans.

Libraries Check to see if the abductor has provided a change of address for his or her library card in your community or has applied for a card in the community where you think he or she may now be living. Also check for cards issued in the child's name.

Magazine or Newspaper Subscriptions Many people continue to keep up with activities in their home towns by subscribing to the local newspaper. In some cases abductors have placed messages in their hometown paper to communicate with friends and family members left behind. Contact the abductor's hometown paper periodically to find out if the abductor has obtained a subscription. If the abductor has subscriptions to any magazine or newspaper, contact the company's business office to find out whether the abductor has submitted a change of address.

Marriage License Applications In cases where there is a likelihood that a female abductor may have remarried, check marriage license records in your community and places where the abductor may have gone to get information on a new name the abductor may be using.

Media Coverage Television, radio, newspaper, and magazine coverage of your case may help you find your child. Contact local and national media with your story. Make sure to have a recent photograph and complete description of your child and the abductor, with the numbers of the criminal warrants against the abductor. Give telephone numbers (with area codes) where you can be reached at all times. If you cannot obtain the media's help, you should seek assistance from your state missing children clearinghouse or missing children's organization. If a criminal warrant has been issued (misdemeanor or felony) relating to the kidnapping, NCMEC can help with media coverage. Call NCMEC's toll-free Hotline at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**. It is best to target a specific area for media coverage. A television story aired in one town has little chance of recovering a child concealed in another part of the country. National media coverage is helpful but may be difficult to obtain.

Medical and Dental Records It may be necessary to confirm inoculations for childhood diseases in order to enter a daycare program, school, or summer camp. Ask the medical provider to alert you or the authorities if any request for the records is received.

Contact doctors, dentists, pharmacies, and hospitals that have provided healthcare to your child or the abductor. Ask if they have received any requests to transfer records to another doctor, pharmacy, or hospital in a new location. If so, find out where the request originated and where the records were sent. Some national or regional chain pharmacies keep computerized records of customers' prescription purchases, and you may be able to learn if the abductor has filled a prescription at a pharmacy within this chain at a new location. Ask the healthcare provider to notify you or the investigating officer if any contact is made by the abductor parent.

Military Worldwide Locator Services To locate an abductor, contact the *Worldwide Locator Service* for the branch of the military service that employs or employed the abductor. Request the most recent duty assignment and location of the abductor. Include the abductor's full name, Social Security Number (SSN), date of birth, rank, and last known assignment. There is a small charge for this service. Following are the addresses and telephone numbers of the military locator services.

United States Army
Defense Finance Center
U.S. Army Worldwide Locator
8899 East 56th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46249-5301

United States Air Force
210-652-5774

United States Navy
703-614-9221

United States Marine Corps
USMCCMC-HQ MCMMSB#10
2008 Elliot Road, Room 201
Quantico, VA 22134

United States Coast Guard
202-267-1340

For law enforcement emergencies, federal operators at 1-800-688-9889 may be able to provide a contact telephone/after hours number for these offices.

Office of Personnel Management If the abductor is a retired military or retired civil service member and receives a retirement check or is an active civil service member, consider contacting or obtaining a subpoena for records of the Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20415, 202-606-2424.

Parent Locator Services The *Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS)* is a computerized national location network operated by the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The FPLS receives SSN and address information from the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service. It receives address information from the National Personnel Records Center, the Department of Defense, the Veterans Administration, the Selective Service System, and the Department of Labor.

The FPLS was originally established to provide address and SSN information to state and local child support agencies to locate absent parents for child support purposes. The Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA) of 1980 broadened the purpose of the FPLS by allowing its use by *authorized persons* in criminal parental kidnapping cases and civil child custody proceedings. An authorized person can request an FPLS search through the records of the seven federal agencies in order to locate an absent or abducting parent for purposes of making or enforcing a child custody order and for investigating or prosecuting a criminal parental kidnapping case. With respect to civil custody proceedings, the Office of the General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services has interpreted the PKPA to mean that a civil action to make or enforce a child custody order must have been filed prior to seeking address information from the FPLS.

The address information maintained by each agency is updated only once a year. The FPLS is most useful in those cases in which the abductor parent has been gone for more than six months or is receiving some sort of federal benefit or entitlement from one of the six agencies.

The law does not permit parents to initiate inquiries on their own behalf: Parents are **not** "authorized persons." In order to use the services of the FPLS for parental kidnapping and child custody cases, a parent should contact an authorized person in his or her state of residence. Generally speaking, *authorized persons* include

- *state court judges*, who in an action to make or enforce child custody or visitation orders, can authorize an FPLS inquiry
- *police officers* and *prosecutors* (if the state has an agreement with the OCSE and criminal custodial interference charges are being pursued) and *state officials* and *state attorneys* (acting to enforce child custody or visitation orders) can initiate an FPLS inquiry

- *FBI agents and U.S. Attorneys* (if a federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution [UFAP] warrant has been issued) can initiate an FPLS inquiry directly to the FPLS. The state need not have an agreement with OCSE when the request is made by the FBI or U.S. Attorney.

To initiate an FPLS inquiry the parent should request that the authorized person (other than the U.S. Attorney or FBI agent) write a letter or sign an authorization form certifying that inquiry is made in pursuance of a criminal custodial interference case or is needed for a child custody or visitation case and should request that the state or local child support agency submit the case to the FPLS to locate the abductor. *See page 97 for a sample request for authorization to use the FPLS. Note:* state court judges may request that you file a *motion* (a formal court request) to obtain this authorization.

The authorization should be sent to the *State Parent Locator Service* along with the information necessary to identify the abducting parent. *See the table titled "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Laws, Criminal Custodial Interference Laws, and Parent Locator Service Telephone Numbers" on page 109 for a list of the telephone numbers of the State Parent Locator Services.* To submit a case to the FPLS you will need to provide the abducting parent's name and SSN. If the SSN is not known, it may be possible for the FPLS to identify the abducting parent's SSN. For the FPLS to do this you must provide them with additional information about the abductor.

If the FPLS obtains any information on the abducting parent, it will be returned to the State Parent Locator Service (or local locator service) and then to the authorized person. Federal confidentiality laws require that the information obtained in the FPLS be used by the authorized person for official purposes and not be given to unauthorized individuals.

The FPLS charges 70 cents to process a parental kidnapping search. The state has the authority to charge an additional processing fee to cover its costs. Parents must be prepared to pay these fees at the time the request is submitted.

For more detailed information about the use of the Federal Parent Locator Service, *see the brochure titled Just in case...Guidelines on using the Federal Parent Locator Service in cases of parental kidnapping and child custody*, available from NCMEC at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678).

Each state maintains a **State Parent Locator Service** that performs a similar service searching for information about absent parents among the records of the state government. Not all states allow the State Parent Locator Service to be used in cases of parental kidnapping or child custody. Your state parent locator service can provide further information about record information in a parental abduction case.

Passports and Visas Find out if a passport has been issued to the abductor or to your child. If so, ask what address is listed on the passport application. The Office of Passport Policy and Advisory Services, U.S. Department of State, is located at 1111 – 19th Street, NW, Suite 260, Washington, DC 20522, 202-955-0377, facsimile 202-955-0230. Also contact the embassies and consulates of any foreign countries that the abductor would be likely to visit to find out if the abductor has applied for any visas or foreign work permits. Determine what address is listed on the application and in what countries the abductor and child will be traveling.

Pet Licensing and Veterinarians If the abductor parent took the family pet or is likely to have acquired a pet, check the records of the local government agency that licenses pets in the area you believe the abductor to be living. If the abductor took the family pet, it may be productive to contact the local veterinarian and ask to be alerted if he or she receives a request for the inoculation records of your animal. If the abductor contacts the veterinarian, the police should be notified. Also check veterinarians in areas where the abductor may be living. Show pictures of the abductor or child and give copies to those who may be willing to help.

Photograph Dissemination It is very important that parents have a clear recent photograph of their child. It should be a close-up of the face with a background that does not distract from the appearance of the child. A videotape of the child with a clear nondistracting background is also helpful. You will want to print a *flier* or *poster* of your missing child with a recent photograph and complete description including age, hair and eye color, height, weight, birthmarks, grade in school, hobbies, sports, and so on. Also include the telephone number for the police department investigating the case (obtain the department's permission first). If there is a warrant out for the abductor's arrest, include the warrant number on the flier. You may also want to include the abductor's picture on the poster. Send the flier or poster to the media, schools, and nonprofit organizations located in the area you believe your child to be living. Consider offering a reward for information that results in the child's safe return. See page 98 for a sample missing child flier or poster you can use. If the abductor has been charged with a crime, NCMEC can arrange for national distribution of your child's poster.

Searching parents can write to the state superintendent of schools (or the secretary of education) in every state in the country for help in locating their children. You should send a photograph or poster of your abducted child with the child's complete description including age, date of birth, and last grade and school attended. Also send a copy of your custody order (certified, if possible) and indicate in your cover letter the warrant number of any criminal warrant issued against the abductor. Provide your name and telephone number at home and at work. Ask that the child's photograph and description be circulated throughout the state's school system.

If the superintendent of schools is unwilling to circulate your child's picture, ask for a list of all the schools (public and private) in the state so that you can write to them yourself. Some nonprofit organizations serving missing and exploited children and their families may be able to help circulate your child's picture to school systems around the country. Also find out if the state superintendent of schools maintains information about students in home education programs and, if not, who in the state has that information.

In the case of preschool-aged children, obtain a list of all preschools, licensed daycare centers, and babysitters and write to them. You may be able to obtain a list of licensed daycare providers from the state or county child-care licensing agency.

Send a poster or press release and photograph of your child with a letter to after-school, child-care, recreation, and park programs; public libraries; Scouts; Campfire Girls; YMCA/YWCA child-care and youth activity programs; homeless shelters; and any mayor's youth programs. Scouting organizations and state Parent Teacher Associations can provide the address of local chapters. Contact individual cities and counties to learn about their park and recreation programs as well as other civic child-care and youth activity programs.

Remember to send your child's photograph to private schools. If the state does not maintain enrollment records for private schools, the state education commissioner may have a list of private schools operating in the state. Obtain this list and send a photograph of your child to the head of each private school. If your search has focused on a particular location or if there is no statewide listing of private schools, contact the superintendent of each public school district for information about private schools operating in that district. Also check missing children's organizations and telephone directories for this information.

In cases in which the child has been missing long enough for age to alter his or her appearance significantly, you may want to explore the possibility of having your child's photograph "age-enhanced." Using computer technology, medical knowledge, and photographs of parents or older siblings, it is possible to estimate how a child's features will change with age and to produce an "age-progressed" photograph or illustration. Further information about this technique and its availability can be obtained from NCMEC at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**.

Places of Worship Check with the church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship where the abductor had been a member to find out if there has been a request to forward membership information to a new place of worship. Check with similar organizations in the location where you think the abductor may now be.

Postal Service Follow your local post office's procedures for discovering the abductor's forwarding address. If the post office has not been notified of an address change, ask if a hold has been placed on the mail. If so, try to find out who is authorized to receive the mail. See "Mail Covers" on page 29 and ask your police department to seek a mail cover if felony charges have been filed.

Private Investigators If you are considering hiring a private investigator to help locate your missing child, it may be worthwhile to investigate the investigator first. You may want to check with your attorney for a referral.

If a license is required in your state, make sure the detective has one. Contact the Better Business Bureau or Consumer Protection Office to make sure that the investigating agency or detective is reputable, and find out if any complaints have been made. Ask the detective for references and check them. Avoid any detective (or lawyer) who promises to perform a "snatch back," as this is disruptive and harmful to the child and may prejudice the legal case of the parent who authorizes such conduct. In some states a "snatch back" is a crime.

Another way to find a trustworthy and effective private investigator is to ask missing children's organizations for their recommendations. Some missing children's organizations employ a private investigator as a consultant. Talk to other victimized parents who have used the investigator. Once you have hired the investigator, notify all those working on the case, such as the police and the district attorney. Search activities should be coordinated to the fullest extent possible to avoid costly and time-consuming duplication of services.

Warning: It is a good idea to have your lawyer review any contract with the investigator before you sign it or pay any money. Many people have complained about contracts with no limit to the fee or that do not provide protection against unauthorized add-on fees. Be sure to negotiate a fee before signing the contract, and include the fee within the written contract. You can request the court to have these fees included in a court-ordered reimbursement from the abductor when the case is concluded.

Probation and Parole Officers If the abductor had been on probation or parole for a prior offense, check with the local probation and parole office to see if the abductor has reported a new address. If they have no new address, they may also be willing to provide assistance in locating the abductor, especially if the abductor is in violation of the terms of his or her probation or parole.

Professional Licenses If the abductor practices a profession (for example, medicine) or a trade that requires a state or county license, contact the state or county licensing board where you think the abductor may be living. Ask if a license has been issued to the abductor and where in the state the abductor is practicing. Request to be alerted if an application for a business license is received. Contact professional associations (bar and medical associations) if membership is needed to practice the profession in that state.

Rental Cars Sometimes the abductor will rent a car or van to leave the area. Check with area car and truck rental agencies to determine whether a vehicle has been rented and, if so, when and where it was returned.

School Records Federal law, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 USC § 1232g, permits a parent to find out from school officials whether his or her child's school records have been transferred to a new school or if copies have been sent to the other parent. If the records have been forwarded to a new school, the parent is entitled to learn the name, address, and telephone number of the new school. Once that school is contacted the parent is entitled to the child's new address and telephone number. When you contact the school officials, state clearly that because you are the child's parent, FERPA entitles you to the information. *See* page 107 for the relevant FERPA text. Give the school officials the reference to the federal law. Ask them not to notify the other parent of your inquiry. *See* page 99 for a sample letter requesting records under FERPA. For more information contact the Director of FERPA, FERPA Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-4605, 202-260-3887.

A parent can prevent the transfer of school records by giving the school a copy of a court order that specifically prohibits access to school records by the other parent. If the abductor parent then requests the transfer of the child's records, the records will not be transferred, and the custodial parent will be notified.

The noncustodial parent may realize that his or her location is known to the victim parent when the school refuses to transfer the records. Therefore, you should carefully consider whether or not you want to prevent the transfer of records. Without preventing the transfer you can ask to be notified of any request for transfer of the records, and you can find out the address of the requesting school.

A few school districts are performing computer match programs with their school enrollment and NCIC-MPF to identify missing children. If your school or your state department of education has no such program, you may want to join with other concerned parents and missing children's organizations to encourage them to start one. Further information can be obtained from NCMEC at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**.

Several states have enacted laws requiring that certain government entities (such as school districts) "flag" the records of missing children. In the event that the agency receives a request for the school transcript of a missing child, the school holding the record is to give the name and address of the person requesting the records to the investigating police officer. A state missing children clearinghouse or missing children's organization should be able to provide you with information about how your state law (if any) works and which agencies are required to participate. Usually the state laws require the government agencies to "flag" the records only if they are requested to do so by a law enforcement agency (which may include your state clearinghouse). Many agencies and organizations that are not compelled to do so by law will voluntarily do so if requested by a parent. You may consider seeking a court order directing agencies and other entities to "flag" records regarding the abductor. *See* the table titled "State Missing Children Laws" on page 111 for a list of states that have flagging statutes.

School Reunions Contact the abductor's old schools for the names and addresses of the committee members of the school reunions for his or her class. Ask them to notify you if they obtain any information that would help you locate the abductor.

Secretary of State Prior to opening a business, the abductor may have to register with a state agency such as the secretary of state. Contact the state government to find out what paperwork must be filed with the state (such as fictitious name statements or articles of incorporation) and what state agency handles the paperwork. Then contact the appropriate agency in the state you believe the abductor to be living in to find out if it has any record of the abductor.

"Skip Traces" Several companies in the United States perform "skip traces" to locate individuals for a variety of reasons. These companies usually check many of the resources listed in this chapter, but they may have access to others not listed or may be able to obtain access to records that are inaccessible to you. These companies commonly advertise their services in publications directed to lawyers. Your lawyer may be able to help you contract with a company for a "skip trace," or you may check for information in legal publications available in your closest law library. *Note:* Before contracting for a "skip trace," *see* the cautionary instructions given within the section titled "Private Investigators" on page 44.

Social Security Number (SSN) In 1987 the U.S. Tax Code was revised to require that all taxpayers claiming an exemption for a dependent child provide the Internal Revenue Service with the child's SSN. Contact the Social Security Administration office in your area to determine if your child has been issued a Social Security card and, if so, where and to whom it was sent. If you cannot obtain this information directly from the Social Security Administration, request it by court order.

Telephone Records By using a subpoena or search warrant, the prosecutor or your attorney may be able to obtain copies of the telephone company's records of toll or collect calls made by or received by the abductor prior to his or her departure. You may also be able to obtain copies of the telephone company's records of toll or collect calls made or received by friends or relatives of the abductor before or after he or she disappeared with the child. Do some research before you apply for these records. Try to identify the events which would most likely trigger a call from the abductor such as birthdays, anniversaries, births, and deaths. Request the telephone records for those months. Also, do not forget to obtain the telephone records for the month of your child's birthday. Consider whether the grandparents or other close family or friends would call your child on his or her birthday. Do not forget to seek records from all long-distance carriers such as AT&T, GTE, MCI, and Sprint.

Check telephone operators for new listings. Also check telephone books in any area that you believe the abductor to be living. You can usually obtain telephone books for any area from the telephone company or the public library. Try the abductor's married name, maiden name, and variations of the name, for instance, the first and middle names only.

Check for records on collect calls the abductor may have made. Ask the operator for time and charges and try to get the number from which the call was made.

Title Searches If the abductor owns property, a title search (conducted periodically) may uncover either a sale of that property or a loan obtained by the abductor using that property as collateral. To conduct a title search, review the records of state or local agencies recording transfers of title for real estate. If these records indicate a transfer or a loan but not a current address for the abductor, you should note the escrow company, title company, or settlement attorney and the escrow number and review the escrow instructions pertaining to this transaction.

In the case of a sale or loan, find out where the proceeds have been sent. If the proceeds have been sent to a third party, pursue the funds through the third party's financial records to learn where they were transferred. If you believe that the abductor is living in a particular area, you may want to conduct a title search of nearby counties to find out if the abductor has purchased a new home.

Also check with real estate agents or apartment leasing companies in any location in which the abductor might be living. Do not forget to check the records of the state or local agency taxing real estate for address information on where the tax bills are being sent.

Tracing Calls You may want to consider asking the local telephone company security office to place a "trap" on your telephone or the telephone of the abductor's friends or relatives (if they will agree). The telephone company may be willing to do so if the abductor calls regularly. A "trap" is a mechanical device that allows the telephone company to trace calls. It is not an illegal "tap" or "bug" of the telephone. Have the person whose telephone line is "trapped" keep a notepad next to the telephone and record the date and time any telephone calls are received from the abductor. The telephone company will give any trace information on the call to the police. In some areas the telephone company offers "caller-ID" that will identify the number that the other party is calling from.

Traveler's Checks Write or call traveler's check companies to determine whether checks have been purchased by the abductor. If so, ask to be kept informed of the date and place the checks are cashed.

Underground Organizations If charges of abuse have been raised against you, the abductor might have contacted an "underground" network that could be providing support and assistance to the abductor. Some groups are well organized and can provide airfare, safe houses, false identities, and other support. Although the left-behind parent may have great difficulty in penetrating this network, he or she should be on the lookout for any signs that such groups are helping the abductor. Share this information with the investigating law enforcement agency.

Unemployment Compensation and Other Benefit Files Ask state benefit programs to check the abductor's name and SSN against the records of state benefit programs such as **State Unemployment Compensation, Worker's Compensation, Wage-Credit, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC or ADC), food stamps, or other welfare programs**. You may have more success with these agencies if you contact their Security or Fraud sections. Confidentiality provisions, especially with respect to welfare and AFDC, may make access to this information difficult. If you are unable to check these files directly, see if you can do so by utilizing your State Parent Locator Service. See "Parent Locator Services" on page 41. If you still cannot obtain this information the police may be able to obtain it for you. You may have to seek a court order. *Note:* If the abductor parent has lodged a report of domestic violence or child abuse against you with these agencies, you may have greater difficulty obtaining information from them.

Union Records Depending on the occupation of the abductor parent, union records may provide a good lead. If the occupation requires the use of an intermediary or agent, you may want to examine his or her records pertaining to the abductor. When failure to pay union dues affects the ability to work, or when reinstatement is difficult, the abductor may arrange to continue payment. Check to find out how dues are paid and when the next payment is due. Ask to be alerted if contact is made by the abductor. Also check union locals in areas in which you think the abductor is living to find out if the abductor has asked for assistance in getting work or has requested any services available to members. You can find out information about national union offices in the *Encyclopedia of Associations*, available at most libraries.

Utility Companies Once you think you have located the abductor, telephone, electric, and gas companies may be willing to tell you if a new account has been opened in the abductor's name. Police investigators may be able to obtain this information if you cannot. Also find out what arrangements have been made to return the deposit for utility services at the former residence to the abductor.

Veterans Administration If there is a possibility that the abductor may be receiving benefits or medical treatment through the Veterans Administration, check with them for the most current address they may have for the abductor and for information on which VA facilities the abductor may have recently visited.

Voter Registration Check the voter registration records in any state in which you believe the abductor parent to be living. These records may be kept by the state or by the local government agencies.

Western Union Check to see if any money has been wired to the abductor. If so, try to obtain the location to which the money was sent and the person and location from which the money came.

Women's Shelters Like underground organizations, women's shelters may be providing assistance to a female abductor who has made allegations of abuse against you. Shelters keep information on any resident strictly confidential, and you may encounter resistance in determining if the abductor and the child are being helped.

Pursue All Legal Means Available

There are many avenues to pursue in developing information on the possible location of the abductor and the missing child. The searching parent should work with his or her attorney, the prosecutor, and the investigating officer as information and leads are developed. Using legal means to obtain information will prevent improper actions from later hurting the searching parent's chances of recovering the child when located.

Information Source Checklist

Information Source	Telephone or Address	Name of Contact Person	Date Contacted	Date Received	Court Order Required
Airlines, Bus, Train					
Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Centers					
Babysitters					
Banks					
Birth Records					
Clubs and Organizations					
College and Trade School Records					
Computerized Databases					
Court Records					
Credit Bureaus					
Credit Cards					
Cross-Directories					
Customs Service					
Daycare Centers					
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)					
Employers					
"Forward a Letter" Program					
Firearm Registrations					
Friends and Relatives					
Garbage					
Hangouts					
Hunting & Fishing Licenses					
Immigration & Naturalization Service					
Insurance					
Loans					
Magazine Subscriptions					
Marriage License Application					
Media Coverage					
Medical Records					

Information Source	Telephone or Address	Name of Contact Person	Date Contacted	Date Received	Court Order Required
Military Locator Services					
Office of Personnel Management					
Parent Locator Services					
Passports & Visas					
Pets					
Photographs					
Places of Worship					
Postal Service					
Private Investigators					
Probation & Parole					
Professional Licenses					
Rental Cars					
School Records					
School Reunions					
Secretary of State					
Skip Traces					
SSN					
Telephone Records					
Title Searches					
Tracing Calls					
Traveler's Checks					
Underground Organizations					
Unemployment & Other Benefit Files					
Union Records					
Utility Companies					
Veterans Administration					
Voter Registration					
Western Union					
Workers' Compensation					
Women's Shelters					



5. Legally Recovering Your Child

Once you have located your child the next step is to get your child back legally. In almost every case you will need a custody decree. If you have not already filed for temporary or permanent custody, do so immediately. See "Custody and Visitation" on page 1. A decree awarding you temporary custody can be enforced in the same way as a decree awarding you permanent custody. Once you have a decree, make sure that you file it in the state in which your child is located.

Warning: Do not commit any illegal actions. This could hurt your chances of recovering your child. For instance, do not break into the noncustodial parent's house and snatch the child back. Instead of going safely home with your child, you could find yourself facing a number of criminal charges including disturbing the peace, burglary, assault and battery, and so on.

Voluntary Return

In the last several years Child Find of America, Inc., has developed a conflict resolution program that utilizes a toll-free telephone number to offer professional mediation services to parents who have abducted their own children. Child Find has found that telephone mediation may be effective when face-to-face mediation is impractical. *Pro bono* mediators (*i.e.*, no fee) offer a parent the opportunity to work out differences with the other parent and act as a go-between for the in-flight parent and the left-behind parent in an effort to return the child to a legal environment.

Once both parents agree to mediate and sign a commitment to do so, a voluntary professional mediator is assigned and the process begins utilizing the toll-free telephone number 1-800-A-WAY-OUT. If warrants are outstanding, court and law enforcement officials are informed of the mediation, goals of the program, and name and address of the mediator.

Child Find's experience has been that court and law enforcement agencies have generally been willing to let parents work things out themselves through the mediation process.

You do not need a custody decree to negotiate with the child's abductor, but it will improve your bargaining position. In addition, the decree will provide the framework for custody and visitation rights once the child is back with you. You should not rely upon any oral or written agreement with the abductor. You should have a court order that sets forth the agreement you reach.

Police Assistance

In a few states the police are directed by law to return a child to the lawful custodian when the abductor is arrested. While most state laws do not require this, many police officers will turn your child over to you as long as they are not prohibited by law from doing so. This is true whether or not the abductor has been criminally charged.

The custodial parent usually has to furnish a certified copy of the custody decree and proper identification. It may be necessary to file a custody order with the local court in that state. It is also a good idea to have the child's birth certificate and a photograph of the custodial parent with the child. Normally the custodial parent must actually be present in the state in order to ask for police assistance and to pick up the child.

Civil Legal Actions

If the police and prosecutors either cannot or will not help you recover your child and voluntary return is out of the question, you will have to start a civil (noncriminal) action to enforce the custody decree. The legal grounds for enforcing the custody decree are found in the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA) and Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA). Information about each act is found on pages 104 and 105 respectively.

Enforcing Your Custody Decree If your child is abducted to another state, it may be necessary to bring a legal action in that state to enforce your custody decree. A valid custody decree should be enforceable in every state under the UCCJA, the PKPA, or both. These two laws give the victim parent the legal grounds to have a child returned from an abductor parent who has taken the child to another state.

The UCCJA requires state courts to recognize and enforce custody orders made by courts in other states in compliance with its provisions. It also establishes a procedure for filing a certified copy of a custody decree in whatever state you seek to have it enforced. This procedure may be called a *registration of foreign custody order*.

Your lawyer can register the order for you, or you can do this yourself if you send a properly authenticated copy of your custody order to the Clerk of the Court in the county, district, or parish of whatever state you are seeking enforcement. You should pay the appropriate filing fee at the time you send the copy. Call the Clerk of the Court first to find out what documents and fees to send. If the Clerk of the Court is unfamiliar with this procedure, send a copy of the section of the UCCJA in effect in that state that authorizes this process.

Once a court order is filed it is treated as if it were an order made by the courts in the state in which it was filed and can be enforced by whatever methods a local order can be enforced. The proper procedure for enforcing your custody decree depends upon the state in which enforcement is sought. In some states a "writ of habeas corpus" is used, while "contempt" proceedings are used in others. Some states recognize a "petition for enforcement." Check with the Clerk of the Court where registering the order for information on the appropriate procedures in that court. If the Clerk of the Court is not able to assist you, consult with your lawyer.

The PKPA is especially helpful in enforcing custody decrees that were made in the child's home state. This law requires state courts to enforce and not modify custody decrees made in conformity with the requirements of the PKPA.

Note: The jurisdictional provisions of the UCCJA and the PKPA are not identical. Under the PKPA, a custody determination made by a "home state" court has priority over a decree made by a state exercising "significant connection" jurisdiction in accordance with the UCCJA. If the provisions of the federal PKPA are followed, the resulting decree is valid and enforceable nationwide. It must even

be enforced by a court that issued a conflicting custody decree while exercising jurisdiction consistently with the state UCCJA. If the provisions of the PKPA and the UCCJA are *not* followed, the resulting decree is not valid and is not entitled to be enforced by other state courts. It is important to understand that both the UCCJA and the PKPA assume that the courts of the second state might hold a hearing solely to determine whether your custody order is valid. To be valid and enforceable the order must have been made in compliance with the *Jurisdiction* and *Notice* requirements of the applicable laws.

Hiring a Lawyer in the Second State Parents who have represented themselves up to this point should seriously consider hiring a lawyer to enforce the custody decree in the state to which their child was taken. Experienced counsel may be crucial to getting the child returned. If you already have a lawyer, he or she may be able to represent you in the second state if licensed to practice law in that state or if the lawyer obtains permission from the judge in that state. The main advantage to using your original lawyer is his or her familiarity with the case. The drawback is that your lawyer may be unaware of practices and procedures unique to the other state.

An error or oversight by your lawyer could lead the judge to rule against your request to enforce your custody order. You should, therefore, consider hiring a lawyer in the state where your child is located—either to handle the case or to assist your original lawyer. Your original lawyer may be able to recommend a lawyer in the second state. You may want to have your original lawyer appear as co-counsel with the new lawyer, especially if the case history is long and complicated.

Note: An enforcement proceeding should not reopen the case concerning the merits of the current custody decree. The court, however, may examine the validity of your custody decree to determine whether it was issued by a court having jurisdiction and whether notice was given to all custody contestants.

Will the Federal Courts Force the State Courts to Enforce My Custody Decree?

Unless the U.S. Congress enacts a law giving a custody contestant the right to ask the federal courts which of two state courts has the authority (jurisdiction consistent with the PKPA) to make or enforce custody and visitation orders, the federal courts will not intervene. This is the result of a 1988 U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Thompson v. Thompson*. The U.S. Congress may consider legislation to change *Thompson* in the near future. For more information on changes to the PKPA contact the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**.

Attorney's Fees Your petition for enforcement should also contain a request for attorney's fees and other expenses you incurred in trying to locate and recover your child. In addition to ordering the abductor to return the child, the court may order the abductor to pay the victim parent's legal costs and other expenses.

Pick-Up Order There may be some risks to using the legal system to enforce a custody decree if the abductor is likely to flee upon receiving notice of the enforcement proceeding. You can, however, petition a judge (usually a judge in the state in which your child is located) for a *pick-up order* directing law enforcement officers to pick up the abducted child and take the child to the judge for

temporary placement, usually with the searching parent, until the enforcement hearing. A *pick-up order* may be called a *writ of habeas corpus*, a *writ of enforcement*, a *writ of attachment*, or a *warrant in lieu of a writ of habeas corpus*, among other terms.

Most states will allow you to obtain an *ex parte* order for law enforcement to pick up the child and place the child temporarily (see “Temporary Care for the Child” below) until the enforcement hearing can be held, if you can provide convincing evidence that the abductor is likely to flee with the child prior to trial. Some examples include prior abductions, threats of abduction, and evidence that the abductor has

- quit a job
- sold a home
- terminated a lease
- closed a bank account

Ex parte orders are orders obtained without notice to the other parent. They are always of short duration and are followed by a hearing *in the court issuing the order*. Notice of the full enforcement hearing is usually served by the police on the abductor parent at the same time the child is picked up.

Modifying the Custody Order Another risk associated with enforcement actions is the possibility of the abductor filing a counter-claim asking for modification (change) of the custody decree. Fortunately, though, the custodial parent should be able to stop the court from hearing a request for modification if the enforcing court lacks jurisdiction to modify. A court that is required by the UCCJA, the PKPA, or both to enforce another court’s custody determination does not automatically have jurisdiction to modify that custody order. Only certain states have the right to modify existing decrees under the UCCJA and the PKPA. The searching parent’s lawyer can file a motion to dismiss the counter-claim to modify the decree if the court is prohibited from modifying the order by the UCCJA or PKPA. This may slow things down, but it should not hurt the outcome of the enforcement proceedings.

Temporary Care for the Child If you cannot be present to pick up your child, you may be able to designate a relative or other adult to take the child temporarily. Check in advance with the police, the prosecutor, your lawyer, or the judge issuing the pick-up order. The state missing children clearinghouse or a missing children’s organization in that area may be familiar with local practice.

You may be able to request the county child protective services agency to take temporary custody of your child, if state law permits. The role of the child protective services agency (which ordinarily cares for abused, abandoned, or neglected children) is simply to house and transport the child after he or she has been recovered. If you must apply for assistance to the child protective services agency, thoroughly discuss your situation in advance, as local social workers may be unfamiliar with parental abduction. You may want to discuss with them the consequences of alerting the abductor to your actions. In some states it may be necessary to present evidence that the child is abused, abandoned, or neglected before it will be possible to involve the child protective services in caring for the child.

Check the telephone directory under *County Government* for the local child protective services agency. It may be known as the child abuse and neglect office, the office of social services, or the office of human resources. You can also call the family court for a referral to this agency.

It is helpful to have the judge include in the original custody order a provision directing appropriate officials of every state to take whatever actions are necessary to enforce the court order including taking custody of the child. Even if the custody order contains such a provision, however, parents should try to be present to pick up the child in order to minimize any trauma.

A state missing children clearinghouse or missing children's organization in the area in which your child is located may be able to help with suggestions for other placement alternatives. Some parents have obtained assistance through the church or synagogue in their area or the community in which the child is located.

Some companies such as Greyhound, Quality Inns, and American Airlines have programs that provide assistance to parents who must travel to recover their missing children. Contact NCMEC at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** to determine if you are eligible for assistance from one of these programs.

Special Enforcement Problems If the Abductor Is in the Military and Stationed Overseas

Special problems in enforcement of a custody order may arise when a member of the military on active duty takes the child to a duty station overseas. State courts have little authority to enforce their orders overseas. Assuming that it is financially possible for the victimized parent to litigate in a foreign court, members of the U.S. armed forces are generally protected against lawsuits (including those to enforce custody orders issued in the United States) brought in the civilian courts of the country in which they are stationed by treaties called the Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs).

Failure to comply with custody or visitation orders is not generally regarded by the U.S. armed services as cause for disciplinary action against the service member. Nor, surprisingly, is the existence of state criminal arrest warrants for custodial interference a cause for disciplinary action. The armed services may be more cooperative if a federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrant has been issued for the abductor.

Department of Defense Directive 5525.9, which is codified at 32 C.F.R. Part 146, identifies procedures for the return to the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) members serving overseas, and other actions with regard to DoD employees and family members, who have been held in contempt of court for failure to obey a court order, have been ordered to show cause by a court why they should not be held in contempt of court for failing to obey a court order, or have been charged with or convicted of a felony. They may include individuals who unlawfully remove a child from the custodial parent to an overseas installation. In appropriate cases, the service member is required, and the employee and family member is strongly encouraged, to return to the United States to report to the court in which custody was granted. Further information on the use and procedures of this directive can be received through the installation's Legal Assistance Office.

Self-Help Recovery: Is it Advisable?

In some places, once you have filed your custody decree, you may be allowed to go and get your child as long as you commit no criminal acts in the process (such as disturbing the peace or breaking and entering). Check with a lawyer and the police or a local prosecutor to see if self-help recovery is legal there. If the answer is yes, it is still a good idea to ask the police to accompany you when you pick up your child.

If there is any doubt about the legality of self-help recovery, you should file a petition with the local court to enforce your out-of-state custody decree. When the judge rules in your favor, he or she will issue an order directing the abductor to return the child to you. Ask the judge to include in the court order an instruction directing the police to “accompany and assist” you in recovering your child.

6. International Child Abduction

International child abduction cases are among the most complicated and frustrating of parental abductions. Foreign courts often do not honor custody orders, including restraining orders, issued by courts in the United States. The U.S. Department of State has received reports of more than 5,000 children, who are citizens of the United States, who have been taken or detained abroad since 1973. It is estimated that at least 500-600 children a year will be taken or detained in an international child abduction.

The most important development in international parental kidnapping cases is the United States' participation, as of July 1, 1988, in the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. The treaty provides that, subject to certain exceptions, a child who has been wrongfully removed or retained in a ratifying country should be returned to the ratifying country where the child habitually resided prior to the wrongful removal or retention. *See* page 66 for a full description of the Hague Convention.

Many, if not most, of the cases reported to the U.S. Department of State involve a parent who was born or raised in a foreign country or who has close family, business, or religious ties to a foreign country. Foreign parents who have been assimilated into the United States' culture as adults may feel strongly that their children should be raised as they were. There may be sharp religious or cultural conflicts between the two parents.

Children born to a foreign parent may have dual citizenship—that is, in addition to being a citizen of the United States, they may also have the citizenship of the foreign parent. This may be true even if the foreign parent has become a naturalized citizen of the United States. Foreign governments may therefore help the foreign parent obtain foreign passports and other visa and exit and entry permits for the children. Many foreign governments believe that children of their nationals should be raised in the home country.

A significant minority of cases of international child abduction, however, involve a child born to two parents who are citizens of the United States. In those cases the abducting parent relies on the fact that it will be more difficult to find the abductor and child once abroad, and the searching parent will have great difficulty in enforcing the custody order in foreign courts.

Preventing an International Child Abduction

Prevention Provisions in the Custody Decree To prevent an international child abduction include a provision in the custody decree specifically prohibiting the removal of the child from this country. This provision may be useful in preventing the issuance of a passport from any country or other travel documents to your child.

Also include a provision in the court order requiring the noncustodial parent to post a bond to ensure that the child is not taken abroad or to ensure that the child is returned from a lawful visit abroad. In case you have not included such a provision in the initial custody decree, consider filing a motion to have the court require the noncustodial parent to post such a bond before any international travel

with the child is permitted. The bond should be large enough to discourage an abduction and should take into account the financial status of the potential abductor. In the event that a cash bond is inappropriate, consider placing title to property in escrow. Be sure that you review the advice given in "Post a Bond" on page 7.

If possible ask that a foreign parent obtain an order or decree from the government or courts of his or her home country recognizing the validity of the court order issued in the United States and acknowledging that the United States has exclusive continuing jurisdiction over the custody matter for any modifications of the order. The order or decree should also stipulate that, upon expiration of any foreign visits, the government or courts of that foreign country will order the child returned to the United States. If the foreign parent will not do so voluntarily, and if you have not obtained this kind of provision in the original custody decree, consider asking the court to order the foreign parent to obtain such a document before any proposed international travel with the child.

You may find it necessary to request that the court in the United States restrict any visitation rights the noncustodial parent has until sufficient guarantees have been given that the parent will not abduct the child. In the event that temporary suspension of visitation is not appropriate, consider asking for supervised visitation.

Be sure to ask the court to order the noncustodial parent to surrender his or her passport (and the child's passport, if in the possession of the noncustodial parent) to a designated person (the lawyer or Clerk of the Court, for example) prior to exercising visitation rights with the child.

Foreign Policies and Practices If your former spouse or partner is not a citizen of the United States, contact the embassy or the closest consulate of his or her country and find out about the policies of that government regarding parental kidnapping and child custody. Foreign embassies are located in Washington, DC, and many countries maintain consulates in major cities within the United States. Ask the representatives of the foreign country

- will the foreign government or courts honor a custody order issued in the United States?
- will the foreign government assist in obtaining the return of a child unlawfully taken from the United States?
- what kind of assistance will the searching parent receive?
- how will the parent recover the child from the foreign country?
- are there any social, political, or religious attitudes (or unrest) in that society that may hinder efforts to recover the child?
- will the foreign government issue a foreign passport or other travel documents to the child at the request of the foreign spouse or partner?

- will the foreign government issue these travel documents if courts in the United States have forbidden the child's removal from the United States and a certified copy of the court order is sent to the embassy?
- will the foreign government (embassy or consulate) notify the searching parent if the foreign spouse or partner applies for travel documents for the child?
- what can the searching parent expect if he or she has visitation rights and the abducting parent has custody?
- is the child considered a citizen of that foreign country as well as the United States (dual citizenship)?
- does the foreign spouse or partner retain citizenship in the foreign country—even after he or she has become a citizen of the United States?
- what are the policies of the foreign government toward extradition if the former spouse or partner is charged in the United States with the crime of custodial interference? Will it make a difference if the abducting parent is charged by the state but not by the federal authorities?
- will the foreign government cooperate less readily if you share custody with your former spouse or partner?

If the embassy or consulate cannot provide you with answers to the above questions, ask the United States embassy located in that country for assistance or for a reference to an English-speaking lawyer in that country. Contact the Office of Citizens Consular Services, U.S. Department of State, Room 4817, Washington, DC 20520, 202-736-7000, and ask if in the past the foreign country has been willing to honor custody decrees issued in the United States or help citizens of the United States recover their children. If that country has ratified the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, ask the U.S. Central Authority in the Office of Citizens Consular Services for assistance.

Prevent the Issuance of a U.S. Passport You may be able to prevent the issuance of a United States passport to your child if you are the sole custodian or if there is a court order restraining the removal of the child from the United States. To do this, send a *certified* copy of your court order and a written request for the denial of a U.S. passport to your child to the Office of Passport Policy and Advisory Services, Office of Passport Services, U.S. Department of State, 1111 - 19th Street, NW, Suite 260, Washington, DC 20522. If you are pressed for time you can call them at 202-955-0377, but you must follow your call with a letter and a copy of the court order without delay.

If you do not have a custody or restraining order yet and you fear that your child will be taken immediately, call the Office of Passport Services and ask to be notified if your former spouse or partner applies for a passport for your child. The office may be able to “flag” its system and delay the issuance of the passport for a few days to enable you to obtain the necessary court orders. The flagging process applies to requests for U.S. passports made both within the United States and at United States embassies and consulates abroad.

If a passport has already been issued for your child, government regulations do not permit the Office of Passport Services to revoke your child's United States passport. In this event, request that the court order your child's passport surrendered or impounded. Then follow the above-described procedure to ensure that a replacement passport for your child is not issued.

If your former spouse or partner is not a citizen of the United States, consider sending a *certified* copy of your custody decree to the embassy or consulate of your former spouse's country with a letter asking those officials not to issue a passport or visa for your child, and requesting to be notified if an application is made for a passport or visa for your child. No international law requires them to comply with your request, but many countries will voluntarily comply. A provision in the court order directing the foreign government not to issue travel documents may help, although the foreign government is under no legal duty to follow such an instruction from a court within the United States.

Other Prevention Strategies Many parents fearful of, or experiencing, an international parental abduction have obtained assistance from a missing children's organization specializing in international abduction. Keep lists of information about your former partner and his or her friends and family, both in the United States and abroad. Keep a record of passport numbers, immigration status, and visa and work permit numbers.

A parent who feels that his or her relationship to the child is threatened may be likely to abduct. Further, in international cases, a foreign parent may want the child raised within a certain culture or religion. As in all cases where parental abduction is threatened, a custody mediator may help to refocus the attention of the parents on what is *best for the child* and may assist in developing workable cross-cultural, child-rearing strategies.

Avoid joint custody orders in families with citizenship in more than one country. If the foreign parent abducts the child to his or her home country, an order called "joint custody" may be interpreted as authorizing the retention of the child in that country. If joint custody is nevertheless awarded, make sure that a "primary residential custodian" is named and that the order specifies where and with whom the child is to live at what times.

What to Do in a Case of International Child Abduction

First Steps You must obtain custody of your child if you have not already done so. Report your child missing to the police and have an entry made for your child in the FBI's National Crime Information Center computer's Missing Person File (NCIC-MPF). Also report the child missing to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and to the Office of Citizens Consular Services, U.S. Department of State, 202-736-7000. Request a copy of the U.S. Department of State publication *International Parental Child Abduction*. Explore the possibility of having criminal charges filed against the abductor. If felony charges are possible, ask that the abductor be charged with a felony.

Obtain a Federal UFAP Warrant If felony charges are filed, ask the prosecutor to apply for a federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrant. This requires assurances that your local prosecutor will pay the costs of extradition. If a UFAP warrant is issued, your chances of successfully locating the abductor and recovering the child are improved. Foreign governments may not be significantly impressed if criminal charges are brought by the state, but they may fear angering the United States government.

Revoke U.S. Passport If you have obtained a federal UFAP warrant for the abductor and he or she is traveling on a passport issued by the United States government, ask the Office of Passport Services of the U.S. Department of State to revoke the abductor's United States passport. This may not be a burden to an abductor who is a dual national. A United States citizen, however, becomes an undocumented alien in a foreign country once his or her United States passport is revoked. Many countries will deport, or at least harass, an undocumented alien.

Even if a UFAP warrant has not been issued, a passport may be revoked if the holder of the passport is subject to a criminal court order, condition of probation, or parole—any of which forbid departure from the United States, and the violation of which *could subject* the applicant to a provision of the Fugitive Felon Act.

Contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service Abductors who are foreign nationals may attempt to return to the United States following an international abduction. Most of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) border checkpoints are equipped with computers that have access to the FBI's National Crime Information Center computer's Wanted Person File (NCIC-WPF). (This file contains the names of persons charged with crimes only, and does not contain the names of missing children.) If a state or federal felony warrant has been entered into NCIC, the INS may be able to arrest the abductor parent when he or she reenters the United States. Police investigators should also ask that the abductor be entered into the INS "Look-Out Book."

In 1990 the U.S. Congress passed a law that any alien who, after the entry of a custody order giving custody rights to a United States citizen, retains or detains the child outside the United States interfering with the custody rights of the other parent, who is a citizen of the United States, can be denied an entry visa into the United States as long as the child is kept out of the country. If the child is in a country that is a signatory to the Hague Convention, however, this provision does not apply.

If a foreign parent who abducts a child continues to hold a visa to enter the United States or has a United States work permit ("Green Card"), it may be useful to explore with INS the circumstances under which these permits may be revoked or suspended. Contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 425 I Street, NW, Washington, DC 20536.

Consider International Extradition If state felony charges have been issued against the abductor parent and your local prosecutor is willing to extradite, it may be possible to pursue international extradition. To explore the possibility of international extradition, your local prosecuting attorney may consult with the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Office of International Affairs, 1400 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005, 202-514-0015.

The United States has renegotiated criminal extradition treaties with many countries specifically to include parental abduction as an internationally extraditable crime. Also, the U.S. Department of Justice will seek international extradition with many other countries whose treaties do not specifically exclude parental abduction if both countries agree to extradite such offenders.

Note: Many countries, however, refuse to extradite their own citizens.

Be aware that although extradition proceedings may force the return of the abductor, they may not be effective in securing the return of the child. The abductor may return to the United States to stand trial while leaving the child with family or friends in the foreign country.

If you cannot get the abductor extradited, a federal UFAP warrant may still be useful. It may serve to remind the abductor's country that the abduction of the child was in violation of United States law. You may also be able to obtain political benefits from the issuance of a UFAP warrant.

Locating Your Child

While searches in domestic cases are often complicated, expensive, and frustrating, a search in an international case can be even more difficult. Nonetheless, the following are sources of help in locating your child.

Obtain Help from INTERPOL If criminal charges have been lodged against the abductor, your police department can request help from INTERPOL, the international police brokering agency. NCMEC acts as liaison with INTERPOL for cases involving missing children. Your investigating police officer should contact NCMEC (NCIC/NLETS ORI VA007019W) and request liaison services from the Case Management Division. The investigating officer can also contact INTERPOL directly at INTERPOL USNCB, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, 202-616-9000 (NCIC/NLETS ORI DCINTER00).

INTERPOL can issue a **blue notice** which is designed to collect information about a person to verify an identity, obtain the particulars of someone's criminal record, locate someone who has not been fully identified, or locate someone for whom extradition *may* be requested.

In cases in which state criminal felony charges have been issued and the prosecutor will pursue international extradition, the prosecutor or investigating police officer may wish to request the issuance of an international wanted notice, called an INTERPOL "Red Notice." A "Red Notice" is issued to police and border agents in foreign countries to which the abductor may travel.

If the abductor can be arrested in a country from which extradition to the United States is possible, extradition of the abductor might be accomplished even though the abductor ordinarily resides in a country that will not extradite for this crime.

Obtain Help from the U.S. Customs Service The U.S. Customs Service has a computer system linked with the NCIC-WPF at U.S. Customs Service checkpoints along the borders and in airports in the United States. Customs officials run "random sample" checks on a small percentage of citizens returning to the United States from abroad. In the event that a state or federal felony warrant has been entered into the NCIC-WPF, it is possible that the abductor might be arrested as he or she passes through a U.S. Customs Service checkpoint.

Obtain Help from the U.S. Department of State Request the U.S. Department of State to conduct a "Welfare and Whereabouts" check for you. United States embassy officials in the country in which the abductor is living will attempt to obtain information about the child's location and well-being from local government officials.

To report your internationally abducted child to the U.S. Department of State and initiate a Welfare and Whereabouts check, contact the Office of Citizens Consular Services, U.S. Department of State, Room 4817, Washington, DC 20520, 202-736-7000. Be prepared with all identifying information about the abductor and child.

The United States embassy, as part of the Welfare and Whereabouts check, will send a consular official to visit your child quarterly (more often, if necessary). If the abductor parent refuses to allow the United States consular official to see your child, the official will ask the local authorities for help in seeing the child but cannot compel the local authorities to act.

If the consular official cannot visit your child, he or she will ask the local social workers to do so. If there is evidence of child abuse or neglect, the United States consular officials will try to have the child removed from the home and child abuse and neglect proceedings initiated by the local government. If you have serious concerns about your child's health or welfare, you may consider contacting the International Social Services Organization. Information about their overseas branches may be obtained from the New York office at 95 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016, 212-532-5858.

United States embassy officials, however, are not private investigators. Try to be as specific as possible about the abductor's likely travel plans or location. United States embassy officials will also seek information about your child's whereabouts from entry and residence records kept by local governments. In many instances, however, these records are not kept in an easily retrievable form by the abductor's country and, on occasion, the country will not release information from such records to officials of the United States.

If a parent succeeds in negotiating the release of the child and obtains physical possession of the child, and there is no court order prohibiting the removal of the child from the foreign country, the United States embassy or consulate in that country can provide passports and assist such parents, who are citizens of the United States, in obtaining exit permits. Under certain circumstances, United States embassies and consulates will loan funds with which to travel home (repatriation loans) to citizens of the United States who are stranded abroad.

Search on Your Own There are many search techniques that you can use. Review Chapter "4. Searching for Your Child" which begins on page 33 and adapt the search strategies to international use. Seek out the advice of other parents victimized by international parental abduction. Contact a missing children's organization that specializes in international parental kidnapping. Discuss your case with your state missing children clearinghouse. Ask for technical assistance from NCMEC at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678).

If the abductor parent has assets remaining in the United States, consider bringing a civil child-snatching lawsuit against the abductor in United States courts and attaching his or her United States assets. This may serve as leverage to obtain the return of the child, and it may finance an overseas investigation or legal battle. See "Child-Snatching Lawsuits" on page 18. If the abductor parent has

received help from friends or relatives who remain in the United States or who have assets in this country, consider bringing a child-snatching lawsuit against them. If you obtain a judgment against them, attach their United States-held assets.

If there is any hope at all that the abductor's friends or relatives are sympathetic to your cause, try to use their concern for your child's welfare to obtain their assistance.

Try to trace the abductor's sources of financial support such as the proceeds of bank accounts, loans, and credit cards. If you are successful, you will usually find the abductor. Find out how the abductor left the country. Contact airlines, rental car companies, and so on. Show pictures of the abductor and your child. Do not forget to canvass U.S. Customs Service agents and border guards. Consider the possibility that the abductor did not take a direct route. He or she may have traveled to Canada or Mexico before boarding an airplane.

Other sources of information that have proved particularly fruitful in past cases of international parental kidnapping include mail covers, telephone bills, "flagging" of medical and school records, prosecution of accomplices, and use of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS).

The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction is an international treaty governing the return of internationally abducted children. It was negotiated in 1980 and ratified by the United States in 1988. The Hague Convention became law in the United States on July 1, 1988.

The Hague Convention (Child Abduction Convention) provides for the prompt return of internationally abducted children, usually to the country of their habitual residence, subject to very limited exceptions. Custody decisions are to be made by the courts of the country of the child's habitual residence. The Convention establishes new administrative and judicial remedies to secure the return of an internationally abducted child and to facilitate the exercise of visitation rights across international borders. The remedies established under the Convention are not exclusive. A parent can file any other authorized court action for the child's return in addition to, or instead of, pursuing remedies established by the Convention.

Each ratifying country must establish a Central Authority to help parents in locating and securing the child's return. In the United States, the Central Authority is the Office of Citizens Consular Services, U.S. Department of State, Room 4817, Washington, DC 20520, 202-736-7000. Parents should contact the U.S. Central Authority for instructions on how to proceed under the Hague Convention.

The Hague Convention will govern the return of the child only if both countries have ratified the Convention. As of the printing of this book the Convention is in force in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belize, Burkino Faso, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia. Although Yugoslavia became a party to the treaty in 1991, it had not estab-

lished a Central Authority to process applications before the country's dissolution. Croatia, one of the former Yugoslav republics, has, however, established a Central Authority. Contact the Office of Citizens Consular Services at 202-736-7000 or NCMEC at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** for updated information about countries ratifying the Hague Convention since the publication of this book.

The Hague Convention will apply only to cases occurring after its entry into force in both countries, and it is not expected that all countries will ratify. Nonetheless, it sets international policy condemning parental abduction and seeks promptly to restore children to their pre-abduction circumstances, thus limiting the harm they suffer as a result of the abduction. It also provides international laws and procedures for the resolution of these difficult disputes.

Parents whose children have been abducted to countries that have not ratified the Convention or whose cases arose prior to ratification by the United States must pursue other avenues to secure the return of their child.

The United States has enacted federal legislation that explains how the Child Abduction Convention is to be implemented in the United States. *See* a description of the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, P.L. 100-300, 42 USC §§ 11601-11610, at page 107.

Recovering Your Child

Some countries, particularly those with which we share a common culture and heritage, may be receptive to arguments in favor of returning children. Several European countries, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand officially oppose parental kidnapping. If the Hague Child Abduction Convention is in effect, the prompt return of abducted children is required. If not, the cultural and religious conflicts between the United States and certain other countries may make your task very difficult. Some of your legal options include

- going to court in the foreign country and requesting that it honor your United States custody decree
- going to court in the foreign country and asking that court to award you custody in the best interests of the child (as judged by their standards)
- accepting the situation and, perhaps, being allowed visitation
- negotiating with the abductor and his or her family
- securing political support within the United States to give you leverage in the foreign country

You should discuss your lawful options with those most familiar with international kidnapping and the country in which the abductor is living. The U.S. Department of State Office of Citizens Consular Services may be a good source of information about the policies and customs of foreign countries. Obtain from the agency all possible information about what actions have worked in the past.

Dealing with Foreign Legal Systems If you decide to litigate in a foreign court, you may obtain a list of foreign lawyers from the Office of Citizens Consular Services at the U.S. Department of State, 202-736-7000. United States embassies abroad have compiled a list of foreign lawyers who speak English and who are willing to represent citizens of the United States. They may or may not have child abduction or child custody experience. Other sources of referrals to foreign lawyers include

- the bar associations of the foreign country in question
- the International Legal Defense Counsel, 111 South 15th Street, 24th Floor, Packard Building, Philadelphia, PA 19102, 215-977-9982

The Office of Citizens Consular Services and the United States embassy can provide you with general information concerning how to serve process, obtain evidence, or have documents authenticated abroad. Diplomatic officers cannot represent you, nor can they give you legal advice, but they can perform certain liaison services on your behalf.

If you seek to have your custody order, as issued in the United States, recognized in a foreign court, your lawyer should be familiar with the principles of *comity*, in which courts of different nations recognize each other's orders. Comity is voluntary, not mandatory, and usually requires reciprocity. In other words, citizens of the United States seeking to have their United States court orders recognized by a foreign court must prove that courts in the United States will recognize and honor orders made by foreign courts.

Your attorney should be familiar with Article 23 of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA), which requires that foreign custody orders be honored in courts in the United States if the foreign court proceedings were conducted with notice to all affected persons and all affected persons were given an opportunity to be heard. A summary of many of the international custody cases under the UCCJA can be obtained from the Office of Citizens Consular Services, 202-736-7000. NCMEC's Legal Department is also available as a resource at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**.

Do Not Attempt a "Snatch Back" Newspaper articles from time to time relate stories of parents resnatching their child from foreign countries. Such a course of action is strongly discouraged. It is dangerous both for the child involved and the parent attempting a snatch back and can be very expensive. As is further described in Chapter "7. Psychological Issues in Recovery and Family Reunification," which begins on page 71, the psychological effects of the abduction can have a serious effect on the well-being of the child and the left-behind family. Attempting a snatch back can only cause further substantial risk of physical and emotional harm to the child and the parent.

Many countries closely regulate their borders and may maintain special lookouts for children likely to be re-snatched. Officials of the United States stationed in the foreign country will be unable to assist a parent, who is a United States' citizen, who is attempting a re-snatch. If a parent is caught attempting a "snatch back," he or she could be arrested and imprisoned in foreign jails. If the parent is not imprisoned, he or she may be deported. Deportation, however, may preclude any future visitation with the child in that country or elsewhere.



7. Psychological Issues in Recovery and Family Reunification

This chapter was written by Chris Hatcher, Ph.D., of the Center for the Study of Trauma in San Francisco, California, and JoAnn Behrman-Lippert, Ph.D., of the Western Center for Child Protection in Reno, Nevada.

During the period of a family abduction, searching parents actively engage in the search process for their missing child and experience considerable distress and concern over their child's welfare. Fortunately many of these children are recovered and returned home. Each searching parent looks forward to the day of the child's recovery. To assist the searching parent and family in the reunification process, this section will describe the psychological issues involved in child recovery and family reunification, make recommendations for arranging the initial reunification meeting, and describe psychological issues after reunification.

When children who have been abducted by a parent are recovered, there are three important factors that will affect the child's ability to successfully return home and reenter the family that they were taken from.

First, each family abduction case is different. Some children are away from home for a very short period of time and are told only that they are on an extended visitation. Other children are away from home for periods of months or years, given new names, kept out of school, told that the left-behind parent has harmed or was intending to harm them, and experience a fugitive lifestyle.

Second, each abducted child is different. Some children are very perceptive and understand more quickly that the abducting parent's explanation that they are on an extended vacation is not true. These children then experience both significant emotional distress for themselves and concern for the left-behind parent, even though the actual length of the abduction may be limited. The children may find the fugitive lifestyle different and exciting or may cooperate in order to maintain the abducting parent's increased level of positive attention toward them.

Third, the reunification expectations of the searching parent and the recovered child can be quite different. For some families the reunification is indeed the happy and joyous event that has been hoped for. For other families the child may not, however, be initially happy to be recovered. This is especially true if the child's absence from home has been lengthy resulting in the child becoming attached to a different home, friends, and activities. Still other children are angry with the left-behind parent, believing that they may have been abandoned or that the parent may have allowed the abduction to occur. Frequently children appear fearful that the left-behind parent will be angry and will blame the child for the abduction.

In summary, the recovered child's reunification with the family and readjustment is then determined by the combination of all three factors

- the particular set of events that occurred during this child's abduction
- the internal way in which the child tried to understand and cope with the abduction
- the expectations of the searching parent and the child about recovery and family re-entry

Specific Issues Prior to Recovery

The behavior of the abducting parent prior to the abduction is a key point to understand. You should pay particular attention to the degree of preparation the abducting parent took to abduct the child (if known) and the child's level of participation (if any) in the abduction planning. Parents who carry out well-organized, carefully planned abductions have thought-out justifications for the abduction. The result of such a well-thought-out abduction is that the child experiences rapid, planned movement marked by plausible explanations for removal from the other parent. The child's initial perception, then, is one of being cared for and attended to, reducing stress or confusion over leaving the home of the other parent. Unfortunately the child may later learn that the abducting parent's behavior was not really focused upon the child's best interests. This creates substantial disappointment and disillusionment for the child. Alternatively, disorganized abductions create confusion for the child. In an effort to create order out of confusion, the child frequently responds by attempting to take care of the disorganized, emotional abducting parent. Upon recovery, such children are very concerned with the welfare, health, and arrest status of the abducting parent, and are less interested in the reunification process with the searching parent.

During the abduction the abducting parent may believe, in addition to convincing him- or herself that the taking of the child is the right thing to do, that it is necessary to convince the child as well that the abduction is justified. Frequently this means talking to the child about the harm being done to him or her by the left-behind parent until the child will verbally repeat back the adult's concerns. These communications to the child about the left-behind parent may vary from representing the abducting parent as simply the better parent to labeling the left-behind parent as harmful or having abandoned the child. Children may be told that the left-behind parent is alcohol or drug addicted. An abducting parent may tell a child that he or she loves the child more than the left-behind parent or that he or she cannot live without the child or that the child in fact belongs to him or her alone. In a few cases children have been told that the left-behind parent will hurt or kill them if they are found.

Living conditions during the abduction are important to the child as well. While some abducting parents and children create a new identity while living in a new home environment, most live with relatives or friends or move frequently living out of motels or campers. These children suffer from school denial, frequent school changes, and a lack of other children with whom they can interact. Parentally abducted children at times are subtle victims of medical neglect and deferred medical care. This can occur through failure to obtain preventative care such as immunizations, diagnostic care such as medical exams, remedial care such as regular medication or nonemergency surgery, or prosthetic care such as eyeglasses.

Reunification Meeting Recommendations

Experience with the reunification of recovered children with their families indicates that each member has an individual set of needs.

The needs of the recovered child are

- a safe transition from the abducting parent to law enforcement and then to the recovering parent
- an explanation about what is happening during this transition process
- evaluation and treatment, as necessary, for physical injury and psychological distress related to the disappearance

The needs of the recovering family are to be informed of

- the recovery of the child
- the circumstances of recovery
- preliminary knowledge of the child's physical and mental health
- reunification meeting options
- media contact options
- psychological counseling resources
- the anticipated next steps in criminal/civil court proceedings

The needs of both the recovered child and the recovering family can be met by taking the following actions to establish a reunification plan.

Prior to the Reunification The searching parent and the law enforcement officer in charge of the case should work together to agree upon recovery notification procedures; the investigating officer's level of on-site involvement if the child recovery is in another state or country; and what reunification assistance resources may be available through the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC); state missing children clearinghouses; and any local, nonprofit missing children's organization.

The searching parent and the law enforcement officer in charge of the case should work together to agree upon what efforts should be made to provide support and information to the child pending the arrival of the recovering parent. The child needs to have an explanation about what is happening and what will happen next. If the return of the child is voluntary or without resistance, it is possible and preferable for the abducting parent to provide such an explanation to the child and for good-byes to be said. If the return of the child is involuntary and involves resistance or arrest of the abducting

parent, the law enforcement officer or child protective service worker will need to provide an initial explanation to the child of what is happening and of what will happen until the other parent arrives.

Upon Notification of the Location of the Child In addition to arranging travel to the recovery location for him- or herself and any other family members, the searching parent needs to prepare legal documents and consult, as needed, with local authorities in the jurisdiction where the child is found. Arrangements should be made with someone, perhaps a neighbor, family friend, or relative, to care for the needs of the remaining family members in the home who will not be going to the reunification. During his or her absence the recovering parent should keep in regular contact with the caregiver to keep the other children in the family informed about reunification events and return travel plans.

The searching parent should provide for welcoming the recovered child. This may include bringing to the reunification location a favorite possession left behind and/or past and present photographs of family members, family events, or family pets (especially if the child was close to a certain pet). These items can be useful in helping the child recall past positive memories, as well as providing something to discuss during the initial reunification meeting. Depending on the age of the child, it may also be useful to take missing child posters or newspaper articles with the child's name or picture to provide concrete indicators to the child of your efforts to find him or her.

At the Reunification Meeting The recovering parent should request that the law enforcement officer or other agency personnel at the planned reunification location provide a room and time for the child and parent to become reacquainted before leaving for home.

The recovering parent should recognize that in highly publicized cases, media attention may be intense. It is important to remember that the needs of the recovered child and the family always come first. The recovering parent desiring privacy should request assistance from the other professionals involved in the reunification process.

Psychological Considerations/What a Parent Can Expect The recovering parent should be aware that during the reunification the recovered child may be hesitant, fearful, angry, or confused. In some cases the child may not even remember you. In such situations, the recovering parent's best response is to continue to proceed to let the child know how happy he or she is that the child has been found, and focus upon welcoming the child home.

The recovering parent should recognize that on the child's first night home, the child is most likely to be focused on being in the room in which his or her bed is located, becoming reacquainted with other family members, and relearning other aspects of family interaction rather than talking about the disappearance. The recovering parent may experience mixed feelings. On the one hand, there is undeniable relief that the child has been recovered. On the other hand, there is also a degree of anxiety and concern over not knowing what happened to the child during his or her absence and the possibility of future contact with the parent who abducted the child.

Specific Issues After Recovery

Most recovering parents are interested in knowing what specific psychological and adjustment issues have been encountered by other children and families after child recovery from parental abduction.

Most children who have been parentally abducted have initial concerns about safety and reabduction expressed through dreams, play/sleep difficulties, and specific fears about reabduction. Reabduction dreams more characteristically have to do with a child being taken away by a nonspecific adult from their current parent. Reabduction play involves reenacting the abduction itself or activities with themes of abduction fear and protection. In one case a young boy who was fearful of reabduction discovered a mouse under the kitchen sink. He then took little weapons from his ninja turtle toys to give to the mouse creating a ninja mouse who became the boy's protector against reabduction.

Most recovered children struggle with guilt and shame around the abduction event. It is important to understand the child's knowledge of being abducted. If the child is aware that he or she was being abducted, the child frequently feels responsible for not seeking help or calling home. Further, when the child realizes that the abducting parent's statements about the left-behind parent were not true, the child feels guilty for having not seen this earlier. In a few cases the child truly does not understand what happened and feels responsible for not having known. Abducting parents also sometimes involve the child as a co-conspirator, asking the child to assist in the process of not being discovered. In the child's mind evading discovery as part of the fugitive lifestyle may be like a game until real life intrudes. In one case a 7-year-old child described, in an animated and excited manner, hiding in a building when she and her mother knew that the police were looking for them. This game took on a very different meaning, however, when the police came into the building, arrested the mother, and took them away.

After recovery children are often caught in conflicting loyalty demands. Overall, children tend to be very good at assessing adult reactions to them, especially in situations where the risk of loss is high. In order to preserve a sense of safety the child will most likely assume the attitudes and behavior expected of them by the abducting parent. Meanwhile the recovering parent must go through a lengthy and frustrating process of locating and recovering the child, inevitably producing a degree of anger toward the abducting parent. After the recovery, the recovering parent may find it difficult not to communicate such anger and hostility about the abducting parent directly or indirectly to the child. This may result in the child feeling pressured to choose sides. In one case, nine months after his recovery and return, a child was very aware of the ongoing legal actions between the custodial mother and the father who had abducted him. In his play, the boy would always represent the mother and father figures in the family as being in conflict. As the legal disagreements increased, the boy finally announced that his "playmates" wanted to get rid of both parents and get new ones in their place.

Planning for the Future

In the weeks and months after recovery many families find themselves facing significant readjustment difficulties. Relatives and family friends can be important sources of help and support during this time. Psychologists and other mental health professionals can also play an important role. There may be a need for counseling for the whole family including the child, parents, and siblings. Local and state psychological, mental health, and medical associations can help identify mental health resources in your community. If possible, find a therapist who has experience in parental abduction or missing child cases. Remember, a child's readjustment may not be quick or easy, especially if the child has been absent for a long period of time.

Another resource, available through the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**, is a brochure titled *Just in case...Parental guidelines in finding professional help in case your child is missing or the victim of sexual abuse or exploitation*.

8. The Impact of Abduction on Children

This chapter was written by Geoffrey L. Greif, DSW, and Rebecca L. Hegar, DSW, School of Social Work, University of Maryland. Portions of this chapter have appeared in the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry and are reprinted with permission of the Journal, Geoffrey L. Greif, and Rebecca L. Hegar, 1993.

Parental abduction occurs within the context of failed adult relationships. A parent snatches a child either as a marital or nonmarital relationship is breaking up or within a period of time ranging from a few days to a few years afterward. Whereas a great deal of attention has been focused on children of divorce, the consequences of this related traumatic event have been virtually ignored.

Child custody disputes and marital breakups tear at the fabric of the family placing children and sometimes parents in impossible situations to which there rarely are resolutions that satisfy everyone. At the far end of the divorce continuum are those relationship problems or custody disputes that include a kidnapping or other illegal acts.

This chapter attempts to advance an understanding of children who are abducted by reporting on the findings of a study and sharing the abduction experience of one family.

The Study

We compiled a sample of 371 searching parents, nearly half of whom had recovered their children, by enlisting the assistance of fifteen missing children's organizations throughout the United States and Canada. The organizations mailed eight-page questionnaires to parents who had approached them for help in locating their children. The following findings help to frame the parents' perspectives on their pre- and post-recovery situations.

A significant number described their home life prior to the abduction as chaotic, thus placing the children at risk for psychological problems even before the abduction. Domestic violence was present in 54 percent of the relationships. The abductor's substance abuse (15 percent) or emotional problems (16 percent) were blamed for the breakup in a significant percentage of the relationships, and abduction was threatened in advance of the actual event in almost half of the situations. Children were taken overseas and subjected to a new culture while hiding in 21 percent of the abduction cases studied.

Some children who were recovered were described by the recovering parent as having been physically abused (23 percent), sexually abused (7 percent), and both physically and sexually abused (5 percent). Children were also exposed to a range of other abusive behaviors (being screamed at, threatened, and witness to adult-to-adult fighting, etc.).

The findings indicate that the age of the children may affect how they experience abduction. Older children may suffer differently than younger children if, for example, they blame themselves for not contacting the searching parent when they had the capacity to do so. A sense of guilt for not having made such a contact may emerge. On the other hand, younger children may be abducted at a time

when crucial developmental bonds are being formed with the searching parent. Such a break may result in serious emotional problems at the time or in the future.

Overall functioning was believed to have declined in more than half of the children between the time they were taken and the time they were returned to the searching parent. This finding was offered with caution, though, as parental assessment of pre-abduction functioning appeared to be unrealistically high. Similarly, assessment of post-abduction functioning could be affected by a parent's desire to characterize the child's situation as negative in order to show how badly the child was treated when missing. Behavior at home was the most problematic area with grades, school behavior, and health showing a smaller decline. Three-quarters believed that the abduction had some negative effect that persisted. Over time, a majority of the children had been seen for psychological counseling.

One Family's Experience

In order to provide the reader with a picture of one extended and traumatic abduction, following is the case of David and Susan. These children were 6 and 5 years old, respectively, when they were located and returned to their mother, Ava, following more than three years of being held by their father.

David and Susan were the objects of a series of abductions when they were both quite young. Their parents, Ava and Ralph, were married for a very short time before Ralph became verbally and physically abusive toward Ava, as well as addicted to amphetamines. Huge fights between the parents ensued. While never the intentional targets of their father's angry outbursts, the children would occasionally get nicked when objects were thrown. Ava finally fled with the children to her mother's house following one particularly abusive episode. Ralph located them and forced them back home, beat up Ava, and locked her in a closet. She escaped again with the children, this time to a women's shelter in a different state. With the shelter's assistance she established a new life. Ralph once more found them and snatched the children after promising he was only interested in visitation. Three months later Ava tracked them down and snatched the children back. Weeks later her new hiding place was revealed to Ralph who once again took them and went into hiding, this time for three and one-half years. During that time the children had no contact with Ava who continued to search for them. She eventually remarried and had another child.

Life on the run was alternately exciting and terrifying, especially for David. He and Susan were trained not to trust the police and to avoid telling anyone their real names. They often went hungry but were given toys whenever they asked for them. They were never enrolled in school. Most traumatic for David was being exposed to his father's drug taking, pornographic movies, and sexual abuse at the hands of a female sitter. Susan apparently was spared much of this type of activity.

With assistance from a friend of Ralph's, Ava located both children who were in foster care in a different state following Ralph's arrest and incarceration on charges unrelated to the abduction. Ava said

The foster care workers were shocked to see me. They and the children had been told first that I was dead and then that I was a prostitute and drug user. Then here I was looking like a normal mother. While there was a battle going on between the foster care people and me as to who the children belonged to, Ralph was released from jail (where he was serving time on other criminal charges) and snatched David from the foster home. The workers hadn't known who to believe, but when he snatched David right out of the foster home, they knew. I was then able to get a court order to return custody to me which set the stage for my getting them back.

Susan, then 5 years old, was returned to Ava. As Ava described it, Susan greatly enjoyed seeing her again. "It was just like in the movies. We ran and hugged each other and were crying and everything. [My new husband] was there and he was crying too." Even though Susan did not remember Ava, it took only a few days before she began feeling comfortable with her. Her experiences in foster homes and with her father had been so unhappy that the relationship that Ava offered her easily overcame any initial hesitations she had about living with her mother.

It would be another few months before David would rejoin the family. After Ralph abducted him from the foster home, they drove to Canada. Ralph and David finally were tracked down and caught after a high-speed chase which ended with their car crashing into a barrier and David flying through the windshield. Ava recovered David, and Ralph went to prison for five years on kidnapping, drug, and theft charges.

Susan's and David's Adjustment The authors interviewed the children on four separate occasions, beginning a few months after David's return to their mother and spanning the next three years. At the first interview Susan, who had been living with Ava for five months at that time, was quiet and shy. She sat very close to her mother and gave the bare minimum of responses. She was alert and answered appropriately but, perhaps because of her experiences while in hiding or in foster care, had learned to offer very little information when questioned. Home schooling, initiated by her mother, was progressing well and she was adjusting to her new half-sister. She stated that she did not want to see her father and was afraid to speak or write to him in prison.

David's experiences left him in a more emotionally precarious position. He had been missing longer, spent a number of months in a less satisfactory foster care setting than Susan, and been exposed to much more abuse while with his father. He had also established a stronger identification with his father. His adjustment to his mother, sister, new step-father, and new half-sister was problematic. Ava described David as not knowing right from wrong, constantly throwing tantrums, crying fifteen to twenty times a day if he was refused anything, and frequently beating his head against the wall. Whereas Susan was seen as being "a little lady," David was perceived as acting out in ways similar to his father. He entered counseling at a sexual assault center immediately upon his return home.

At the first interview with David he was extremely friendly and outgoing, had difficulty with impulse control, could not sit still, and drew a picture that reflected the skill level of a child much younger than 7 years of age. Like many children with his experiences, he had learned to get attention through being affectionate and responsive to adults. Because he was very young when first abducted, critical stages in his development were missed and had to be experienced for the first time with a loving parent like Ava. In addition, his moral development was stunted from living with a father who showed no regard for the law and encouraged illegal behavior.

Six months later, at the time of the second interview, improvement was noted. David remained very outgoing and loved the attention he received, yet he appeared to be learning more clearly where appropriate boundaries between adults and children should be drawn. Therapy was progressing and improved behavior was noted at home. While he had at first been rooming with his youngest sibling, David had moved into a room of his own in the basement of the family townhouse. This was done in part to give David his own living space but also because Ava was somewhat worried that he might harm his half-sister.

During this time both children continued to be home-schooled by Ava. Because they had never been in school, they both needed a great deal of remedial work to catch up to their peers. In addition, they had been away from Ava for so much time that she wanted to avail herself of every opportunity to be with them. Given their previous separations, home schooling enabled them to form a strong relationship which in turn improved the children's self-concept.

At the third visit, eighteen months later, Susan continued to show improvement but other issues loomed for David. Susan seemed to have formed a close bond with Ava. She was moving on with her life and peer relations were not a problem for her. David had spent an unsatisfactory year in public school and, with Susan (who had performed well academically in school), was being taught at home again. Apparently David was picked on a great deal by the other children and, even though he was reportedly getting along well with children in the neighborhood, lacked social skills in the school setting. His academic performance was not at issue.

In addition, contact with Ralph, who was still in prison, was upsetting the family. David stated, "He calls and starts screaming at us and my mom and we all start to cry. My mom just hangs up on him." Despite the past dangers, David talked about thinking about him a lot and wanting to see him. Then, with Ava's permission, David produced a photograph of his father as well as a picture Ralph had drawn from prison. Ava feared that Ralph might try to reabduct the children when released from prison. Both children spoke fondly of their step-father who was described by Ava as being a positive influence in all of their lives.

On the fourth visit, one year later, the family had again undergone a change. Ava's husband had been ill and had spent a number of months home from work. This required the children to return to school outside of the home so that he would have quiet during the day as well as Ava's attention. This time, and at a new school, David began to flourish. As Ava stated with a laugh, "I think they like it [being in school] a lot more and I think they like me a lot more now, too! We were getting on each other's nerves. They are really finally adjusting well."

Case Analysis This case illustrates many issues. The children were kidnapped following months in an unstable home environment. They went into hiding, moved constantly, were told lies about their mother, had their identities changed, were taught to avoid legal authorities, were neglected, and at least one child (David) was abused. They also witnessed a great deal of Ralph's aberrant and erratic behavior. In addition, they were kept out of school and were eventually removed from their father, with whom David in particular had come to identify, and were placed in foster homes. When returned to their mother, David had a very difficult adjustment. He was uncontrollable for months and, almost two years later, continued to have problems in school, though his behavior at home improved. Time has proved to be beneficial to David, though some concerns persist. He remains obsessed with thoughts of his father. If he continues to identify with Ralph, he will have a harder time relating to Ava and his step-father. His sense of well-being may necessitate at some point a mourning for the loss of the "bad father" before he can accept the good parts in himself and move on—something he is starting to do. Susan has had an easier adjustment, though David's problems affect her as is evidenced by her also being home schooled a second time when David was removed from public school.

The fourth visit showed that Ava had begun to experience her children more typically. She laughed at the need that they had to spend time away from each other. This is a far cry from the mother who initially used home schooling to make up for lost time. Ava's new realism should eventually pave the way for a normal parent-child separation as the children reach adolescence.

This case example also illustrates children with rather different reactions to abduction. How much of this is due to the different experiences of the children or to the bond that formed between Ralph and David on the one hand and Susan and Ava on the other is difficult to tell.

Additional Reading

Many books and articles have been written about family abduction. Following is a selected list for parents and their lawyers. For additional sources, check your public library index under **Child Snatching**, **Family Abduction**, or **Parental Kidnapping**, or ask missing children organizations for their suggestions. American Bar Association (ABA) publications may be ordered from ABA Order Fulfillment Department, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611.

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Family Abduction Projects Funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

National Incidence Studies: Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART) This study was undertaken in response to a mandate of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 USC § 5771 *et seq.*). The study estimated the incidence of missing children in 1988 in five categories: family abductions; nonfamily abductions; runaways; throwaways; and missing because they had become lost, injured, or for some other reason.

Family abductions include those instances in which a noncustodial parent keeps a child overnight in violation of the terms of agreed visits (broad scope) to those in which the child is transported out of state with the intent to keep them (policy focal). The estimated 354,100 broad scope family abductions included 163,200 more serious policy focal family abductions. This report was released in 1990 and is available from the Juvenile Justice Research Clearinghouse (JJRC), 1-800-638-8736.

Obstacles to Return and Recovery of Parentally Abducted Children This study identified major legal, policy, procedural, and practical barriers to the recovery and return of children who are victims of parental abductions and suggested recommendations as to how they can be overcome. It includes valuable resource material for attorneys as well. Report available from JJRC, 1-800-638-8736. A follow-up training and dissemination project is under way at the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law, 202-662-1720.

National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children This study systematically describes the role of law enforcement agencies in both responding to reports of missing children and in the identification and recovery of these children. Report available from JJRC, 1-800-638-8736.

The Reunification of Missing Children This project examined a large sample of cases of recovered children and their families. This study found that nearly all of the children and their families received no services to help with the reunification process. The only agency personnel usually present at the reunification were law enforcement officers. The only agency that maintained contact with the families after recovery was the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Report available from JJRC, 1-800-638-8736.

Training and Technical Assistance for Prosecutors in Parental Abduction Cases The National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse at the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) provides ongoing technical assistance to prosecutors and investigators on specific cases. The project has developed specialized information for prosecutors on case law, cases involving domestic violence, and a database of prosecutors with experience in these kinds of cases. A manual on prosecuting parental abduction cases is being prepared and training conferences have been given to provide technical assistance. For more information on this ongoing program contact APRI, 703-739-0321.

Study on the Prevention of Family Abductions of Children Through Early Identification of Risk Factors This program is studying the circumstances likely to precipitate the abduction of a child by a parent or family member, including family domestic violence. The goal is to develop a means to define families at risk for abduction and evaluate prevention intervention strategies. For more information on this ongoing program contact the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law, 202-662-1720.

Training and Technical Assistance for Nonprofits Working with Families of Missing Children This program is providing technical assistance and training to the nonprofit community to assist them in better serving families with missing and exploited children. Among the issues covered in the training are coordination with law enforcement, reunification preparation, assistance and follow up, issue and prevention education, community outreach, referrals, networking, improving service delivery, and advocacy. For more information on this ongoing program contact the National Victim Center, 703-276-2880.

Overcoming Confidentiality Barriers to Find Missing Children This study focuses primarily on legal research to examine barriers, such as confidentiality issues, to obtaining information necessary for the location and recovery of a missing child from such places as schools, public agencies, and medical facilities. For more information on this soon-to-be-completed study, contact the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law, 202-662-1720.

Issues in Resolving Cases of International Child Abduction This research project is designed to document the cultural and institutional barriers to the recovery of children who were taken to or retained in another country by a parent or family member. For more information contact the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law, 202-662-1720.

Missing Children's Organizations

For information on the missing children's organization closest to you please call the **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)** at **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**.

State Missing Children Clearinghouses

Following is the list of state missing children clearinghouses and their respective telephone numbers as of this print date. **Please call the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) to request any updated information on missing children clearinghouses.**

Alabama Department of Public Safety
Alabama Center for Missing and Exploited Children
334-260-1172
1-800-228-7688

Alaska State Troopers
Missing Persons Clearinghouse
907-269-5497
1-800-478-9333 (AK only)

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Criminal Investigation Research Unit
602-223-2158

Arkansas Office of the Attorney General
Missing Children Services Program
501-682-1323

California Department of Justice
Missing/Unidentified Persons Unit
916-227-3290
1-800-222-3463 (CA only)

Colorado Bureau of Investigation
Missing Children Project
303-239-4251

Connecticut State Police
Research and Planning/Missing Persons
860-685-8071

Delaware State Police
State Bureau of Identification
302-739-5883

District of Columbia Metro Police Department
Missing Persons/Youth Division
202-576-6771

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Missing Children Information Clearinghouse
904-488-5224
1-888-356-4774

Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Intelligence Unit
404-244-2554
1-800-282-6564

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
808-586-1416

Idaho Bureau of Criminal Identification
Missing Persons Clearinghouse
1-888-777-3922

Illinois State Police
I-SEARCH
217-785-3324
1-800-843-5763 (IL only)

Indiana State Police
Indiana Missing Children Clearinghouse
317-232-8310
1-800-831-8953

Iowa Missing Person Information Clearinghouse
Division of Criminal Investigation
515-281-5138
1-800-346-5507

Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Special Services Division
913-296-8200
1-800-572-7463

Kentucky State Police
502-227-8799
1-800-222-5555 (KY only)

Louisiana Department of Social Services
Louisiana Clearinghouse for Missing and
Exploited Children
504-342-4011

Maine State Police
207-287-7502
1-800-452-4664 (ME only)

Maryland Center for Missing Children
Maryland State Police
410-290-0780
1-800-637-5437

Massachusetts State Police
Missing Persons Unit
508-820-2130
1-800-622-5999 (MA only)

Michigan State Police
Prevention Services Unit
517-333-4006

Minnesota State Clearinghouse
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
612-642-0610

Mississippi Highway Patrol
601-987-1592

Missouri State Highway Patrol
Division of Drug and Crime Control
573-751-3452
1-800-877-3452

Montana Department of Justice
Missing/Unidentified Persons
406-444-3625

Nebraska State Patrol
Criminal Record and Identification Division
402-479-4019
402-479-4938

Nevada Office of the Attorney General
Nevada Missing Children Clearinghouse
702-486-3539
1-800-992-0900 (NV only)

New Hampshire State Police
Major Crimes Unit/Missing Children
603-271-2663
1-800-852-3411 (NH only)

New Jersey State Police
Missing Persons Unit/Child Exploitation
609-882-2000
1-800-709-7090

New Mexico Department of Public Safety
Communications
505-827-9191

New York Division of Criminal Justice Service
Missing and Exploited Children
518-457-6326
1-800-346-3543

North Carolina Center for Missing Persons
919-733-3914
1-800-522-5437 (NC only)

North Dakota Clearinghouse, Missing Children
North Dakota Radio Communication
701-328-2121
1-800-472-2121 (ND only)

Ohio Missing Children Clearinghouse
Office of the Attorney General
614-644-0122
1-800-325-5604

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Information Unit
405-848-6724

Oregon State Police
Missing Children Clearinghouse
503-378-3720
1-800-282-7155 (OR only)

Pennsylvania State Police
Bureau of Criminal Investigation
717-783-5524

Rhode Island State Police
Missing and Exploited Children Unit
401-444-1125
1-800-546-8066

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
Missing Person Information Center
803-737-9000
1-800-322-4453 (SC only)

South Dakota Attorney General's Office
Division of Criminal Investigation
605-773-3331

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Intelligence Unit
615-741-0430

Texas Department of Public Safety
Special Crimes Services, Missing Persons
Clearinghouse
512-424-2814
1-800-346-3243 (TX only)

Vermont State Police
802-773-9101

Virginia State Police Department
Missing Children's Clearinghouse
804-674-2026
1-800-822-4453 (VA only)

Washington State Patrol
Missing Children Clearinghouse
360-753-3960
1-800-543-5678 (WA only)

West Virginia State Police – BCI
304-558-2600

Wisconsin Department of Justice
Crime Information Bureau
608-266-7314
1-800-THE-HOPE (WI only)

Wyoming Office of the Attorney General
Division of Criminal Investigation
307-777-7537

National Clearinghouses
Canada
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Missing Children's Registry
613-993-1525

United States
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
703-235-3900
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

Sample Documents to Assist in the Search for a Missing Child

Key Contacts in Parental Kidnapping Cases

Police Department (Sheriff) in your community

Name of officer assigned to case

Badge number

Telephone number

Address

Police report/case number

Prosecutor (District Attorney, State Attorney, Commonwealth Attorney, Assistant Attorney General, Solicitor)

Name

Telephone number

Address

Assistant Prosecutor assigned to your case

Name

Telephone number

Address

Your Lawyer

Name

Telephone number

Address

FBI

Agent(s) spoken to

Telephone Number

Address

U.S. Attorney for your district

Name

Telephone number

Address

Assistant U.S. Attorney assigned to your case

Name

Telephone number

Address

Support Groups

Name

Telephone number

Address

Name

Telephone number

Address

Missing Person's Report for an Abducted Child

Complete this worksheet and make a copy. Take the copy to the police station when you go to report your child missing. This will speed up the process of entering a missing person's report on your child into the NCIC computer. If you cannot make a copy, take this book with you and ask the police officer to have a copy made of this worksheet.

Child's name

Sex

Race

Date of birth

Mother's maiden name

Date of abduction

Place of abduction (home, school, etc.)

Age at time of abduction

Height

Weight

Hair color

Eye color

Glasses

Birthmarks

Unique characteristics (scars, limp, stutter, tattoo, jewelry, etc.)

Grade in school

Medical or dental problems

Circumstances of abduction

(Attach photo of child here.)

Information about abductor parent to be included in NCIC entry on missing child.

Abductor's name

If mother, maiden name

Sex

Race

Date of birth

Height

Weight

Hair color

Glasses

Birthmarks

Unique characteristics

Social Security Number

Occupation

Vehicle

Make

Model Year

Driver's License

Person(s) traveling with abductor

Description

(Attach photo of abductor here.)

SAMPLE REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION TO USE THE FPLS County/State

Application having been made to me

_____ on _____
Judge, Police Officer, Prosecuting Attorney, or other _____ Date
authorized person

I request the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), through the
_____ Parent Locator Service, to

_____ Name of State
submit the name of _____
_____ Name _____ Social Security Number (SSN)
to the FPLS.

This request is being made in regard to a parental kidnapping investigation/prosecution
or a child custody case.

I authorize this record search pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 663, and 45 CFR 303.15.

Signature

Title

Date

If SSN is not known:

Abducting Parent's Name

Abducting Parent's Date of Birth

Abducting Parent's Place of Birth
City, State, and Country (if other than U.S.A.)

Abducting Parent's Father's Name (first and last)

Abducting Parent's Mother's Name (first and maiden)

Searching Parent's Social Security Number

Have You Seen This Child?

**Wanted:
Arrest Warrant
Issued**

Missing Child

OPTIONAL
PHOTO
OF ABDUCTOR
(if warrant issued
for arrest)

(Date of Photo)

CHILD'S PHOTO

(Date of Photo)

CHILD'S PHOTO
DIFFERENT
ANGLE

(Date of Photo)

NAME OF ABDUCTOR

Date of Birth:

Ht.: Wt.:

Hair: Eyes:

Complexion:

Scars, etc.:

Occupation:

Race:

NAME OF CHILD

Date of Birth:

Age:

Race:

Grade in School:

Ht.: Wt.:

Hair:

Eyes:

Complexion:

Scars, etc.:

Hobbies, sports, etc.:

Details of Abduction—Date, Place:

Indicate violation of court order, warrant on file

Indicate if abuse has occurred.

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Officer's Name, Police Department:

Phone Number:

Case Number:

Warrant Number (if secured):

**National Center for
Missing and Exploited Children**

**1-800-THE-LOST
(1-800-843-5678)**

NOTE: A missing child MUST be registered with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children before adding the organization's name and telephone number to this flier.

SAMPLE REQUEST FOR FERPA RECORDS

(Name)

(Principal, or other title)

(School)

(Street address)

(City, state, zip)

(Date)

Dear _____,

(Name)

I am the (Mother/Father) of _____
(Child's first, middle, and last names)

My child attended your school from _____ to _____ (or is currently attending your school). My child was abducted by (his/her) other parent on _____.

(Optional: I have/share custody of _____.)

(Child's name)

Please review your records for _____ and send me

(Child's name)

the most recent address you have for (him/her). If my child no longer attends your school and you have received a request to transfer (his/her) records to a new school, please send me the name, address, and telephone number of the school requesting the records. Because I am a parent, the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. Section 1232g) entitles me to this information about my child.

I would also appreciate it if you would "flag" the school records of my child and notify me in the event you receive any information that would assist me in finding my child.

You can reach me at

(Your name)

(Your street address)

(Your city, state, zip)

(Your telephone number)

Please keep this inquiry confidential.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

(Your signature)

(Note: If possible, attach a copy of your custody order, a copy of your child's birth certificate, and a copy of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, reproduced on pages 107-108 of this book.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
**APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE
HAGUE CONVENTION ON CHILD ABDUCTION**
SEE PRIVACY STATEMENT ON REVERSE

OMB NO. 1405-0076
EXPIRES: 6-91
Estimated Burden - 1 Hour

I. IDENTITY OF CHILD AND PARENTS

CHILD'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)			DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	
ADDRESS (Before removal)			U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:	NATIONALITY
HEIGHT	WEIGHT		COLOR OF HAIR		COLOR OF EYES
FATHER			MOTHER		
NAME (Last, First, Middle)			NAME (Last, First, Middle)		
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH		DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	
NATIONALITY	OCCUPATION	PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:	NATIONALITY	OCCUPATION	PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:
CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER			CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER		
U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.			U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		
COUNTRY OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE			COUNTRY OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE		
DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE, IF APPLICABLE					

II. REQUESTING INDIVIDUAL OR INSTITUTION

NAME (Last, First, Middle)		NATIONALITY	OCCUPATION
CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER			PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:
COUNTRY OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE			
RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NO. OF LEGAL ADVISER, IF ANY		

III. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PERSON ALLEGED TO HAVE WRONGFULLY REMOVED OR RETAINED CHILD

NAME (Last, First, Middle)			KNOWN ALIASES		
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH		NATIONALITY		
OCCUPATION, NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER			PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:	U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	
CURRENT LOCATION OR LAST KNOWN ADDRESS IN THE U.S.					
HEIGHT	WEIGHT		COLOR OF HAIR		COLOR OF EYES

OTHER PERSONS WITH POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD
(Name, address, telephone number)

IV. TIME, PLACE, DATE, AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE WRONGFUL REMOVAL OR RETENTION

V. FACTUAL OR LEGAL GROUNDS JUSTIFYING THE REQUEST

VI. CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN PROGRESS, IF ANY

VII. CHILD IS TO BE RETURNED TO:

NAME (Last, First, Middle)

DATE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF BIRTH

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN TRAVEL OF CHILD

VIII. OTHER REMARKS

IX. DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (PREFERABLY CERTIFIED)

☐ DIVORCE DECREE

☐ PHOTOGRAPH OF CHILD

☐ OTHER

☐ CUSTODY DECREE

☐ OTHER AGREEMENT CONCERNING CUSTODY

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT AND/OR STAMP OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY

DATE

PLACE

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

THIS INFORMATION IS REQUESTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION REMEDIES ACT, PUBLIC LAW 100-300. THE INFORMATION WILL BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EVALUATING APPLICANTS' CLAIMS UNDER THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION, LOCATING ABDUCTED CHILDREN, AND ADVISING APPLICANTS ABOUT AVAILABLE LEGAL REMEDIES. WITHOUT THE REQUESTED INFORMATION, U.S. AUTHORITIES MAY BE UNABLE EFFECTIVELY TO ASSIST IN LOCATING ABDUCTED CHILDREN.

Comments concerning the accuracy of the burden hour estimate on page 1 may be directed to OMB, OIRA, State Department Desk Officer, Wash., D.C. 20503



The Laws on Family Abduction

State Laws

Criminal Custodial Interference Laws Nearly every state has enacted criminal laws to prevent family abduction and to punish abductors. The definition of the crime varies from state to state, as does the name of the crime (child abduction, child stealing, custodial interference, parental kidnapping, or family kidnapping). It is possible that family abduction may be punished under the laws of the state from which the child was abducted as well as the state to which the child was taken. For this reason, it is wise to check the laws of both states. See the table titled "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Laws, Criminal Custodial Interference Laws, and Parent Locator Service Telephone Numbers" on page 109 for the statute numbers to the criminal laws of each state.

Missing Children Laws Laws have been enacted by a number of states to safeguard children against abductions by strangers. Some of these laws also apply to family abduction. Under these laws a variety of strategies are available to help in locating missing children, including missing children registries, programs in the public schools to detect abducted children, and laws requiring prompt law enforcement investigation of missing child cases. See the table titled "State Missing Children Laws" on page 111 for the statute numbers of the laws in your state.

Federal Laws

The Missing Children Act (28 USC § 534) Passed in October 1982, this federal law (P.L. 97-292) ensures that complete descriptions of missing children can be entered into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer even if the abductor has not been charged with a crime. The complete text is reproduced below.

The Attorney General, through the FBI, will be required, as part of its National Crime Information Center (NCIC) to:

Acquire, collect, classify, and preserve any information which would assist in the identification of any deceased individual who has not been identified after the discovery of such deceased individual; and acquire, collect, classify, and preserve any information which would assist in the location of any missing person (including an unemancipated person as defined by the laws of the place of residence of such person); and provide confirmation as to any entry for such a person to the parent, legal guardian, or next of kin of that person (and the Attorney General may acquire, collect, classify, and preserve such information from such parent, guardian, or next of kin).

The Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 USC § 5771 *et seq.*) Passed in 1984, this federal law (P.L. 98-473) requires the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) of the U.S. Department of Justice to

- establish and operate a national, toll-free telephone line to receive reports of sightings of missing children and to provide information on reuniting the child and the child's custodian
- establish and operate a national clearinghouse of information about missing and exploited children
- provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit agencies, and families to help locate and recover missing children
- conduct a national incidence study to find out the numbers of missing children
- publish summaries of the latest research on missing children

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children performs most of these functions for OJJDP. Other private organizations perform other functions, such as conducting the national incidence study. OJJDP itself publishes the annual summaries of programs related to missing and exploited children.

National Child Search Assistance Act (42 USC §§ 5779 and 5780) Passed in 1990, this law forbids all law enforcement agencies in the country from establishing any waiting period before accepting a missing child report. In addition, the act requires the immediate entry of each report into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer and does not limit the instigation of a missing child report and investigation to the custodial parent.

Each state reporting under the provisions of this title shall

(1) ensure that no law enforcement agency within the State establishes or maintains any policy that requires the observance of any waiting period before accepting a missing child or unidentified person report;

(2) provide that each such report and all necessary and available information, which, with respect to each missing child report, shall include

(A) the name, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight, and eye and hair color of the child;

(B) the date and location of the last known contact with the child; and

(C) the category under which the child is reported missing;

is entered immediately into the State law enforcement system and the National Crime Information Center computer networks and made available to the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse within the state or other agency designated within the state to receive such reports; and

(3) provide that after receiving reports as provided in paragraph (2), the law enforcement agency that entered the report into the National Crime Information Center shall

(A) no later than 60 days after the original entry of the record into the State law enforcement system and National Crime Information Center computer networks, verify and update such record with any additional information, including, where available, medical and dental records;

(B) institute or assist with appropriate search and investigative procedures; and

(C) maintain close liaison with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the exchange of information and technical assistance in the missing children cases.

The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA) All fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands have enacted the UCCJA. Although it is called a "uniform act," many states have changed some of this law's provisions before enacting it. Consequently, you should read the UCCJA as passed by your state and the state in which your child is located. In the table titled "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Laws, Criminal Custodial Interference Laws, and Parent Locator Service Telephone Numbers" on page 109 you will find the statute numbers for each state's version of the UCCJA. The UCCJA:

1. Establishes rules governing which state has jurisdiction (power) to make or modify (change) a custody determination.
2. Applies to proceedings for custody, visitation, and joint custody but not to actions for child support.
3. Makes it possible for a parent to obtain a custody determination even after a child has been abducted.
4. Enables a parent with a valid custody decree to have the decree honored and enforced in whatever state the child is located, without having to retry the whole custody case. It may be necessary, however, for the court of the state in which the child is found to hold a hearing to satisfy itself that the court order is valid. The enforcing court will also apply the federal Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, which in some instances will prevent enforcement of a custody decree that is valid under the state UCCJA.
5. Limits the right of a court to conduct a custody hearing when a valid custody decree has already been made by another state and when a court in another state that has jurisdiction under the UCCJA is considering a petition for custody.
6. Restricts the power of a court to modify existing custody orders made by courts in other states that follow the UCCJA.
7. Punishes child abductors by permitting judges to order them to pay all reasonable costs, including attorney's fees, incurred by the victim parent in locating and recovering the child.

8. Discourages parental kidnapping by giving judges the power to refuse to hear a case if an abductor petitions the judge for a new custody order or for changes in an existing order.
9. Encourages communication and cooperation between judges in different states to decide which state has jurisdiction and whether that state should exercise jurisdiction in an interstate custody or parental kidnapping case.
10. Permits special scheduling of interstate custody cases to speed their resolution.
11. Provides that custody decrees made by courts in foreign countries are entitled to enforcement in the United States if reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard are given to all affected persons.

The Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA) The Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980 (PKPA) (P.L. 96-611) is a federal law that has three major sections which are reproduced below.

The first part requires states to enforce and not modify custody determinations made by other states consistently with the jurisdictional provisions of that act. In other words, state courts in the United States must give "full faith and credit" to custody decrees made in conformity with the PKPA.

28 USC § 1738A

(a) The appropriate authorities of every State shall enforce according to its terms, and shall not modify except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, any child custody determination made consistently with the provisions of this section by a court of another State.

(b) As used in this section, the term—

- (1) "child" means a person under the age of eighteen;
- (2) "contestant" means a person, including a parent, who claims a right to custody or visitation of a child;
- (3) "custody determination" means a judgment, decree, or other order of a court providing for the custody or visitation of a child, and includes permanent and temporary orders, and initial orders and modifications;
- (4) "home State" means the State in which, immediately preceding the time involved, the child lived with his parents, a parent, or a person acting as a parent, for at least six consecutive months, and in the case of a child less than six months old, the State in which the child lived from birth with any of such persons. Periods of temporary absence of any of such persons are counted as part of the six-month or other period;
- (5) "modification" and "modify" refer to a custody determination which modifies, replaces, supersedes, or otherwise is made subsequent to, a prior custody determination concerning the same child, whether made by the same court or not;
- (6) "person acting as a parent" means a person, other than a parent, who has physical custody of a child and who has either been awarded custody by a court or claims a right to custody;
- (7) "physical custody" means actual possession and control of a child; and
- (8) "State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

(c) A child custody determination made by a court of a State is consistent with the provisions of this section only if—

- (1) such court has jurisdiction under the law of such State; and
- (2) one of the following conditions is met:
 - (A) such State (i) is the home State of the child on the date of the commencement of the proceeding, or (ii) had been the child's home State within six months before the date of the commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from such State because of his removal or retention by a contestant or for other reasons, and a contestant continues to live in such State;
 - (B) (i) it appears that no other State would have jurisdiction under subparagraph (A), and (ii) it is in the best interest of the child that a court of such State assume jurisdiction because (I) the child and his parents, or the child and at least one contestant, have a significant connection with such State other than mere physical presence in such State, and (II) there is available in such State substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training, and personal relationships;
 - (C) the child is physically present in such State and (i) the child has been abandoned, or (ii) it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because he has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse;

(D) (i) it appears that no other State would have jurisdiction under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (E), or another State has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that the State whose jurisdiction is in issue is the more appropriate forum to determine the custody of the child, and (ii) it is in the best interest of the child that such court assume jurisdiction; or

(E) the court has continuing jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

(d) The jurisdiction of a court of a State which has made a child custody determination consistently with the provisions of this section continues as long as the requirement of subsection (c)(1) of this section continues to be met and such State remains the residence of the child or of any contestant.

(e) Before a child custody determination is made, reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given to the contestants, any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated and any person who has physical custody of a child.

(f) A court of a State may modify a determination of the custody of the same child made by a court of another State, if—

(1) it has jurisdiction to make such a child custody determination, and

(2) the court of the other State no longer has jurisdiction, or it has declined to exercise such jurisdiction to modify such determination.

(g) A court of a State shall not exercise jurisdiction in any proceeding for a custody determination commenced during the pendency of a proceeding in a court of another State where such court of that other State is exercising jurisdiction consistently with the provisions of this section to make a custody determination.

note

(c) In furtherance of the purpose of section 1738A of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section, State courts are encouraged to—

(1) afford priority to proceedings for custody determinations; and

(2) award to the person entitled to custody or visitation pursuant to a custody determination which is consistent with the provisions of such section 1738A, necessary travel expenses, attorneys' fees, costs of private investigations, witness fees or expenses, and other expenses incurred in connection with such custody determination in any case in which—

(A) a contestant has, without the consent of the person entitled to custody or visitation pursuant to a custody determination which is consistent with the provisions of such section 1738A, (i) wrongfully removed the child from the physical custody of such person, or (ii) wrongfully retained the child after a visit or other temporary relinquishment of physical custody; or

(B) the court determines it is appropriate.

The second part of the PKPA authorizes the Federal Parent Locator Service to use its computer to find address information on abductor parents and abducted children. Regulations implementing this law can be found in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 166, August 25, 1983, beginning at page 38542.

42 USC § 653

(17) in the case of a State which has in effect an agreement with the Secretary entered into pursuant to section 463 for the use of the Parent Locator Service established under section 453, to accept and transmit to the Secretary requests for information authorized under the provisions of the agreement to be furnished by such Service to authorized persons, and to impose and collect (in accordance with regulations of the Secretary) a fee sufficient to cover the costs to the State and to the Secretary incurred by reason of such requests, to transmit to the Secretary from time to time (in accordance with such regulations) so much of the fees collected as are attributable to such costs to the Secretary so incurred, and during the period that such agreement is in effect, otherwise to comply with such agreement and regulations of the Secretary with respect thereto.

42 USC §§ 653-655

42 USC § 663

(a) The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with any State which is able and willing to do so, under which the services of the Parent Locator Service established under section 453 shall be made available to such State for the purpose of determining the whereabouts of any absent parent or child when such information is to be used to locate such parent or child for the purpose of—

(1) enforcing any State or Federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child; or

(2) making or enforcing a child custody determination.

(b) An agreement entered into under this section shall provide that the State agency described in section 454 will, under procedures prescribed by the Secretary in regulations, receive and transmit to the Secretary requests from authorized persons for information as to (or useful in determining) the whereabouts of any absent parent or child when such information is to be used to locate such parent or child for the purpose of—

- (1) enforcing any State or Federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child; or
- (2) making or enforcing a child custody determination.

(c) Information authorized to be provided by the Secretary under this section shall be subject to the same conditions with respect to disclosure as information authorized to be provided under section 453, and a request for information by the Secretary under this section shall be considered to be a request for information under section 453 which is authorized to be provided under such section. Only information as to the most recent address and place of employment of any absent parent or child shall be provided under this section.

(d) For purposes of this section—

(1) the term 'custody determination' means a judgment, decree, or other order of a court providing for the custody or visitation of a child, and includes permanent and temporary orders, and initial orders and modification;

(2) the term 'authorized person' means—

(A) any agent or attorney of any State having an agreement under this section, who has the duty or authority under the law of such State to enforce a child custody determination;

(B) any court having jurisdiction to make or enforce such a child custody determination, or any agent of such court; and

(C) any agent or attorney of the United States, or of a State having an agreement under this section, who has the duty or authority to investigate, enforce, or bring a prosecution with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child.

The third part of the PKPA directs the U.S. Department of Justice to apply the federal Fugitive Felon Act to interstate parental kidnapping cases when a state felony warrant has been issued. This section authorizes the issuance of a federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrant.

18 USC § 1073, note

(a) In view of the findings of the Congress and the purposes of sections 6 to 10 of this Act set forth in section 302, the Congress hereby expressly declares its intent that section 1073 of title 18, United States Code, apply to cases involving parental kidnapping and interstate or international flight to avoid prosecution under applicable State felony statutes.

The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction For a discussion of this important treaty, see page 66.

The International Child Abduction Remedies Act (42 USC § 11601 to § 11610) Passed in 1988, the International Child Abduction Remedies Act (P.L. 100-300) establishes procedures for bringing court actions in the United States for the return of abducted children pursuant to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in the United States. See summary of the Hague Convention on page 66. The International Child Abduction Remedies Act requires the President to designate a federal agency as the Central Authority for administration of the treaty provisions within the United States. It empowers state and federal courts to hear cases for the return of children who have been abducted from foreign countries to the United States, and authorizes the courts to protect the well-being of the child and to prevent the child's further removal or concealment. The U.S. Central Authority is authorized to have access to information in certain American records pertaining to the whereabouts of an abductor or child.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (20 USC § 1232g) [The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act] FERPA allows parents, custodial and noncustodial, to obtain information contained in their child's school records. This makes it possible for a noncustodial parent to verify that the child is enrolled and attending a particular school, how the child is doing, and most importantly obtain the name and address of any other schools the records have been forwarded to in the event a parent abducts the child.

(a)(1)(A) No funds shall be made available under any applicable program to any educational agency or institution which has a policy of denying, or which effectively prevents, the parents of students who are or who have been in attendance at a school of such agency or at such institution, as the case may be, the right to inspect and review the education records of their children. If any material or document in the education record of a student includes information on more than one student, the parents of

one of such students shall have the right to inspect and review only such part of such material or document as relates to such student or to be informed of the specific information contained in such part of such material. Each educational agency or institution shall establish appropriate procedures for the granting of a request by parents for access to the education records of their children within a reasonable period of time, but in no case more than forty-five days after the request has been made.

Compliance of DoD Members, Employees, and Family Members Outside the United States with Court Orders

(32 C.F.R. Part 146) This section establishes policy and procedures for the return to the United States of, or other action affecting, members of the Department of Defense (DoD) and employees serving outside of the United States, and accompanying family members. It prescribes procedures for treating such individuals who have been charged with, or convicted of, a felony in a court; held in contempt of a court for failure to obey the court's order; or ordered to show cause by a court why they should not be held in contempt for failing to obey the court's order.

§ 146.4 Policy

It is DoD policy that:

(a) With due regard for mission requirements, the provisions of applicable international agreements, and ongoing DoD investigations and courtsmartial, the Department of Defense shall cooperate with courts and State and local officials in enforcing court orders relating to DoD members and employees stationed outside the United States, as well as their family members who accompany them, who have been charged with, or convicted of, a felony in a court, who have been held in contempt by a court for failure to obey the court's order, or have been ordered to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for failing to obey the court's order.

§ 146.6 Procedures

(a) On receipt of a request for assistance from a court, or a Federal, State or local official concerning a court order described in § 146.4(a), the Head of the DoD Component concerned, or designee, shall determine whether the request is based on an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. Attempts shall be made to resolve the matter to the satisfaction of the court without the return of, or other action affecting, the member, employee, or family member (subject). Before action is taken under this section, the subject shall be afforded the opportunity to provide evidence of legal efforts to resist the court order, or otherwise show legitimate cause for noncompliance. If the Head of the DoD Component concerned determines that such efforts warrant a delay in taking action under this section, the DoD Component Head may grant a brief delay (not more than 90 days). All delays promptly shall be reported to the ASD(FM&P) [Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel)] and to GC, DoD [General Counsel, Department of Defense].

(1) If the request pertains to a felony or to contempt involving the unlawful or contemptuous removal of a child from the jurisdiction of a court or the custody of a parent or another person awarded custody by court order, and the matter cannot be resolved with the court without the return of the subject to the United States, the Head of the DoD Component, or designee, promptly shall take the action prescribed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, unless the ASD(FM&P), or designee, grants an exception.

(b) If a DoD member is the subject of the request, the member shall be ordered, under 10 USC § 814, to return expeditiously to an appropriate port of entry at Government expense, contingent on the party requesting return of the member providing for transportant, and escort, if desired, of the member from such port of entry to the jurisdiction of the party. The party requesting return of the member shall be notified at least 10 days before the member's return to the selected port of entry, absent unusual circumstances.

(c) If the DoD employee is the subject of the request concerning the court order, the employee strongly shall be encouraged to comply with the court order. Failure to respond to the court order may be a basis for withdrawal of command sponsorship and may be the basis for adverse action against the DoD employee, to include removal from the Federal Service. Proposals to take such adverse action must be approved by the Head of the DoD Component concerned, or designee. Such proposals shall be coordinated with the cognizant civilian personnel office and legal counsel.

(d) If the family member of a DoD member or employee is the subject of a request concerning the court order, the family member strongly shall be encouraged to comply with the court order. Failure to respond to the court order may be a basis for withdrawing the command sponsorship of the family member.

Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Laws, Criminal Custodial Interference Laws, and Parent Locator Service Telephone Numbers

State	Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA)	Criminal Custodial Interference Laws	Parent Locator Service
Alabama	§30-3-20 to §30-3-44	§13A-6-45	205-242-9300
Alaska	§25.30.010 to §25.30.910	§11.41.320 and §11.41.330	907-263-6280
Arizona	§8-401 to §8-424	§13-1302	602-252-4045 x351
Arkansas	§9-13-201 to §9-13-227	§5-26-502	501-252-8178
California	Fam. C. 3400 to 3424 & 3130	Penal Code §277 to §279	916-227-3600
Colorado	§14-13-101 to §14-13-126	§18-3-304	303-866-5987 303-866-3353
Connecticut	§46b-90 to 114	§53A-97, §53A-98	203-566-5438
Delaware	Title 13 §1901 to §1925	Title 11 §785	302-577-4832
District of Columbia	§16-4501 to §16-4524	§16-1021 to §16-1026	202-727-5046 202-727-0376
Florida	§61.1302 to §61.1348	§787.03 and §787.04	904-488-9907
Georgia	§19-9-40 to §19-9-64	§16-5-45	404-894-5933
Hawaii	§583-1 to §583-26	§707-726 to §707-727	808-587-3772
Idaho	§32-1101 to §32-1126	§18-4506	208-334-6670
Illinois	750 ILCS 35/1 <i>et seq.</i>	720 ILCS 5/10-5	217-524-4568
Indiana	§31-1-11.6-1 to §31-1-11.6-25	§35-42-3-4	317-232-4936
Iowa	§598A.1 to §598A.25	§710.5 and §710.6	515-281-8970
Kansas	§38-1301 to §38-1326	§21-3422 §21-3422(a)	913-296-1450
Kentucky	§403.400 to §403.630	§509.070	502-564-2244 x271
Louisiana	§13:1700 to §13:1724	§14:45 and §14:45.1	504-342-5131
Maine (no FPLS contract)	Title 19 §801 to §825	Title 17-A §303	207-289-2886
Maryland	Family Law §9-201 to §9-224	Family Law §9-301 and §9-304 to §9-307	301-333-0635
Massachusetts	Ch. 209B, §1 to §14	Ch. 265, §26A	617-727-4200 x363
Michigan	§600.651 to §600.673	§750.350a	517-373-8640
Minnesota	§518A.01 to §518A.25	§609.26	612-297-1113
Mississippi	§93-23-1 to §93-23-47	§97-3-51	601-354-6845
Missouri	§452.440 to §452.550	§565.149 to §565.169	314-751-2464

State	Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA)	Criminal Custodial Interference Laws	Parent Locator Service
Montana (no FPLS contract)	§40-7-101 to §40-7-125	§45-5-304	(406) 657-6101
Nebraska	§43-1201 to §43-1225	§28-316	402-471-9349
Nevada	§125A.010 to §125A.250	§200.359	702-687-4960
New Hampshire	§458-A:1 to §458-A:25	§633.4	603-271-4422
New Jersey	§2A:34-28 to §2A:34-52	§2C:13-4	609-588-2355
New Mexico	§40-10-1 to §40-10-24	§30-4-4	505-827-7221
New York	Domestic Relations §75-a to §75-z	Penal Law §135.45 to §135.50	518-474-9092
North Carolina	§50A-1 to §50A-25	§14-320.1	919-571-4120 x226
North Dakota	§14-14-01 to §14-14-26	§14-14-22.1	701-224-5486
Ohio	§3109.21 to §3109.37	§2905.04 and §2919.23	614-752-6567
Oklahoma	Title 43 §501 to §527	Title 43 §527 and Title 21 §891	405-424-5871 x2615
Oregon	§109.700 to §109.930	§163.245 and §163.257	503-373-7300
Pennsylvania	Title 23 §5341 to §5366	Title 18 §2904	717-783-3032
Rhode Island	§15-14-1 to §15-14-26	§11-26-1.1 and §11-26-1.2	401-464-3014
South Carolina	§20-7-782 to §20-7-830	§16-17-495	803-737-5820
South Dakota	§26-5A-1 to §26-5A-26	§22-19-9 to §22-19-12	605-773-5189
Tennessee	§36-6-201 to §36-6-225	§39-13-306	615-741-7923
Texas	Family Law §11.51 to §11.75	Penal Code §25.03 and §25.31	512-463-2181 x3334
Utah	§78-45c-1 to §78-45c-26	§76-5-303	801-538-4677
Vermont	Title 15, §1031 to §1051	Title 13, §2451	802-241-2891
Virginia	§20-125 to §20-146	§18.2-49.1	804-662-9627
Washington	§26.27.010 to §26.27.910	§9A.40.060, §9A.40.070, and §9A.40.080	206-586-2679
West Virginia	§48-10-1 to §48-10-26	§61-2-14d	304-558-0461
Wisconsin	§822.01 to §822.25	§948.31	608-267-4872
Wyoming	§20-5-101 to §20-5-125	§6-2-204	307-777-6067

To obtain a copy of your state's UCCJA and criminal custodial interference laws contact your lawyer or check in a major public library or a law library. Law schools, state and federal courts, and bar associations usually maintain comprehensive law libraries and many are open to the public. Check the laws in both the state from which the child was taken and the state to which the child was taken.

If you have difficulty reaching the State Parent Locator Service, call or write:
 Federal Parent Locator Service, Office of Child Support Enforcement
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, 4th Floor
 Washington, DC 20447-0001
 202-401-9267

State Missing Children Laws

State	Waiting Period for Investigation	Maintain File of Unidentified Persons	Cross Check of School Records	Flagging of School Records	Verify Student Absences
Alabama	§26-19-5 NWP	§26-19-4	§26-19-4(7) §26-19-9		
Alaska	§47.10.141 NWP	§18.65.610		§14.30.700 SR §18.50.315 BC	
Arizona				§15-829 SR §36-326.02 BC	
Arkansas	§12-12-205 NWP			§12-12-803 SR §12-12-802 BC	
California	Penal Code §14205	Penal Code §14202 Penal Code §14206	Educ. Code §49068.5 Penal Code §14200		
Colorado	§24-33.5-415.1	§24-33.5-415.1	§24-33.5-415.1		
Connecticut	§7-282c NWP				
Delaware	Tit. 11 §8544 Tit. 11 §8535 NWP				
District of Columbia					
Florida	§937-021 NWP	§406.145	§937.023	§937.024 BC	
Georgia		§35-3-82 §35-1-8	§35-3-82		
Hawaii					
Idaho	§18-4508 NWP		§18-4511	§18-4511 SR §18-4510 BC	
Illinois	325 ILCS 40/1 <i>et seq.</i> NWP		325 ILCS 55/5 325 ILCS 50/5 720 ILCS 505/1	325 ILCS 55/5 325 ILCS 55/3	
Indiana	§31-6-13-3 NWP			§31-6-13-6 SR §10-1-7-8 BC	
Iowa	§694.5 NWP	§690.2			
Kansas	§75-712c NWP	§75-712b		§72-53,106 SR	
Kentucky	§17.460 NWP		§156.495	§213.061 BC	§156.495
Louisiana	§14:403.3 within 48 hours	§33:1563(h)			
Maine	Tit. 25 §2151				

KEY

Waiting period for investigation:
Flagging of records:

NWP = no waiting period
SR = school registrar flags record
BC = government office flags birth certificate

State	Waiting Period for Investigation	Maintain File of Unidentified Persons	Cross Check of School Records	Flagging of School Records	Verify Student Absences
Maryland	FL §9-402 NWP				
Massachusetts	Ch. 22A §4 NWP	Ch. 22A §5		Ch. 22A §9 SR	
Michigan	§4.469(58) NWP			§14.15(2889) BC	
Minnesota	§ 299C.53 requires preliminary investigation			§123.751 SR	
Mississippi	Internal policy #MJ 63587 NWP				
Missouri	§43.401 NWP	§43.410		§43.408 SR §43.407 BC	
Montana	§44-2-505 NWP	§44-2-402	§44-2-511 §44-2-506	§44-2-511(4a) SR	§44-2-507
Nebraska	§29-214 §43-2004 NWP		§43-2007(3)	§43-2005 BC §43-2007 SR	
Nevada	§432.190 §432.205 §432.200 NWP	§481.245	§432.160 §394.145(4)	§432.205 BC, SR	
New Hampshire	§169E:2 §169E:3 NWP	§169E:4 §169E:7 §611:34	§7:10-a		
New Jersey	Attorney General Directive 6-12-84	§52:17B-9.8			
New Mexico	§32-8-3 NWP			§32-8-4 BC	
New York	Exec. §838(9) NWP	Exec. §837e Exec. §838	Educ. §3212		Educ. §3213(c)
North Carolina	§143B-499.1 NWP		§115C-403	§115V-403 SR	
North Dakota	§54-23.2-04.1 NWP		§54-23.2-04.2	§54-23.2-04.2 SR §54-23.2-04.2 BC	
Ohio	§2901.30 NWP		§3313.672 §3301.25		§3313.205

State	Waiting Period for Investigation	Maintain File of Unidentified Persons	Cross Check of School Records	Flagging of School Records	Verify Student Absences
Oklahoma	Tit. 10 §1628 NWP			Tit. 63 §1-323.1 BC	
Oregon	§146.525 NWP	§146.535			
Pennsylvania	Tit. 18 §2908 Tit. 35 §450.402A NWP	Tit. 18 §208a.1		Tit. 35 §450.403A BC, SR	
Rhode Island	§43-28.8-2.1 NWP	§42-28.8-2(3)		§43-28.8-7 SR §43-28.8-8 BC	§16-19-10
South Carolina	§23-3-250 NWP				
South Dakota	§22-19-14 NWP				
Tennessee	§37-10-201		§37-10-205		
Texas	Hum. Res. §79.008 NWP	Hum. Res. §79.003 Hum. Res. §79.008 Hum. Res. §79.013 NWP	Educ. §21.0313 Hum. Res. §79.005		
Utah	§77-26-23 Missing for 48 hours		§53A-11-503	§53A-11-502 SR §26-2-27 BC	
Vermont	Tit. 20 §1824 NWP				
Virginia	§15.1-131.9 NWP		§22.1-289 §52-33 Sub. Div. 4	§22.1-288.1 SR §53-31.1 BC	§22.1-258
Washington	§13.60.020 NWP	§68.50.310			
West Virginia			§18-2-5c	§16-5-12b BC	
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

KEY

Waiting period for investigation:

Flagging of records:

NWP = no waiting period

SR = school registrar flags record

BC = government office flags birth certificate

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National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), established in 1984 as a private, nonprofit organization, serves as a clearinghouse of information on missing and exploited children; provides technical assistance to citizens and law enforcement agencies; offers training programs to law enforcement and social services professionals; distributes photographs and descriptions of missing children nationwide; coordinates child protection efforts with the private sector; networks with nonprofit service providers and state clearinghouses on missing person cases; and provides information on effective state legislation to ensure the protection of children per 42 USC § 5771 and 42 USC § 5780.

A 24-hour, toll-free telephone line is open for those who have information on missing and exploited children: **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**. This number is available throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The TDD line is 1-800-826-7653. The NCMEC business number is 703-235-3900. The NCMEC facsimile number is 703-235-4067. NCMEC's toll-free number when dialing from the United Kingdom is 0-800-962587. The number when dialing from any other country is 001-703-522-9320. The NCMEC web site is <http://www.missingkids.com>.

In April 1990 NCMEC merged with the Adam Walsh Centers that now serve as our branches. For information on the services offered by our NCMEC branches, please call them in California at 714-508-0150, Florida at 561-848-1900, New York at 716-242-0900, and South Carolina at 803-750-7055.

A number of publications addressing various aspects of the missing and exploited child issue are available free of charge in single copies by contacting the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's Publications Department.



Printed on Recycled Paper



2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 550
Arlington, Virginia 22201-3077
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)
<http://www.missingkids.com>

Family Abduction

A Message to the Reader

Prevention and Action Checklist

Glossary

1. Preventing an Abduction

2. Civil Remedies If Your Child Is Abducted

3. Criminal Remedies If Your Child Is Abducted

4. Searching for Your Child

5. Legally Recovering Your Child

6. International Child Abduction

7. Psychological Issues in Recovery and Family Reunification

8. The Impact of Abduction on Children

Additional Reading

Family Abduction Projects Funded by the Office of Juvenile
Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Missing Children's Organizations

State Missing Children Clearinghouses

Sample Documents to Assist in the Search for a Missing Child

The Laws on Family Abduction

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National Center for Missing and Exploited Children



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HEALTH SERVICES • LAW ENFORCEMENT • COURTS • SCHOOLS • CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES • NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

SCHOOLS • CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES • NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS
A Guide to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

and Participation in Juvenile Justice Programs
SOCIAL SERVICES • COURTS • HEALTH SERVICES • LAW ENFORCEMENT

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS • SCHOOLS • CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES • LAW ENFORCEMENT • COURTS • SOCIAL SERVICES • HEALTH SERVICES

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OJJDP

Program Report



Introduction

In an era of scarce resources and alarming juvenile violence, all agencies serving children and families need to maximize their ability to share information so they can coordinate their services to make them more effective. When State and local agencies begin to implement comprehensive strategies for addressing juvenile delinquency, the cooperation of schools in sharing information about students is critical to the success of these efforts. Educators hold a unique position of influence in the children's lives. Consequently, the Nation's schools can be invaluable partners with the juvenile justice and other systems—including the social service, health, and mental health systems—as they seek to serve the needs of those students at high risk for delinquency. No student's needs should be neglected—and no school community should go unprotected—because of confusion over the extent of the right to privacy.

Educators typically approach participation in agency information sharing programs with caution because they have legitimate concerns about the privacy of students and their families. To a large extent, their caution reflects an awareness of legal restrictions on information sharing. All public elementary and secondary schools are subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. § 1232g), a Federal law that governs the disclosure of information from education records. Some States have similar privacy and confidentiality laws that also address the issue of sharing information from education records.

This guide provides basic information on FERPA for elementary and secondary education professionals and those involved in delivery of services to juveniles, including those students involved in the juvenile justice system. The information in the guide makes it clear that FERPA need not be an impediment

to full participation by educators in their community's efforts to serve the needs of juveniles. Educators and those providing services to our children share a common ultimate goal: to see all children grow and thrive in safe homes, schools, and communities and become healthy, productive members of society.

The guide provides an overview of FERPA, discusses the Act's restrictions on information sharing and exceptions to those restrictions, explains recordkeeping requirements under the Act, and summarizes recent changes to the regulations for implementing FERPA. Examples are provided to illustrate some key points. The guide also explores the role of multiagency agreements in facilitating information sharing and looks at one effective program that relies on such agreements. Sources of technical assistance are given in the guide, including a brief summary of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) information sharing initiatives. For convenient reference, the FERPA regulations are included in appendix A. In addition, four appendixes (B through E) present information for schools, other youth-serving agencies and organizations, and the juvenile justice and related systems to use in developing a juvenile justice network that will enable them to work together to address the problems of youth who are delinquent or at risk of becoming delinquent.

Although portions of the guide may also be of interest to educators at colleges and universities, the issues specific to that audience are beyond the scope of this work. Educators of postsecondary institutions should examine the text and regulations of FERPA independently and seek additional sources for guidance.



Information Sharing Between Schools and Other Youth-Serving Agencies Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a complex Federal law that protects the privacy interests of parents and students with regard to education records. It affects every public elementary and secondary school and virtually every postsecondary institution in the country. First enacted in 1974, FERPA has been amended by Congress seven times, most recently through the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (IASA).

FERPA defines the term "education records" broadly to include all records, files, documents, and other materials, such as films, tapes, or photographs, containing information directly related to a student that an education agency or institution or a person acting for the agency or institution maintains. For example, education records include information that schools maintain on students in report cards, surveys and assessments, health unit records, special education records, and correspondence between the school and other entities regarding students. Education records also include information that a school maintains about parents.

Examples of Valid Disclosures Under FERPA— Jane

Jane, 10, has been reported to the child protective services agency as a possible sex abuse victim. The agency contacts Jane's teachers to determine if Jane has exhibited any unusual behavior. FERPA permits Jane's teachers to share information about their observations regarding Jane. Oral information based on personal observation or knowledge is not subject to the provisions of FERPA.

Generally, FERPA gives parents the right to inspect and review their children's education records, request amendment of the records, and have some control over the disclosure of information from the records. When a student turns 18 or enters college, FERPA classifies him or her as an "eligible student" and transfers the rights under the Act from the parent to the student. FERPA requires school districts to notify parents and eligible students annually of their rights under the Act. (See appendix B for a sample notification document.)

The recent IASA amendments to FERPA enhanced the penalty for improperly disclosing information from education records. FERPA now prohibits a school from providing information for at least 5 years to a third party who received information and redisclosed it without the required consent.

Examples of Valid Disclosures Under FERPA— Ryan (Part I)

Ryan, 13, is adjudicated delinquent for breaking into a warehouse. As this is his first offense, the court returns Ryan to school and shares information about the offense with the school. FERPA does not govern the decision by local juvenile justice system officials to divulge this information to the schools. Schools may receive and use information from law enforcement, courts, and other justice system components in order to provide services to Ryan and to maintain a safe and effective learning environment. However, once the information on Ryan is received and maintained by the school, it is subject to FERPA and exceptions.

The Prior Consent Requirement for Disclosure of Education Records

For elementary or secondary school students, FERPA restricts the release of their school records or information from their records that could identify the student ("personally identifiable information"). Before releasing such records or information to a party outside the school system, the school must obtain the consent of the student's parents unless the student is 18 or over, in which case only the student can consent to the release, or unless the release falls under one of the exceptions to the consent requirement.

Educators are free to share information with other agencies or individuals concerning students based on their personal knowledge or observation, provided the information does not rely on the contents of an education record. Oral referrals to other agencies based on personal observations are not subject to the provisions of FERPA. Of course, the process of interagency information sharing is a dynamic process, and educators should take care not to circumvent the requirements of FERPA by making a referral that is predicated on knowledge obtained from education records.

Exceptions to the Prior Consent Requirement

Statutory exceptions applicable to the prior consent requirement are set forth in detail under § 99.31 of the FERPA regulations. As a general rule, educators may disclose information without prior consent if they can answer yes to any of the following questions.

Is the disclosure being made —

- ◆ To other school officials, including teachers, within the school or school district who have been determined to have legitimate educational interests? (A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.) (See § 99.31(a)(1) of the FERPA regulations.)
- ◆ To officials of another school, school system, or postsecondary institution where the student seeks or intends to enroll? (See § 99.34 of the FERPA regulations.)
- ◆ To authorized representatives of the Comptroller General of the United States, the U.S. Secretary of Education, or State and local education authorities? This exception applies only under certain conditions. Typically, disclosures under this provision must be in connection with an audit or evaluation of a Federal- or State-supported education program or in compliance with Federal legal requirements related to those programs. (See § 99.35 of the FERPA regulations.)
- ◆ In connection with the student's application for or receipt of financial aid? (See § 99.31(a)(4) of the FERPA regulations.)
- ◆ To State and local officials or authorities in compliance with a State statute that concerns the juvenile justice system and the system's ability to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records are being released? (This condition is discussed further in "Disclosures Under the Juvenile Justice System Exception," p. 8.) (See § 99.31(a)(5) and § 99.38 of the FERPA regulations.)
- ◆ To organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, education agencies or institutions, in order to develop tests, administer student aid, or improve instruction? (See § 99.31(a)(6) of the FERPA regulations.)
- ◆ To accrediting organizations to carry out their accrediting functions? (See § 99.31(a)(7) of the FERPA regulations.)
- ◆ To parents of a dependent student, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, even if the student is an "eligible student" under FERPA? (See § 99.31(a)(8) of the FERPA regulations.)
- ◆ To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena? The regulations direct the school to make a reasonable effort to notify the parent or eligible student of the court order or subpoena in advance of compliance. (See appendix C for sample court orders.) However, the IASA amend-

ments removed this notification requirement for instances in which a court or other agency issues either a Federal Grand Jury subpoena or a subpoena for a law enforcement purpose and the court has ordered the school not to disclose the existence of the subpoena. (See § 99.31(a)(9) of the FERPA regulations.)

- ◆ In connection with a health or safety emergency? (See § 99.31(a)(10) of the FERPA regulations. See also "Disclosures Under the Health or Safety Emergency Exception," p. 7.)
- ◆ To teachers and school officials in other schools who have legitimate educational interests in the behavior of the student when the information concerns disciplinary action taken against the student for conduct that posed a significant risk to the safety or well-being of that student, other students, or other members of the school community? (See § 99.36 of the FERPA regulations.)
- ◆ To provide information that the school district has designated as "directory information"? (See § 99.37 of the FERPA regulations. See also "Disclosures Under the Directory Information Exception," p. 7).
- ◆ To provide information from the school's law enforcement unit records? (See § 99.3 definition of "education records" and § 99.8 of the FERPA regulations. See also "Disclosures Under the Law Enforcement Unit Records Exception," p. 5).

Four of the exceptions specified above require additional explanation:

- ◆ Disclosures Under the Law Enforcement Unit Records Exception.
- ◆ Disclosures Under the Directory Information Exception.
- ◆ Disclosures Under the Health or Safety Emergency Exception.
- ◆ Disclosures Under the Juvenile Justice System Exception.

Each of these types of disclosures is discussed in the sections that follow.

Disclosures Under the Law Enforcement Unit Records Exception

Under FERPA, schools may disclose information from "law enforcement unit records" to anyone—Federal, State, or local law enforcement authorities, social service agencies, or even the media—without the consent of the parent or eligible student. FERPA specifically exempts from the definition of "education records"—and thereby from the restrictions of FERPA—records that a law enforcement unit of a school or school district creates and maintains for a law enforcement purpose. In some instances, State open records laws may require that schools provide public access to law enforcement unit records because FERPA does not protect these records. (Educators may wish to check with their State attorney general's office on this point.)

Examples of Valid Disclosures Under FERPA—Rodney, Jeff, and Mark (Part I)

A School Resource Officer (SRO) who is a member of the school's law enforcement unit receives a report from the local police department that Rodney, Jeff, and Mark are active members of the Five Crew gang. The SRO creates a file and places the report in it. The SRO also informs the principal, who makes appropriate notations in each student's education record. Several weeks later, a detective from a neighboring jurisdiction contacts the SRO. The detective is investigating a rideby shooting involving gangs at a basketball game between the two schools. FERPA does not restrict the SRO from sharing information about the Five Crew members from the law enforcement unit record with the investigator.

A "law enforcement unit" is an individual, office, department, division, or other component of a school or school district—such as a unit of commissioned police officers or noncommissioned security guards—that is officially authorized or designated by the school district to (1) enforce any Federal, State, or local law, or (2) maintain the physical security and safety of schools in the district. Educators may employ commissioned police officers who are responsible for enforcing laws or officially designate

an individual in the school district to carry out the responsibilities of a law enforcement unit.

Additionally, some school districts make special arrangements with local law enforcement authorities for the purpose of maintaining safe and drug-free schools. Although the Departments of Justice and Education encourage schools without separate law enforcement units to develop working relationships with local police authorities, compliance with FERPA calls for certain precautions. School districts should use a contract or memorandum of understanding to officially designate a local police officer(s) as the district's law enforcement unit. Without this designation, FERPA would prohibit the school from disclosing information from a student's education records, unless one of the other exceptions to FERPA applies, such as the health or safety exception. Regardless of whether the school district has designated one individual or a group of commissioned officers as the law enforcement unit, the district should include this designation in the annual notification of rights to parents and students under the section concerning the disclosure of information to school officials with a legitimate educational interest in the records. This is so that schools may freely share information about students with their law enforcement units and so that parents and students will know that information from education records may be disclosed for the purpose of maintaining safe schools.

Because this FERPA exemption applies specifically to records that a law enforcement unit creates and maintains for a law enforcement purpose, FERPA would protect records that the law enforcement unit created for a purpose other than law enforcement—even when they are in the possession of the law enforcement unit. On the other hand, even if the law enforcement unit shares with another component of the school a copy of a record the unit created for a law enforcement purpose, FERPA would not restrict dissemination of the records maintained by the law enforcement unit.

Law enforcement unit records should not be confused with the records of a school's disciplinary actions or proceedings, which are education records. Although schools may disclose information from their law enforcement unit to other school officials (including

educators in other schools), the *copy* that the law enforcement unit gives to a principal or other school official becomes an education record once that official receives and maintains it. As such, the information is subject to FERPA and the principal or other official cannot disclose it to a third party without prior parental consent, unless one of the other exceptions to FERPA applies. However, the original document that the law enforcement unit created and maintained, which relates to activity that formed the basis for subsequent disciplinary actions or proceedings, does not become an education record merely because the unit shared it with another component of the school or because a copy is placed in the student's education file. It is, therefore, disclosable like other law enforcement unit records.

Examples of Valid Disclosures Under FERPA— Donna and Linda

Donna, 13, and Linda, 14, get into an argument and begin shoving each other. A school resource officer (SRO), who is a member of the school's law enforcement unit, separates them and makes an incident report. Several days later, the SRO again breaks up a fight between the two girls and makes another incident report. Copies of the two incident reports are forwarded from the law enforcement unit to the Assistant Principal who is responsible for school discipline. Because this is the second time the girls have been involved in a fight, they are suspended for a day. The incident reports that provided the basis of the disciplinary hearing and the disposition are entered into each girl's education record. Several days later, Donna and Linda see each other at a neighborhood record store and begin fighting again. The police are called and take the girls into custody. An officer contacts the school SRO and learns that Donna and Linda have gotten into fights at school. While the record of the school discipline hearing is an education record that is subject to FERPA constraints, the incident reports created and maintained by the SRO are disclosable under the law enforcement unit record exception.

It should be noted that nothing in FERPA prevents a school official from disclosing to local law enforce-

ment authorities information that is based on that official's personal knowledge or observation and not from an education record. As long as the reporting of the information does not rely on information contained in education records, FERPA does not restrict the reporting of crime to local law enforcement.

For instance, if a teacher were to observe that a student is involved in a gang or in illegal activities, FERPA would not prevent that teacher from reporting the student to law enforcement authorities. Should the authorities decide to investigate the teacher's observations and need information from the student's education record, they should obtain a subpoena unless circumstances trigger one of the other exceptions under FERPA.

Disclosures Under the Directory Information Exception

A school can disclose "directory information" from the education record without prior parental consent after giving notice of its intention to do so. "Directory information" is information in a student's education records that is not generally considered harmful, and its release is not considered an invasion of the student's privacy. A critical distinction exists between directory information and all other information present in school files. School districts can choose how much directory information from education records they will disclose. Directory information includes, but is not limited to, the following data about the student:

- ◆ Name.
- ◆ Address and telephone.
- ◆ Date and place of birth.
- ◆ Major field of study.
- ◆ Official activities.
- ◆ Dates of attendance ("from and to" dates of enrollment).
- ◆ Height and weight for sports.

- ◆ Degrees and honors received.
- ◆ Most recent previous education institution.
- ◆ Photograph.

The Department of Education considers these items to be directory information. In most instances, disclosure is helpful to both the institution and the student. However, school districts must establish a policy and give notice as to the specific types of directory information they intend to disclose. Parents can, however, retain the right to consent to the disclosure of directory information. Parents who wish to retain this right must so advise the school. (See § 99.3 and 99.37 of the FERPA regulations.)

With the passage of the juvenile justice system exception, discussed on p. 8, education records, including directory information, may be shared with juvenile justice system agencies, prior to adjudication of the student, to the extent that State law allows.

Disclosures Under the Health or Safety Emergency Exception

The health or safety emergency provision is a commonsense acknowledgment that there may be situations when the *immediate* need for information to avert or diffuse certain unusual conditions or disruptions requires the release of information. Educators determine what constitutes an "emergency," but FERPA requires that they construe the term strictly. For example, on-campus disruptions that constitute criminal acts, particularly those involving weapons and drugs, fall within the scope of the term, as do crisis situations off campus that affect school campuses or the public health or safety. When a health or safety emergency exists, schools may share relevant information about students involved in the emergency with appropriate parties—that is, those whose knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals. (See discussion of recordation requirements on p. 11.)

Examples of Valid Disclosures Under FERPA— Rodney, Jeff, and Mark (Part II)

The principal receives information from a student that members of Five Crew are planning an assault at the other high school in retaliation for the previous shooting. Under the emergency exception, the principal can provide information from each student's education record to the appropriate school officials and law enforcement agencies.

Disclosures Under the State Law Juvenile Justice System Exception

FERPA allows schools to play a vital role in a community's efforts to identify children who are at risk of delinquency and provide services prior to a child's becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. The 1994 IASA amendments modified FERPA to permit educators to share information with juvenile justice system agency officials on children who are at risk of involvement or have become involved in the juvenile justice system, prior to adjudication, to the extent State statute allows. System officials to whom the information is disclosed must certify in writing that they will not disclose personally identifiable information to any third party except as provided by State law. Consequently, schools in States with such statutes may disclose information about students to other State and local agencies as part of an effort to serve the student whose records are being released, prior to adjudication. As more and more States establish information sharing programs to serve students through cooperation with the juvenile justice system, the emphasis on neighborhood school participation in interagency information sharing agreements will increase. FERPA need not be a barrier to this progress toward proactive information sharing networks.

Examples of Valid Disclosures Under FERPA— Mary

Mary, 13, is arrested for shoplifting. This is her first offense, and the police department's juvenile division contacts the school for information about Mary's school attendance and academic performance. The school can release school attendance, academic performance, or other information from Mary's education record with the consent of one of her parents. If State law authorizes the disclosure to juvenile justice system agencies, the school can share information from Mary's education record without parental consent. Absent such a State law, the school should ask the police department to obtain a subpoena for the records.

The juvenile justice system exception to FERPA's prior written consent provision allows the disclosure of education records, or information from education records, without consent of the parent or eligible student, if four conditions (see § 99.38 of the FERPA regulations) are met:

- (1) The disclosure or reporting of the records must be to a State or local juvenile justice system agency.
- (2) The disclosure must be based on a State statute authorizing the disclosure.
- (3) If the State law was passed after November 19, 1974 (the date FERPA was enacted), the disclosure must relate to the juvenile system's ability to serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records are being released.
- (4) The State or local officials must certify, in writing, that the institution or individual receiving the personally identifiable information has agreed not to disclose it to a third party, other than another juvenile justice system agency.

Adjudication is the process of determining whether a juvenile has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would be considered criminal conduct. The process is triggered by a "petition" alleging an act of delinquency. The petition may result in a finding or determination that the juvenile committed

the alleged act of delinquency. For the purposes of FERPA, once this finding or determination is made and the court has made a disposition of the case, the juvenile would be considered an "adjudicated delinquent." The disposition of a delinquency case is the equivalent of a "sentence" in a criminal case.

The fact that a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent is not, in and of itself, determinative of whether the State law juvenile justice system exception for the release of information that concerns the "juvenile justice system's ability to effectively serve a student prior to adjudication" is applicable.

If the juvenile justice system seeks the disclosure of information on a student in order to identify and intervene with a juvenile at risk of delinquency, rather than to obtain information solely related to supervision of an adjudicated delinquent, the juvenile could be classified as a preadjudicated delinquent for purposes of this exception. The Secretary of Education believes that each school, working in conjunction with State and local authorities, can best determine whether a release of personally identifiable information from an education record "con-

cerns the juvenile justice system's ability to effectively serve a student prior to adjudication." Thus, FERPA gives schools flexibility in determining whether an education record of a juvenile may be released without the prior written consent of the parent.

Florida provides an example of a State law that allows State and local officials to make use of this IASA amendment to FERPA. The State enacted legislation requiring Florida's Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to establish an early delinquency intervention program with the cooperation of local law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, district school board personnel, the office of the State's Attorney, the office of the Public Defender, and community service agencies that work with children.

The Florida law specifies the type of information the cooperating agencies are to share with DJJ and directs specified agencies and persons to develop information sharing agreements within each county. The law states, "Within each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of police, the district school superintendent shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information about juvenile offenders. . . . The agreement must specify the condi-

Examples of Valid Disclosures Under FERPA—Johnny (Part I)

Johnny, 11, is having problems in school. He is inattentive, does not complete homework assignments, falls asleep in class, and is hostile to some of the other children. When the school counselor interviews him, Johnny is sullen and unresponsive. The school counselor makes several unsuccessful attempts to reach the parents. In this situation, the teacher or the counselor can share personal observations with a family services agency but cannot rely on an education record as the source of this personal knowledge of Johnny's situation. If, however, State law authorizes the disclosure and the receiving entity is a juvenile justice system agency, the teacher or the counselor can, to the extent authorized by State statute, then also use information contained in Johnny's education record in making the referral. Thus, FERPA gives schools flexibility in determining whether an education record of a juvenile may be released without the prior written consent of the parent.

Examples of Valid Disclosures Under FERPA—Johnny (Part II)

Before the counselor can refer Johnny to an appropriate agency, the police department picks him up on the street at 2 a.m. on a school night. No one is home when the police attempt to contact the parents. Johnny spends the night in a temporary foster home, and the police refer his case to family services the next day. During the assessment process, the agency contacts the school and asks for information about Johnny's attitude and school performance. The school can provide information from Johnny's education record if at least one of these conditions is met:

- (1) A parent consents, or
- (2) There is a court order or lawfully issued subpoena directing the release of information, or
- (3) A State law authorizes information sharing between educators and juvenile justice agencies.

tions under which summary criminal history information is to be made available to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under which development records are to be made available to appropriate department personnel." In addition, the law requires the school district to be notified

when a youth is arrested for a felony or a crime of violence. FERPA further requires that juvenile justice system agencies certify in writing that they will not redisclose education records to any third party except as provided by State law.



International Parental Child Abduction



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INTRODUCTION

Parental child abduction is a tragedy. When a child is abducted across international borders, the difficulties are compounded for everyone involved. This pamphlet is designed to assist the adult most directly affected by international child abduction, the left-behind parent.

The Department of State considers international parental child abduction and the welfare and protection of U.S. citizen children taken overseas to be a very important, serious matter. We place the highest priority on the welfare of children who have been victimized by international abductions.

The Department of State's Office of Children's Issues (CA/OCS/CI) is designated to provide assistance to the victims of international parental child abduction. Since the late 1970's, we have been contacted in the cases of approximately 10,000 American children who were either abducted from the United States or prevented from returning to the United States by one of their parents.

You, as the deprived parent, must direct the search and recovery operation yourself. Because it can be a bewildering experience, we have prepared a checklist for you (see page 29). This booklet, discusses what the Department of State can and cannot do to help you (see page 4). In addition, because we are only part of the network of resources available to you, we mention other avenues to pursue when a child or children have been abducted across international borders. Your case is unique, and we hope that you find the information here useful.

If you have any further questions, please call us at 202-736-7000. You may also fax us at 202-647-2835, or write to us at:

Office of Children's Issues
CA/OCS/CI, Room 4811
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520-4818.

You can receive additional information by dialing up the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs' automated fax system at 202-647-3000 (from your fax) or by visiting our site on the Internet at <http://travel.state.gov>.

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PART I- PREVENTION

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION

How Vulnerable is Your Child?

You and your child are most vulnerable when your relationship with the other parent is broken or troubled; the other parent has close ties to another country; and the other country has traditions or laws that may be prejudicial to a parent of your gender or to aliens in general.

Cross-cultural Marriages: Should You or Your Child Visit the Country of the Other Parent?

Many cases of international parental child abduction are actually cases in which the child traveled to a foreign country with the approval of both parents but was later prevented from returning to the United States. While these cases are not abductions, but wrongful retentions, they are just as troubling to a child. Sometimes the marriage is neither broken nor troubled, but the foreign parent, upon returning to his or her country of origin, decides not to return to the U.S. or to allow the child to do so. A person who has assimilated a second culture may find a return to his or her roots traumatic and may feel a pull to shift loyalties back to the original culture. A person's personality may change when he or she returns to the place where he or she grew up.

In some traditional societies, children must have their father's permission and a woman must have her husband's permission to travel. If you are a woman, to prevent your own or your child's detention abroad, find out about the laws and traditions of the country you plan to visit or to allow your child to visit, and consider carefully the effect that a return to his roots might have on your husband. The Office of Children's Issues has several country flyers that provide some general information. For detailed advice in your specific case, you may wish to contact an attorney in that country. We can provide you with lists of attorneys in countries around the world.

Precautions That Any Vulnerable Parent Should Take

In international parental child abduction, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Be alert to the possibility and be prepared—keep a list of the addresses and telephone numbers of the other parent's relatives, friends, and business associates both here and abroad. Keep a record of important information on the other parent, including these numbers: passport, social security, bank account, driver's license, and auto license. In addition, keep a written description of your child, including hair and eye color, height, weight, and any special physical characteristics. Take color

photographs of your child every six months. If your child should be abducted, this information could be vital in locating your child.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC at telephone 1-800-843-5678), in addition, suggests that you teach your child to use the telephone; practice making collect calls; and instruct him or her to call home immediately if anything unusual happens. If you feel your child is vulnerable to abduction, get professional counseling. Do not merely tell a friend or relative about your fears.

The Importance of a Custody Decree

Under the laws of many American states and many foreign countries, if there is no decree of custody prior to an abduction, both parents are considered to have equal legal custody of their child. If you are contemplating divorce or separation, or are divorced or separated, or even if you were never legally married to the other parent, obtain a decree of sole custody or a decree that prohibits the travel of your child without your permission or that of the court as soon as possible. If you have or would prefer to have a joint custody decree, make certain that it prohibits your child from traveling abroad without your permission or that of the court.

How to Draft or Modify a Custody Decree

A well-written custody decree is an important line of defense against international parental child abduction. NCMEC, in its publication *Family Abduction: How to Prevent an Abduction and What to Do If Your Child is Abducted*, has several recommendations to help prevent the abduction of your child if your spouse is a legal permanent resident alien or a U.S. citizen with ties to a foreign country. For instance, it may be advisable to include court-ordered supervised visitation and a statement prohibiting your child from traveling without your permission or that of the court. If the country to which your child might be taken is a member of the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction (see page 8), the custody decree should state that the parties agree that the terms of the Hague Convention apply should an abduction or wrongful retention occur. The American Bar Association (ABA) also suggests having the court require the alien parent or the parent with ties to a foreign country to post a bond. This may be useful both as a deterrent to abduction and, if forfeited because of an abduction, as a source of revenue for you in your efforts to locate and recover your child. For further prevention information, you should contact the NCMEC at the address on page 20.

How a Custody Decree Can Help

Obtain several *certified* copies of your custody decree from the court that issued it. Give a copy to your child's school and advise school personnel to whom your child may be released.

U.S. Passports

From the Department of State, you may learn whether your child has been issued a U.S. passport. You may also ask that your child's name be entered into the State Department's passport name check system. This will enable the Department to notify you or your attorney if an application for a U.S. passport for the child is received anywhere in the United States or at any U.S. embassy or consulate abroad. If you have a court order that either grants you sole custody or prohibits your child from traveling without your permission or the permission of the court, the Department may also refuse to issue a U.S. passport for your child. **The Department may not, however, revoke a passport that has already been issued to the child.**

To inquire about a U.S. passport or to have your child's name entered into the name check system, mail or fax your request to:

Office of Passport Policy and Advisory Services
Passport Services, Suite 260
1111 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20522-1705

Tel. (202) 955-0377
Fax (202) 955-0230

With your request, include your child's full name or names, date of birth, place of birth, and the address and telephone number(s) where you may be contacted. If there is a court order relating to the custody or travel of the child, include a complete copy.

Foreign Passports — the Problem of Dual Nationality

Many U.S. citizen children who fall victim to international parental abduction possess dual nationality. While the Department of State will make every effort to avoid issuing a U.S. passport if the custodial parent has provided a custody decree, the Department cannot prevent embassies and consulates of other countries in the United States from issuing their passports to children who are also their nationals. You can, however, ask a foreign embassy or consulate not to issue a passport to your child. Send the embassy or consulate a written request, along with certified complete copies of any court orders addressing custody or the overseas travel of your child that you have. In your letter, inform them that you are sending a copy of this request to the U.S. Department of State. If your child is *only* a U.S. citizen, you can request that no visa for that country be issued in his or her U.S. passport. No international law requires compliance with such requests, but some countries may comply voluntarily.

PART II

WHAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT CAN AND CANNOT DO WHEN A CHILD IS ABDUCTED ABROAD

When a U.S. citizen child is abducted abroad, the State Department's Office of Children's Issues (CI) works with U.S. embassies and consulates abroad to assist the left-behind parent in a number of ways. Despite the fact that children are taken across international borders, child custody disputes remain fundamentally private legal matters between the parents involved, over which the Department of State has no jurisdiction. If a child custody dispute cannot be settled amicably between the parties, it often must be resolved by judicial proceedings in the country where the child is located.

WHAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT CAN DO:

- In cases where the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction applies (see Part IV), assist parents in filing an application with foreign authorities for return of the child;
- In other cases, attempt to locate, visit and report on the child's general welfare;
- Provide the left-behind parent with information on the country to which the child was abducted, including its legal system, family laws, and a list of attorneys there willing to accept American clients;
- In all cases, provide a point of contact for the left-behind parent at a difficult time;
- Monitor judicial or administrative proceedings overseas;
- Assist parents in contacting local officials in foreign countries or contact them on the parent's behalf;
- Provide information concerning the need for use of federal warrants against an abducting parent, passport revocation, and extradition from a foreign country to effect return of a child to the U.S.;
- Alert foreign authorities to any evidence of child abuse or neglect.

WHAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT CANNOT DO:

- Intervene in private legal matters between the parents;
- Enforce an American custody agreement overseas (U.S. custody decrees are not automatically enforceable outside of U.S. boundaries);
- Force another country to decide a custody case or enforce its laws in a particular way;
- Assist the left-behind parent in violating foreign laws or reabduction of a child to the United States;
- Pay legal or other expenses;
- Act as a lawyer or represent parents in court;
- Translate documents

PART III

HOW TO SEARCH FOR A CHILD ABDUCTED ABROAD

Where to Report Your Missing Child

1. If your child has been abducted, file a missing person report with your local police department and request that your child's name and description be entered into the "missing person" section of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer. This is provided for under the Missing Children's Act of 1982 (see page 23). The abductor does not have to be charged with a crime when you file a missing person report. In addition, through INTERPOL, the international criminal police organization, your local police can request that a search for your child be conducted by the police in the country where you believe your child may have been taken. You may be able to achieve all of the above even if you do not have a custody decree.
2. Contact the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) at 1-800-THE LOST/1-800-843-5678. With the searching parent's permission, the child's photograph and description may be circulated to the media in the country you believe the child may have been taken.

At the same time that you report your child missing, you should contact a lawyer to obtain a custody decree if you do not already have one. In many states, a parent can obtain a temporary custody decree if the other parent has taken their child.

3. Request information about a possible U.S. passport and have your child's name entered into the U.S. passport name check system (see page 3). A U.S. passport for a child under 18 years expires after 5 years. If you do not know where your child is, but information about the child is in the name check system, it may be possible to locate him or her through the passport application process. All U.S. passport agencies and almost all U.S. embassies and consulates are on-line with the name check system.
4. The Department of State, when requested to do so, conducts welfare and whereabouts searches for American citizens missing abroad. The Office of Children's Issues communicates such requests to the U.S. embassy or consulate responsible for the area to which you believe your child has been abducted. Your signed letter containing the following information can be faxed to us at 202-647-2835:
 - child's full name (and any aliases),
 - child's date and place of birth,
 - child's passport number, date, and place of issuance,
 - copies of any court orders or police reports;

and on the abductor:

- full name (and any aliases),
- date and place of birth,
- passport number, date, and place of issuance,
- occupation,
- probable date of departure,
- flight information,
- details of ties to a foreign country, such as the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of friends, relatives, place of employment, or business connections there.

A consular officer overseas, working with this information, will try to locate your child. The consular officer may also request information from local officials on your child's entry or residence in the country. Unfortunately, not every country maintains such records in a retrievable form, and some countries may not release such information.

We may also ask you for photographs of both your child and the abducting parent because these are often helpful to foreign authorities trying to find a missing child.

The Search and Recovery—a Basic Guide

It is possible that none of the institutions mentioned (the police, the NCMEC, or the Department of State) will succeed in locating your child right away and you will need to carry out the search on your own. As you search, you should, however, keep these institutions informed of your actions and progress.

This booklet attempts to cover the international aspects of your search and recovery effort, but for other information, you should have a more basic guide. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children publishes *Family Abduction: How to Prevent an Abduction and What to Do If Your Child Is Abducted*. For a copy, call 1-800-843-5678 (or 703-235-3900), or write the NCMEC at: 2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 550; Arlington, VA 22201. This publication guides you through the U.S. legal system, helps you organize your search, and supplies a list of local support groups. We have relied heavily on the NCMEC guide for the following list of suggestions.

Further Steps to Take in Your Search

- One of the best ways to find your child overseas is through establishing friendly contact with relatives and friends of the other parent, either here or abroad. You may have more influence with such persons than you suspect, and their interest in your child's welfare may lead them to cooperate with you.

- Under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Office of Child Support Enforcement maintains the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS). The primary purpose of this service is to locate parents who are delinquent in child support payments, but the service will also search for parental abductors when requested to do so by an authorized person. Generally speaking, an authorized person is a state court judge, police officer, prosecutor, or other state official seeking to enforce a child custody order.

Using the abductor's social security number, the FPLS searches the records maintained by such federal agencies as the Internal Revenue Service, Veterans Administration, Social Security Administration, Department of Defense, and the National Personnel Records Center and Department of Labor records. An abductor who has had a connection with any of the above might, even from abroad, renew a connection with one of them. To learn how to access the services of the FPLS, contact your local or state Child Support Enforcement office. These offices are listed under government listings in your telephone directory.

- To obtain information on requests that may have been made by the abductor to your child's school for the transfer of your child's records, you can contact the principal of the school. You will need to give the school a certified copy of your custody decree.
- You can find out from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children how to prepare a poster on your child. A poster may assist foreign authorities in attempting to locate your child.
- You can ask your local prosecutor to contact the U.S. Postal Inspection Service to see if a 'mail cover' can be put on any address that you know of in the United States to which the abductor might write.
- You can ask local law enforcement authorities to obtain, by subpoena or search warrant, credit card records that may show where the abductor is making purchases. In the same manner, you can try to obtain copies of telephone company bills of the abductor's friends or relatives who may have received collect calls from the abductor.

PART IV

ONE POSSIBLE SOLUTION: THE HAGUE CONVENTION

The most difficult and frustrating element for most parents whose child has been abducted abroad is that U.S. laws and court orders are not usually recognized in the

foreign country and therefore are not directly enforceable abroad. Each sovereign country has jurisdiction within its own territory and over persons present within its borders, and no country can force another to decide cases or enforce laws within its confines in a particular way.

The increase in international marriages since World War II increased international child custody cases to the point where 23 nations, meeting at the Hague Conference on Private International Law in 1976, agreed to seek a treaty to deter international child abduction. Between 1976 and 1980, the United States was a major force in preparing and negotiating the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. The Convention came into force for the United States on July 1, 1988, and applies to abductions or wrongful retentions between party countries that occurred on or after that date. In the United States, federal legislation, the International Child Abduction Remedies Act (P.L. 100-300), was enacted to implement the Convention in this country.

The United States actively encourages other countries to become party to the Hague Abduction Convention. As of September 1996, the Convention is also in effect between the United States and:

Argentina	Finland	Monaco
Australia	Former Yugoslav Republic	Netherlands
Austria	of Macedonia	New Zealand
Bahamas	France	Norway
Belize	Germany	Panama
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Greece	Poland
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Portugal
Canada	Hungary	Romania
Chile	Ireland	St. Kitts & Nevis
Colombia	Israel	Slovenia
Croatia	Italy	Spain
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Sweden
Denmark	Mauritius	Switzerland
Ecuador	Mexico	United Kingdom
		Zimbabwe

Other countries are working toward ratification. Contact the Office of Children's Issues—address on page 20) to learn if additional countries have joined.

If your child has been abducted to a country that is *not* party to the Convention, see page 13, *Legal Solutions in Countries Not Party to the Hague Convention*.

What Is Covered by the Convention

The countries that are parties to the Convention have agreed that, subject to certain limited exceptions and conditions outlined on page 9, a child who is habitually

resident in one country that is a party to the Convention and who is removed to or retained in another country that is party to the Convention in breach of the left-behind parent's custody rights shall be promptly returned to the country of habitual residence. The Convention also provides a means for helping parents to exercise visitation rights abroad.

There is a treaty obligation to return an abducted child below the age of 16 if application is made **within one year** from the date of the wrongful removal or retention. After one year, the court is still obligated to order the child returned unless the person resisting return demonstrates that the child is settled in the new environment. A court may refuse to order a child returned if there is a grave risk that the child would be exposed to physical or psychological harm or otherwise placed in an intolerable situation in his or her country of habitual residence. A court may also decline to return the child if the child objects to being returned and has reached an age and degree of maturity at which the court can take account of the child's views. Finally, the return of the child may be refused if the return would violate the fundamental principles of human rights and freedoms of the country where the child is being held. These exceptions have been interpreted narrowly by courts in the United States and by some other countries party to the Convention.

How to Invoke the Hague Convention (see diagram on page 12)

You **do not** need to have a custody decree to invoke the Convention. However, to apply for the return of your child, you must have been actually exercising a "right of custody" at the time of the abduction, and you must not have given permission for the child to be removed or, in the case of a retention, to be retained beyond a specified, agreed-upon period of time. The Convention defines "rights of custody" as including "rights relating to the care of the person of the child and, in particular, the right to determine the child's place of residence." This "right of custody" may arise from operation of law as well as an order of custody. If there was no court order in effect at the date of the abduction, custodial rights are provided in the statutes of most states.

You may apply for the return of your child or the ability to exercise your visitation rights. You can also ask for assistance in locating your child and for information on your child's welfare.

Each country that is a party to the Convention has designated a Central Authority to carry out specialized duties under the Convention. You may submit an application to the U.S. Central Authority, directly to the Central Authority of the country where the child is believed to be held, or you may file directly with the foreign court. The Central Authority for the United States is the Department of State's Office of Children's Issues (CI).

An application should be submitted as soon as possible after an abduction or wrongful retention has taken place. As stated above, there is a time factor of one year involved. If no custody decree exists for the left-behind parent, submit the application anyway. Detailed instructions to invoke the Hague Convention are found in Part VIII, page 24. Copies of the application form are at the end of this booklet.

The Role of the U.S. Central Authority

The Office of Children's Issues will review your application to ensure that it is complete and that your request complies with the requirements of the Convention. If it does, we will forward it to the foreign Central Authority and work with that authority until your case is resolved. If the abducting parent does not voluntarily agree to the return of your child, you may be required to retain an attorney abroad to present your case under the Hague Convention to the foreign court. If you need to retain an attorney abroad, see *Using the Civil Justice System—How to Proceed* on page 13.

The Department of State cannot act as an agent or attorney in your case.

- We can, however, help in many other ways. We can give you information on the operating procedures of the Central Authority in the country where your child is believed to be located.
- We can help you obtain information concerning the wrongfulness of the abduction under the laws of the state in which the child resided prior to the abduction.
- At your request, we can ask for a status report six weeks after court action commences in the other country.

The responsibilities of the Central Authority for the Hague Abduction Convention are set forth in Articles 7-12 and 21 of the Convention. Although article 7(f) of the Convention and 22 C.F.R. 94.6(d) and (h) refer to legal proceedings under the Convention, they do not assign the U.S. Central Authority a direct role in such proceedings. Indeed, under 22 C.F.R. 94.4, the U.S. Central Authority is prohibited from acting as an agent or attorney in legal proceedings arising under the Convention. The U.S. Central Authority was not intended to be and has never been a party to such proceedings.

The U.S. Central Authority's role in proceedings in the U.S. under the Convention is that of an active facilitator. We seek to promote cooperation among the relevant parties and institutions and act as a source of information about proper procedures under the Convention and the contents and status of applications for assistance.

The Central Authority in the country where your child is located, however, has the

primary responsibility of responding to your application.

The Office of Children's Issues works with the applicant and the other Central Authority to facilitate communication between the parties involved and work toward an expeditious resolution of the matter. While the specific operation and procedures under the Convention differ in each country party to the treaty, we stand ready to monitor all cases in which assistance is sought and help applicants understand the process.

Good News Plus a Note of Caution for Applicants Under the Hague Convention

The Hague Convention on International Child Abduction is a success story. It has improved the likelihood and speed of return of abducted or wrongfully retained children from countries that are party to the Convention. In addition, the Convention has begun to influence some non-Hague countries where courts now look for guidance to the non-hostile pattern of resolution employed in Hague cases. The Convention's increasing success is encouraging more countries to become party to the Convention. Thirty-three countries have joined since the United States became the 10th country in July 1988. In addition, the reputation of the Hague Convention is such that, when an abducting or retaining parent learns that a Hague application has been filed, he or she may be more likely to return the child voluntarily. The majority of Hague cases still, however, require the applying parent to retain an attorney in the country where the child is located to petition that judiciary for return.

A note of caution: Criminal charges may have a distorting effect on the operation of the Hague Convention and may even prove counterproductive. With the Hague Convention, the emphasis is on the swift return of a child to his or her place of habitual residence where the custody dispute can then be resolved, if necessary, in the courts of that jurisdiction. As a rule, therefore, it is advisable to await the outcome of return proceedings under the Convention before deciding whether to initiate criminal proceedings against the other parent. Some courts have denied return of children solely because the taking parent would be arrested if they accompanied the child home. Many of these courts, U.S. and foreign, have held that the arrest of the parent would expose the child to psychological harm (Article 13(b)).

Children Abducted to the United States

The Hague Convention also applies to children abducted to the U.S., provided the case meets the requirements of the Hague and the child's country of habitual residence is a signatory to the Hague Convention.

As of September 5, 1995, by agreement between the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), the Department of State, and the Department of Justice, applications seeking return of or access to children in the United States are processed by the NCMEC.

OUTGOING HAGUE APPLICATION

Left behind parent/attorney contacts
State Department/U.S. Central Authority

Hague Application sent to inquirer

Hague application received by U.S. Central Authority

Includes:

- court decisions or state law to establish right of custody
- translations
- photo

U.S. Central Authority reviews and forwards to foreign Central Authority

Foreign Central Authority process through
their internal system

Clarification of legal fees:
Legal Aid Assistance -
Free or Set fee

Voluntary return

Court hearing

Court orders return

Court denies return

Appeal

Court orders

Denial sustained

PART V

LEGAL SOLUTIONS IN COUNTRIES NOT PARTY TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION

If your child has been abducted to a country that is *not* a party to the Hague Convention, you can seek legal remedies against the abductor, in the United States and abroad, from both the civil and criminal justice systems. The family court system from which you get your custody decree is part of the civil justice system. At the same time you are using that system, you can also use the criminal justice system consisting of the police, prosecutors, and the FBI. We will discuss each system in turn.

Application for assistance under the Hague Convention should only
be submitted when the Convention applies.

Using the Civil Justice System

How To Proceed

In addition to obtaining a custody decree in the United States, you must use the civil justice system in the country to which your child has been abducted.

The Office of Children's Issues (CI) can provide information on the customs and the legal practices in the country where your child is. We can also give you general information on how to serve process abroad or obtain evidence from abroad, and on how to have documents authenticated for use in a foreign country. You may write or telephone CI for information sheets, such as: *Retaining a Foreign Attorney*, and *Authentication (or Legalization) of Documents in the United States for Use Abroad*.

To obtain authoritative advice on the laws of a foreign country or to take legal action in that country, you should retain an attorney there. U.S. consular and diplomatic officers are prohibited by law from performing legal services (22 C.F.R. 92.81). We can, however, provide you with a list of attorneys in a foreign country who speak English, who may be experienced in parental child abduction or family law, and who have expressed a willingness to represent Americans abroad. U.S. embassies and consulates abroad prepare these lists. **Cautionary note:** Attorney fees can vary widely from country to country. The fee agreement that you make with your local attorney should be put into writing as soon as possible to avoid a potentially serious misunderstanding later.

Although officers at U.S. embassies and consulates cannot take legal action on behalf of U.S. citizens, consular officers may be able to assist in communication problems with a foreign attorney. Consular officers can sometimes inquire about the status of proceedings in the foreign court, and they will coordinate with your attorney to

ensure that your rights as provided for by the laws of that foreign country are respected.

Once you retain a foreign attorney, send him or her a certified copy of your custody decree and/or state and federal warrants regarding the abducting parent. Also send copies of your state's laws on custody and parental kidnapping and the Federal Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act and copies of reported cases of your state's enforcement of foreign custody decrees under Section 23 of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children can help you gather these materials (address on page 20).

What Are Your Chances of Enforcing Your U.S. Custody Order Abroad?

A custody decree issued by a court in the United States has no binding legal force abroad, although it may have persuasive force in some countries. Courts decide child custody cases on the basis of their own domestic relations law. This may give a "home court" advantage to a person who has abducted a child to the country of his or her origin. You could also be disadvantaged if the country has a cultural bias in favor of a mother or a father. A U.S. custody decree may, however, be considered by foreign courts and authorities as evidence and, in some cases, it may be recognized and enforced by them on the basis of comity (the voluntary recognition by courts of one jurisdiction of the laws and judicial decisions of another). Your chances of having your U.S. court order enforced depend, to a large degree, upon the tradition of comity that the legal system of the country in question has with the U.S. legal system. CI can give you some information on these traditions.

Using the Criminal Justice System: What Are the Risks?

Law enforcement authorities in the United States and abroad may be valuable sources of information and assistance. However, formal resort to the criminal justice system (filing of charges, issuance of an arrest warrant, transmission of an extradition request to a foreign government under an applicable treaty, and criminal prosecution) should be considered carefully. As noted on page 11, this is especially true if the other country concerned is a party to the Hague Convention. You should be aware that while you may have a degree of control over the ongoing civil procedures, you may not be able to effect the pursuit of criminal actions once charges are filed. Check with the prosecutor to determine if your wishes would be considered in the criminal action.

Your decision on whether or not to try to utilize the criminal justice system depends upon the circumstances of your case. You should also realize that neither extradition nor prosecution of the abductor guarantees the return of your child and may in some cases complicate, delay, or ultimately jeopardize return.

Presumably, your overriding interest is to obtain the return of your child. That is not the primary responsibility of the prosecutors. When the criminal justice system becomes involved in a case, there are several interests at stake, some of which are in conflict: the interests of the child, the interests of each parent/guardian and other immediate family members, the interests of the civil justice system in a stable and workable custody arrangement, and the interests of the criminal justice system in apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing those who have violated criminal laws of their jurisdiction in connection with a parental child abduction.

Another factor to consider is the possible reaction of the abductor to the filing of criminal charges and the threat of ultimate prosecution and punishment. Although some individuals might be intimidated enough to return the child (with or without agreement by the prosecutors to the condition that the charges be dropped), others might go deeper into hiding, particularly if they are in a country where they have family or community support. If an abductor is ultimately brought to trial, how far are you willing to go in pursuing criminal prosecution? Unless you are prepared to testify in court against the abductor, you should not pursue criminal prosecution. A final factor to consider is the effect on the child of seeing the abducting parent prosecuted and perhaps incarcerated, with you playing an active role in that process.

The Steps To Take in Case You Decide to Use the Criminal Justice System

Once have decided to pursue criminal remedies, you or your attorney may contact your local prosecutor or law enforcement authorities to request that the abducting parent be criminally prosecuted and that an arrest warrant be issued, if provided for by your state law. In some states, parental child abduction or custodial interference is a misdemeanor; however, in most states it is a felony. If you are able to obtain a state warrant, the local prosecutor can contact the F.B.I. or your the U.S. Attorney to request the issuance of a Federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrant for the arrest of the abductor. The Federal Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980 provides for the issuance of this warrant (see page 23).

Furthermore, the International Parental Kidnapping Crime Act of 1993 (H.R. 3378) makes it a Federal offense to remove a child from the United States or retain a child (who has been in the United States) outside the United States with intent to obstruct the exercise of parental rights (custody or visitation). An unlawful retention after the date of enactment could violate the statute, even though the actual removal of the child occurred before the date of enactment. Once a warrant has been issued for the abductor's arrest, ask local law enforcement authorities or the F.B.I. to enter the abductor's name in the "wanted persons" section of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer.

Prosecution of Agents or Accomplices of the Abductor

Find out if your state has laws that allow legal action to be taken against agents or accomplices to an abduction. Consider whether such actions would be useful in learning your child's whereabouts or compelling the return of your child.

Implications of an Arrest Warrant for a U.S. Citizen

If the abducting parent is a U.S. citizen and the subject of a federal arrest warrant, the F.B.I. or U.S. Attorney's office can ask the Department of State, Passport Services, to revoke the person's U.S. passport. This may or may not be a burden to an abducting parent who, as a dual national, may also carry a foreign passport. However, an abducting parent who is only a U.S. citizen becomes an undocumented alien in a foreign country if his or her U.S. passport is revoked. Some countries may deport undocumented aliens or at least make it difficult for them to remain in the country.

For a U.S. passport to be revoked, the F.B.I. or U.S. Attorney must send a request for such action and a copy of the Federal warrant to the Department of State's Office of Passport Policy and Advisory Services (telephone 202-955-0231). The regulatory basis for revocation of passports is found in the Code of Federal Regulations: 22 C.F.R. 51.70, et seq.

In certain circumstances you may decide that revoking the abducting parent's passport will not achieve the desired result. For example, if you know the location of the other parent, there may be a possibility of negotiation and a settlement or, at least, the possibility of communication with your child. Also, if the abducting parent is threatened with passport revocation, he or she might choose to flee with your child again.

Implications of a Warrant for a Non-U.S. Citizen

Even if the abductor is not a U.S. citizen, the existence of a Federal warrant is important. Such a warrant may encourage the abducting parent to return the child voluntarily, especially if he or she has business or other reasons to travel to the United States. The warrant also serves to inform the foreign government that the abduction of the child is a violation of U.S. law and that the abductor is a federal fugitive. An arrest warrant is also necessary if you wish to have authorities seek extradition of the abductor.

The Possibility of Extradition

Through INTERPOL and other international links, national law enforcement authorities in many countries regularly cooperate in the location and apprehension of international fugitives. Extradition, the surrender of a fugitive or prisoner by one jurisdiction for criminal prosecution or service of a sentence in another jurisdiction, is rarely a viable approach in international child abduction cases. Extradition is utilized only for criminal justice purposes in cases that prosecutors believe can be successfully prosecuted due to the sufficiency of the evidence, which would presumably include your testimony. Moreover, it must be remembered that extradition does not apply to the abducted or wrongfully retained child, but only to the abductor. There is no guarantee that the child will be returned by foreign authorities in connection with extradition of the alleged wrongdoer. Threatened with impending extradition,

abducting parents in other countries have hidden the child or children with a friend or relative in the foreign country.

Another reason that extradition is seldom useful is that the offenses of parental child abduction or custodial interference are covered by only a few of the extradition treaties now in force between the United States and more than 100 foreign countries. Most of these treaties contain a list of covered offenses and were negotiated before international parental child abduction became a widely recognized phenomenon. With respect to these older treaties, there was thus no intent on the part of the negotiators to cover such conduct, and it cannot therefore be validly argued that parental child abduction is a covered extraditable offense, even if the language used in the list of offenses covered by a given treaty appears somewhat broad (e.g., "abduction" or "kidnapping" or "abduction/kidnapping of minors").

In negotiating more modern extradition treaties, the United States has tried to substitute a "dual criminality" approach for a rigid list of extraditable offenses, or at least has tried to combine the two. Under an extradition treaty with a dual criminality provision, an offense is covered if it is a felony in both countries. Accordingly, if the *underlying conduct* involved in parental child abduction or custodial interference is a felony in both the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions involved, then that conduct is an extraditable offense under an extradition treaty based on dual criminality.

Despite the fact that parental child abduction may be covered by certain extradition treaties, you should be aware of potential difficulties in utilizing them, apart from the possible counterproductive effects already discussed. Specifically, nearly all civil law countries (in contrast with common law countries like the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia) will not extradite their own nationals. Nearly all the nations of Latin America and Europe are civil law countries. Whatever the terms of any applicable extradition treaty, experience has also shown that foreign governments are generally reluctant at best (and often simply unwilling) to extradite anyone (their own citizens, U.S. citizens, or third country nationals) for parental child abduction.

For extradition to be possible, therefore:

- the local and/or Federal prosecutor must decide to file charges and pursue the case, and you probably must be prepared to testify in any criminal trial;

- there must be an extradition treaty in force between the United States and the country in question;

- the treaty must cover the conduct entailed in parental child abduction or custodial interference;

- if the person sought is a national of the country in question, that country must be willing to extradite its own nationals; and,

- the country in question must be otherwise willing to extradite persons for parental

child abduction/custodial interference (i.e., not refuse to do so for "humanitarian" or other policy reasons).

The Possibility of Prosecution of an Abductor in a Foreign Country

A final possibility in the area of criminal justice is prosecution of the abductor by the authorities of the foreign country where he or she is found. In many countries (not the United States), nationals of the country can be prosecuted for acts committed abroad under the "nationality" basis for criminal jurisdiction, if the same conduct would constitute a criminal offense under local law. U.S. law enforcement authorities can request such a prosecution and forward the evidence that would have been used in a U.S. prosecution. U.S. witnesses may, of course, have to appear and testify in the foreign proceeding. Like the courses of action discussed above, this approach may be counterproductive and will not necessarily result in the return of the child.

PART VI

OTHER SOLUTIONS: SETTLING OUT OF COURT

Promoting Communication Between Parents and Children

Legal procedures can be long and expensive. You may have greater success working in the area of negotiation with the abducting parent. In some cases, friends or relatives of the abductor may be able to help you establish amicable relations with the abductor and may be willing to help mediate a compromise. A decrease in tension might bring about the return of your child, but, even if it does not, it can increase your chances of being able to visit the child and participate in some way in the child's upbringing. Sometimes compromise and some kind of reconciliation are the only solution.

Obtaining Information on Your Child's Welfare

If your child has been found you can request that a U.S. consular officer visit the child. If the consul succeeds in seeing your child, he or she will send you a report on your child's health, living conditions, schooling, and other information. Sometimes consular officers are also able to send you letters or photos from your child. If the abducting parent will not permit the consular officer to see your child, the U.S. embassy or consulate will request the assistance of local authorities, either to arrange for such a visit or to have the appropriate local official make a visit and provide a report on your child's health and welfare. Contact the Office of Children's Issues (CI) to request such a visit.

Working With Foreign Authorities

In child abduction cases, consular officers routinely maintain contact with local child welfare and law enforcement officers. If there is evidence of abuse or neglect of the child, the U.S. embassy or consulate will request that local authorities become involved to ensure the child is protected. This may mean removal of your child from the home for placement in local foster care.

The Question of Desperate Measures/Reabduction

Consular officers cannot take possession of a child abducted by a parent or aid parents attempting to act in violation of the laws of a foreign country. Consular officers must act in accordance with the laws of the country to which they are accredited.

The Department of State strongly discourages taking desperate and possible illegal measures to return your child to the United States. If you are contemplating such desperate measures, you should read the information available from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) about the emotional trauma inflicted on a child who is a victim of abduction and reabduction. The NCMEC advises against reabduction not only because it is illegal, but also because of possible psychological harm to the child.

Attempts to use self-help measures to bring an abducted child to the United States from a foreign country may endanger your child and others, prejudice any future judicial efforts you might wish to make in that country to stabilize the situation, and result in your arrest and imprisonment in that country. In imposing a sentence, the foreign court will not necessarily give weight to the fact that the would-be abductor was the custodial parent in the United States or otherwise had a valid claim under a U.S. court order (e.g., failure of the foreign parent to honor the terms of a joint custody order).

If you do succeed in leaving the foreign country with your child, you, and anyone who assisted you, may be the target of arrest warrants and extradition requests in the United States or any other country where you are found. Even if you are not ultimately extradited and prosecuted, an arrest followed by extradition proceedings can be very disruptive and disturbing for both you and your child.

Finally, there is no guarantee that the chain of abductions would end with the one committed by you. A parent who has reabducted a child may have to go to extraordinary lengths to conceal his or her whereabouts, living in permanent fear that the child may be reabducted again.

PART VII

REFERENCE

Directory — Where to Go for Assistance

Consular Assistance:

Office of Children's Issues (CI) 202-736-7000
Overseas Citizens Services fax 202-647-2835
Department of State
2201 C Street, N.W., Room 4817
Washington, D.C. 20520-4818
Internet address: <http://travel.state.gov>

U.S. Passport Restrictions:

Office of Passport Policy and Advisory Services 202-955-0377
Passport Services, Suite 260 fax 202-955-0230
Department of State
1111 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20522-1705

For General Technical Assistance:

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) 703-522-9320
2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 500 fax 703-235-4067
Arlington, VA 22201
Internet address: <http://www.missingkids.org>

24-hour hot line for emergencies 1-800-THE-LOST
TTD 1-800-826-7653

For ABA Publications:

American Bar Association (ABA) 312-988-5555
750 North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60611

Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS):

Note: The FPLS can be accessed through local and state Child Support Enforcement offices. The names of those offices are available in telephone books and from the address below.

Department of Health and Human Services 202-401-9267
Office of Child Support Enforcement
Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS)
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

Office of Victims of Crime (OVC):

U.S. Department of Justice 1-800-627-6872
633 Indiana Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531
Internet address: <http://ncjrs.aspensys.org/ovchome.htm>

Reading List

This list is intended to give some idea of the relevant literature, but you should not regard it as complete or authoritative.

Atwood, "Child Custody Jurisdiction and Territoriality," 52 *Ohio St. L.J.* 369 (1991)

Charlow, "Jurisdictional Gerrymandering and the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act," 25 *Fam. L.Q.* 299 (1991)

Copertino, "Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction: An Analysis of its Efficacy," 6 *Conn. J. Int'l L.* 715 (1991)

Crawford, "Habitual Residence of the Child as the Connecting Factor in Child Abduction Cases: A Consideration of Recent Cases," 1992 *Jurid. Rev.* 177

Crouch, "Use, Abuse, and Misuse of the UCCJA and PKPA," 6 *Am. J. Fam. L.* 147 (1992)

Davis, "The New Rules on International Child Abduction: Looking Forward to the Past," 3 *Aust'l J. Fam. L.* 31 (1990)

De Hart, *International Child Abduction: A Guide to Applying the 1988 Hague Convention, with Forms* (A publication of the Section of Family Law, American Bar Association) (1993)

Edwards, "The Child Abduction Agony," 140 *New L.J.* 59 (1990)

Evans, "International Child Abduction," 142 *New L.J.* 232 (1992)

Frank, "American and International Responses to International Child Abductions," 16 *N.Y.U. J. Int'l L. & Pol.* 415 (1984)

Girdner, "Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children," 13 *Children's Legal Rts J.* 2 (1992)

Greif, *When Parents Kidnap, The Families Behind the Headlines*

Hilton, "Handling a Hague Trial," 6 *Am. J. Fam. L.* 211 (1992)

Hoff, *Parental Kidnapping, How to Prevent an Abduction and What to Do If your Child Is Abducted* (A publication of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. To order, see page 6, no charge.)

Kindall, "Treaties - Hague Convention on Child Abduction - Wrongful Removal - Grave Risk or Harm to Child" 83 *Am. J. Int'l L.* 586 (1989)

Marks, "Fighting Back. The Attorney's Role in a Parental Kidnapping Case," 64 *Fla. B.J.* 23 (1990)

Murray, "One Child's Odyssey Through the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Parental Kidnapping Prevention Acts," 1993 *Wis. L. Rev.* 589

Oberdorfer, "Toward a Reasoned Response to Parental Kidnapping," 75 *Minn. L. Rev.* 1701 (1991)

Pfund, "The Hague Convention on International Child Abduction, the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, and the Need for Availability of Counsel for All Petitioners," 24 *Fam. L.Q.* 35 (1990)

Rutherford, "Removing the Tactical Advantages of International Parental Child Abductions under the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abductions," 8 *Ariz. J. Int'l & Comp. L.* 149 (1991)

Sagatun, "Parental Child Abduction: The Law, Family Dynamics, and Legal System Responses," 18 *Journal of Crim. Just.* (1990)

Sharpless, "The Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act: Jurisdictional Considerations Where There are Competing Child Custody Orders," 13 *J. Juv. L.* 54 (1992)

Shirman, "International Treatment of Child Abduction and the 1980 Hague Convention," 15 *Suffolk Transnat'l L.J.* 222 (1991)

Stotter, "The Light at the End of the Tunnel: The Hague Convention on International Child Abduction Has Reached Capitol Hill," 9 *Hastings Int'l and Comp. L. Rev.* 285 (1986)

Stranko, "International Child Abduction Remedies," *The Army Lawyer* 28 (Department of the Army pamphlet 27-50-248, July 1993)

Family Advocate, A Practical Journal of the American Bar Association Family Law Section, Spring 1987. (Special issue on divorce law around the world and international parental child abduction.)

Family Advocate, A Practical Journal of the American Bar Association Family Law Section, Spring 1993. (Special issue on international family law.)

Family Law Quarterly, Spring 1994. (Special issue on international family law.)

"The Hague International Child Abduction Convention and the International Child Abduction Remedies Act: Closing Doors to the Parent Abductor," 2 *Transnat'l Law* 589 (1989)

"The Hague Convention on International Child Abduction: A Practical Application," 10 *Loy. L.A. Int'l & Comp. L.J.* 163 (1988)

"International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention: Emerging Practice and Interpretation of the Discretionary Exception," 25 *Tex. Int'l L.J.* 287 (1990)

"International Parental Child Abduction: The Need for Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Custody Decrees," 3 *Emory J. Int'l Dispute Resolution* 205 (1989)

"More Than Mere Child's Play: International Parental Abduction of Children," 6 *Dick. L. Rev.* 283 (1988)

"You Must Go Home Again: Friedrich v. Friedrich, The Hague Convention and the International Child Abduction Remedies Act," 18 *N.C. J. Int'l L. & Com. Reg.* 743 (1993)

U.S. Government Documents on the Hague Convention

Department of State notice in the *Federal Register* of March 26, 1986, pp. 10494-10516.

Senate Treaty Doc. 99-11, 99th Congress, 1st Session.

For the legislative history of the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, Public Law 100-300, see S.1347 and H.R. 2673, and H.R. 3971- 3972, 100th Congress, and related hearing reports.

Uniform State and Federal Laws on Custody, Parental Child Abduction, and Missing Children

The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act of 1968 (UCCJA) is now the law, with some variations, in every state and the District of Columbia. The Act is intended to eliminate nationwide the legal incentives for interstate forum-shopping and child-snatching by parents, and to encourage communication, cooperation and assistance between state courts in the resolution of interstate child custody conflicts.

Section 23 of the UCCJA expressly provides that the general policies of the Act extend to the international arena. It further provides that custody decrees made in other countries by appropriate judicial or administrative authorities will be recognized and enforced in this country provided reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard were given to the affected persons.

The Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980 (PKPA) (P.L. 96-611; 28 U.S.C. 1738A, 1738A Note; 18 U.S.C. 1073 Note; 42 U.S.C. 653-55, 663) requires the appropriate authorities of every state to enforce and not modify custody and visitation orders made by courts exercising jurisdiction consistent with standards set by the Act; authorizes the Federal Parental Locator Service to act on requests from authorized persons to locate the absconding parent and children who have been abducted or wrongfully retained; and expressly declares the intent of Congress that the Fugitive Felon Act applies to state felony cases involving parental kidnapping and interstate or international flight to avoid prosecutions. The state prosecutor may formally present a request to the local U.S. Attorney for a Federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrant.

The Missing Children's Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-292; 28 U.S.C. 534) provides for the entry of the names of missing children in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Since the enactment of P.L. 97-292, parents can ask their local police to enter their children's names into the NCIC computer and they can verify from the police or, if necessary, from the FBI that the names of their children are in the system.

The Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-473; 42 U.S.C. 5771 et. seq.) authorized the establishment of a national clearinghouse (now the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children) to:

- Provide technical assistance to local and state governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in locating and recovering missing children;
- Coordinate public and private efforts to locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their legal custodians;
- Operate a national toll-free hotline through which individuals can report information on the location of missing children or request information on procedures for reuniting children with their legal custodians;
- Disseminate information on innovative and model missing children's programs, services, and legislation;
- Provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, state and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of missing and exploited children's cases.

National Child Search Assistance Act (P.L. 101-647; 42 U.S.C. 5779, 5780) passed as part of the Crime Control Act of 1990, requires federal, state, and local law enforcement to enter reports of a missing child less than 18 and unidentified persons in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). It provides for update of records with additional information within 60 days of the original entry, and it provides for close liaison between law enforcement and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the exchange of information and technical assistance in missing children cases.

International Parental Kidnapping Crime Act of 1993
(P.L. 103-173; 18 U.S.C. 1201)

PART VIII

CHECKLIST FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE HAGUE CONVENTION

To invoke the Hague Convention, submit two completed forms (one original and one copy), plus two copies of your supporting documents. The application form may be photocopied. Type or print all information. Furnish as much of the information called for as possible, using an additional sheet of paper if you need more space. If you have further questions about the form, you may wish to refer to the text of the Convention. You may also call the Office of Children's Issues (CI) at 202-736-7000.

It is advisable to have some of the supporting documents translated into the official language of the requested country. Translations speed up the overall process. Foreign attorneys and judges act more favorably with such documents. Ask CI for more information about supporting documents.

You may fax your Hague application to CI, fax number 202-647-2835. Send originals and supporting documents by mail, express mail, or courier service to: CA/OCS/CI, Room 4811, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520-4818. *Be sure to sign and date the application.*

Checklist and Instructions for Completing the Hague Application

Information Block

Details Needed

I. Identity of Child and Parents

Child's Name	- The child's full name: last name, first, middle.
Date of Birth	- Month/Day/Year.
Place of Birth	- City/State/Country.
Address	- Child's address in the country of habitual residence before the abduction or removal.
U.S. Social Security No.	- If known. A nine-digit number: 000-00-0000.
Passport/Identity Card	- Issuing country and passport or I.D. number.
Nationality	- Include all nationalities of the child.
Height	- Feet and inches.
Weight (and Sex)	- Pounds. Please also include sex of child in this block.
Color of Hair	- Child's hair color.
Color of Eyes	- Include color photo, if available.
<i>Father</i>	
Name	- Full name of father, including alternative spellings of family names.
Date of Birth	- of father.
Place of Birth	- of father.
Nationality	- of father. Include all nationalities.

Information Block (cont.)**Details Needed**

Occupation	- of father.
Passport/Identity Card	- of father. Issuing country and number.
Current Address and Tel.	- of father. Include zipcode as well as telephone and fax numbers for work and home.
U.S. Social Security No.	- of father.
Country of Habitual Residence	- of the father before the abduction or retention.

Mother

Name	- Full name of mother of child, including maiden name.
Date of Birth	- of mother.
Place of Birth	- of mother.
Nationality	- of mother. Include all nationalities.
Passport/Identity Card	- of mother. Issuing country and number.
Current Address and Tel.	- of mother. Include zipcode as well as telephone and fax numbers for work and home.
Occupation	- of mother.
U.S. Social Security No.	- of mother.
Country of Habitual Residence	- of the mother before the abduction or retention.

Date and Place of Marriage and Divorce	- Indicate dates and location of marriage and divorce of the parents of the child. It is important to clearly state the marital status at the time of the abduction or retention.
--	---

II. Requesting Individual or Institution

This section is for information concerning the person or institution applying for the return of the child to the United States.

Name	- Provide the full name of the person or institution asking for the child to be returned.
Nationality	- of the requester.
Occupation	- of the requester (if a person).
Current Address and Tel.	- of requester. Include home, work and fax number.
Passport/Identity Card	- of requester (if a person).
Country of Habitual Residence	- of requester (if a person).
Relationship to Child	- of requester.
Name, Address, and Tel. of Legal Adviser, if Any	- Include zipcode as well as telephone and fax numbers.

III. Information Concerning the Person Alleged to Have Wrongfully Removed or Retained Child

The information about the abducting parent is needed to assist in locating the child. Please provide all requested information and any additional facts that may help find the child.

Name	- Full name of parent who has abducted or wrongfully retained the child.
Known Aliases	- of the abductor. Any other names the abductor may use.
Date of Birth	- of the abductor
Place of Birth	- of the abductor
Nationality	- of the abductor. Include all nationalities
Occupation, Name and Address of Employer	- of the abductor since the removal. Provide any employment information that may be helpful in locating the abductor, such as names, addresses and telephone numbers of relatives and or friends of the abducting parent who could help locate child(ren).
Passport/Identity Card	- of the abductor. Country and number.
U.S. Social Security No.	- of the abductor.
Current Location or Last Known Address	- of the abductor in the country where the child was taken. Note: NOT IN THE U.S.
Height	- of the abductor.
Weight	- of the abductor.
Color of Hair	- of the abductor.
Color of Eyes	- of the abductor. Include photo, if available.
Other Persons With Possible Additional Information Relating to the Whereabouts of Child	- Provide the name, address and telephone numbers of anyone in the country to which the child was taken who could give the Central Authority in that country information on the child's location.

IV. Time, Place, Date, and Circumstances of the Removal or Retention

Provide the date, to the best of your knowledge, that the child left the U.S. or when the wrongful retention began. Include the place from which the child was taken. Describe the legal relationship existing between you and the abducting parent when the child was removed. What were the circumstances when the removal or retention occurred?

Did the other parent take the child during a scheduled visitation? Did the other parent take the child for what you believed would be a short visit and then inform you that they were staying? Did they purchase round-trip air tickets to show that they intended to return? Had you and your family moved to the other country, and then you decided to return to the United States?

Take this opportunity to tell your story. Try to anticipate what claims the other parent may make and provide your explanation.

*Do not limit yourself to the space provided on the form.
Additional pages may be attached to fully narrate the
circumstances. However, please be concise.*

V. Factual or Legal Grounds Justifying Request

Provide information and documentation establishing that you had, and were exercising, a right of custody under the Hague Convention at the time of the child's removal. Generally, a right of custody is created by a custody order, when parents are divorced, or by operation of state law, when parents are still married when the child is taken. As stated on page 8, the Convention defines "rights of custody" as including "rights relating to the care of the child and, in particular, the right to determine the child's place of residence." Thus, you may have a "right of custody" under the Convention even if you do not have court-ordered joint or sole custody of the child.

If there is no applicable court order, please provide a copy of the state statute or case law that establishes your right of custody at the time of the child's removal. This provision is sometimes found in the estate and wills section of the state code. Remember, you are not attempting to show that you would have an equal right to obtain custody in a subsequent custody proceeding, but that you had and were exercising a right of custody when the child was taken.

Do not wait to get a custody order before filing a Hague application.

VI. Civil Proceeding in Progress, If Any

Indicate any civil action (in the U.S. or abroad) that may be pending (i.e., custody, divorce). Name court and hearing dates.

VII. Child Is to Be Returned To:

Name	- of person to whom child will be returned.
Date of Birth	- of person to whom child will be returned.
Place of Birth	- of person to whom child will be returned.
Address	- of person to whom child will be returned.
Telephone Number(s)	- of person to whom child will be returned.
Proposed Arrangements for Return Travel of Child	- Provide exact means by which you propose that the child return to the U.S., if this is ordered. Would you travel to pick up the child? Is the child old enough to travel by him or herself? Do you have someone who could return with the child? Be specific.

VIII. Other Remarks

State here whether you are applying for return or access under the Convention. You should include here any additional information that you believe may be pertinent to the Hague application.

IX. Documents Attached

Check boxes of items enclosed.

Sign and date the application.

PART IX

ABDUCTION — CHECKLIST FOR PARENTS

Your situation is difficult, but there are things that you can do. This list assumes that you know, or strongly suspect, that your child has been abducted abroad to a country that is *not* a party to the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction (see page 9). If the country *is* a party to the Hague Convention, call the Office of Children's Issues (CI) to determine if your situation meets the requirements of the Convention.

1. Emergency Action — What to do Right Away

- ☐ If you do not know where your child is, have you filed a missing person report with your local police department? (see page 5)
- ☐ Have you reported the abduction to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children? (see page 5)
- ☐ Have you obtained a decree of sole custody or one that prohibits your child from traveling without your permission? (see page 2) In most states, you can obtain such a decree even after a child is abducted. A custody decree in your favor is necessary for any legal action (except in Hague cases).
- ☐ Have you requested a U.S. passport search and has your child's name been entered in the U.S. passport name check system? (see page 3)
- ☐ If your child is a dual national, have you informed the embassy and consulates of the foreign country of your custody decree and asked not to issue a foreign passport to your child? (see page 3)
- ☐ If your child is only a U.S. citizen but the other parent has close ties to a particular country, have you informed the embassy and consulates of that country of your custody decree and asked them not to issue a visa to your child? (see page 3)
- ☐ Have you asked the Department of State's Office of Children's Issues to initiate a welfare and whereabouts search for your child overseas? (see page 5)

- ☐ Do you have a valid passport in case you need to travel overseas?

2. The Search

- ☐ Have you obtained certified copies of your custody decree from the court that issued it? You may need to furnish proof of your custody rights at various stages in your search and recovery effort.
- ☐ Have you obtained a copy of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's publication, *Family Abduction: How to Prevent an Abduction and What to Do If Your Child Is Abducted?* (see page 6)
- ☐ Have you tried to establish contact with relatives or friends of the abducting parent? (see page 6)
- ☐ Have local law enforcement authorities asked the Federal Parent Locator Service to search for the abducting parent? (see page 7)
- ☐ Have you contacted the principal of your child's school and asked to be informed of requests for transfer of your child's school records? (see page 7)
- ☐ Have you prepared a poster of your child? (see page 7)
- ☐ Have you asked local law enforcement authorities to ask the U.S. Postal Inspection Service to put a 'mail cover' on addresses in the U.S. to which the abductor might write? (see page 7)
- ☐ Have you asked local law enforcement authorities to help you obtain information from telephone and credit card companies on the whereabouts of the abductor? (see page 7)
- ☐ Have you contacted the Office of Victims Assistance? (see page 20)

3. After Your Child Has Been Located Abroad

- ☐ Have you retained the services of a foreign attorney? (see page 13)
- ☐ Have you sent certified copies of the custody decree, court orders, state and federal warrants, as well as copies of state custody and parental child abduction laws and the Federal Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act to the foreign attorney? (see page 14)
- ☐ Have you read Part VI of this booklet, "Other Solutions"? (see page 18)

4. Legal Proceedings: Possible Criminal Remedies

- ☐ Is parental child abduction a crime in the state where your child resides or was abducted?
- ☐ Has a state warrant been issued for the arrest of the abductor? (see page 15)
- ☐ Has a Federal warrant been issued for the arrest of the abductor? (see page 15)
- ☐ If a warrant has been issued, has the abductor's name been entered in the wanted persons section of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer? Has the child been entered in NCIC as missing? (see page 15)
- ☐ Is it possible or useful to take legal action against agents or accomplices to the abduction? (see page 15)
- ☐ Have law enforcement officials contacted INTERPOL to have the abductor and child entered into their systems? (see page 16)
- ☐ If the abductor is a U.S. citizen, have you considered asking U.S. law enforcement officials to have his or her U.S. passport revoked? (see page 15)
- ☐ Would extradition of the abductor, if possible, be effective in your case? (see page 16)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
**APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE
HAGUE CONVENTION ON CHILD ABDUCTION**
SEE PRIVACY STATEMENT ON REVERSE

OMB NO. 1405-0076
EXPIRES: 6-91
Estimated Burden - 1 Hour

I. IDENTITY OF CHILD AND PARENTS

CHILD'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)			DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH	
ADDRESS (Before removal)			U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:	
HEIGHT		WEIGHT		COLOR OF HAIR		COLOR OF EYES
FATHER			MOTHER			
NAME (Last, First, Middle)			NAME (Last, First, Middle)			
DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH		DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH
NATIONALITY	OCCUPATION	PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:		NATIONALITY	OCCUPATION	PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:
CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER			CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER			
U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.			U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.			
COUNTRY OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE			COUNTRY OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE			
DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE, IF APPLICABLE						

II. REQUESTING INDIVIDUAL OR INSTITUTION

NAME (Last, First, Middle)		NATIONALITY		OCCUPATION	
CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER				PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:	
COUNTRY OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE					
RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD		NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NO. OF LEGAL ADVISER, IF ANY			

III. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PERSON ALLEGED TO HAVE WRONGFULLY REMOVED OR RETAINED CHILD

NAME (Last, First, Middle)			KNOWN ALIASES		
DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH		NATIONALITY	
OCCUPATION, NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER			PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:		U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
CURRENT LOCATION OR LAST KNOWN ADDRESS IN THE U.S.					
HEIGHT		WEIGHT		COLOR OF HAIR	
				COLOR OF EYES	

OTHER PERSONS WITH POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD
(Name, address, telephone number)

IV. TIME, PLACE, DATE, AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE WRONGFUL REMOVAL OR RETENTION

V. FACTUAL OR LEGAL GROUNDS JUSTIFYING THE REQUEST

VI. CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN PROGRESS, IF ANY

VII. CHILD IS TO BE RETURNED TO:

NAME (Last, First, Middle)

DATE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF BIRTH

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN TRAVEL OF CHILD

VIII. OTHER REMARKS

IX. DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (PREFERABLY CERTIFIED)

☐ DIVORCE DECREE

☐ PHOTOGRAPH OF CHILD

☐ OTHER

☐ CUSTODY DECREE

☐ OTHER AGREEMENT CONCERNING CUSTODY

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT AND/OR STAMP OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY

DATE

PLACE

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

THIS INFORMATION IS REQUESTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION REMEDIES ACT, PUBLIC LAW 100-300. THE INFORMATION WILL BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EVALUATING APPLICANTS' CLAIMS UNDER THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION, LOCATING ABDUCTED CHILDREN, AND ADVISING APPLICANTS ABOUT AVAILABLE LEGAL REMEDIES. WITHOUT THE REQUESTED INFORMATION, U.S. AUTHORITIES MAY BE UNABLE EFFECTIVELY TO ASSIST IN LOCATING ABDUCTED CHILDREN.

Comments concerning the accuracy of the burden hour estimate on page 1 may be directed to OMB, OIRA, State Department Desk Officer, Wash., D.C. 20503



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
**APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE
HAGUE CONVENTION ON CHILD ABDUCTION**
SEE PRIVACY STATEMENT ON REVERSE

OMB NO. 1405-0076
EXPIRES: 6-91
Estimated Burden - 1 Hour

I. IDENTITY OF CHILD AND PARENTS

CHILD'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)			DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	
ADDRESS (Before removal)			U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:	NATIONALITY
HEIGHT	WEIGHT		COLOR OF HAIR		COLOR OF EYES
FATHER			MOTHER		
NAME (Last, First, Middle)			NAME (Last, First, Middle)		
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH		DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	
NATIONALITY	OCCUPATION	PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:	NATIONALITY	OCCUPATION	PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:
CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER			CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER		
U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.			U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		
COUNTRY OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE			COUNTRY OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE		
DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE, IF APPLICABLE					

II. REQUESTING INDIVIDUAL OR INSTITUTION

NAME (Last, First, Middle)		NATIONALITY	OCCUPATION
CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER			PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:
COUNTRY OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE			
RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NO. OF LEGAL ADVISER, IF ANY		

III. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PERSON ALLEGED TO HAVE WRONGFULLY REMOVED OR RETAINED CHILD

NAME (Last, First, Middle)			KNOWN ALIASES		
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH		NATIONALITY		
OCCUPATION, NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER			PASSPORT/IDENTITY CARD COUNTRY: NO.:	U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	
CURRENT LOCATION OR LAST KNOWN ADDRESS IN THE U.S.					
HEIGHT	WEIGHT		COLOR OF HAIR		COLOR OF EYES

OTHER PERSONS WITH POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD
(Name, address, telephone number)

IV. TIME, PLACE, DATE, AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE WRONGFUL REMOVAL OR RETENTION

V. FACTUAL OR LEGAL GROUNDS JUSTIFYING THE REQUEST

VI. CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN PROGRESS, IF ANY

VII. CHILD IS TO BE RETURNED TO:

NAME (Last, First, Middle)

DATE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF BIRTH

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN TRAVEL OF CHILD

VIII. OTHER REMARKS

IX. DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (PREFERABLY CERTIFIED)

☐ DIVORCE DECREE

☐ PHOTOGRAPH OF CHILD

☐ OTHER

☐ CUSTODY DECREE

☐ OTHER AGREEMENT CONCERNING CUSTODY

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT AND/OR STAMP OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY

DATE

PLACE

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

THIS INFORMATION IS REQUESTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION REMEDIES ACT, PUBLIC LAW 100-300. THE INFORMATION WILL BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EVALUATING APPLICANTS' CLAIMS UNDER THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION, LOCATING ABDUCTED CHILDREN, AND ADVISING APPLICANTS ABOUT AVAILABLE LEGAL REMEDIES. WITHOUT THE REQUESTED INFORMATION, U.S. AUTHORITIES MAY BE UNABLE EFFECTIVELY TO ASSIST IN LOCATING ABDUCTED CHILDREN.

Comments concerning the accuracy of the burden hour estimate on page 1 may be directed to OMB, OIRA, State Department Desk Officer, Wash., D.C. 20503



UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION ACT

[UCCJA]

WHAT IS IT?

A set of laws adopted in 1968 by The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws for recommended adoption in every state, because it was recognized that:

Thousands of children every year were being harmed by their parents stealing and re-stealing them, and moving from state to state.

The law at the time aided and facilitated it, because jurisdiction was wherever the child was, and custody awards of other states were not honored.

Uniform legislation was needed to bring interstate stability in custody awards.

WHAT DOES IT DO?

Assures that litigation concerning child custody occurs where the child and its family have the closest connection and where significant evidence concerning the child is most readily available.

-Limits custody jurisdiction to the state where the child had its home or where there were other strong contacts.

-Provides for recognition and enforcement of out-of-state custody decrees.

-Limits jurisdiction to modify custody decrees.

-Opens up lines of communication between courts.

It aims to deter abductions, continuing controversies over child custody, and relitigation of custody decrees in other states.

WHY DO I CARE?

All states have adopted a version of the UCCJA. (Each state's version is somewhat different.)

California's UCCJA is in Family Code sections 3400 to 3425.

It governs the enforceability of out-of-state orders in California, and California's orders out of state. You will need to be able to make a jurisdictional analysis of such orders, and may need to argue the UCCJA when you're trying to enforce an order.

GIVE ME THE CLIFF NOTES VERSION.

A. If there is no custody order, there may be several courts with jurisdiction to make an order (concurrent jurisdiction):

-Home state: where the child has lived for 6 consecutive months, or 6 months before taking, and one parent still remains.

-Significant connection: substantial evidence concerning the child is available, child and a parent are present, is in best interest of child.

-Emergency: child is physically present and needs protection from mistreatment, abuse, neglect. Is extraordinary and temporary!

-No other state qualifies, or a state declined jurisdiction because other state is more appropriate forum.

-Order can be made even if child isn't present in state.

MODIFICATION JURISDICTION: If an order exists, it SHALL NOT be modified unless the original state has lost jurisdiction or declines it, and the other state has jurisdiction.

B. KEY PROVISION: due process—notice and opportunity to be heard.

C. If there are simultaneous proceedings in other states:

-Judges should communicate and decide which state has jurisdiction or is the most appropriate forum. Court can stay or dismiss proceedings on the condition a custody proceeding will be promptly brought in other state.

D. Court can decline initial OR modification jurisdiction because of wrongful taking or "other reprehensible conduct" (Clean Hands Doctrine).

E. Every first pleading should contain a Declaration Under the UCCJA regarding child residence for the last five years.

F. Full recognition of decrees which were made in accordance with jurisdictional standards of UCCJA.

G. Decree registered in a state shall be enforced as if it were made in that state.

H. Testimony and evidence can be directed to be obtained in another state.

I. Courts can order restitution for costs and fees incurred because of wrongful takings.

PARENTAL KIDNAPPING PREVENTION ACT (PKPA)

WHAT IS IT?

A federal law [28 USC 1738], enacted in 1980, after Congress found that the UCCJA wasn't being consistently enforced, and all states hadn't yet adopted the UCCJA, so children continued to be abducted. Therefore, it was necessary to establish a national system for locating missing children and their abducting parents and to establish jurisdictional standards for courts making custody determinations.

WHAT DOES IT DO?

- A. Gives full faith and credit to child custody determinations.**
- B. Limits custody jurisdiction using the same standards as the UCCJA, except it establishes a priority for home-state jurisdiction.**
- C. Provides for continuing jurisdiction.**
- D. Provides for due process.**
- E. Limits modification jurisdiction.**
- F. Provides for costs and fees to the victim-parent.**
- G. Provides for the use of the Federal Parent Locator Service to locate missing children and parents.**

WHY DO I CARE?

The PKPA preempts state law in case of inconsistent provisions. You need to know you can argue that to intransigent judges!

*** PROBLEM: The PKPA does not confer federal jurisdiction in cases of conflicting orders. Thompson v. Thompson 484 U.S. 174 (1988)**

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION

(UFAP WARRANT)

I. FEDERAL FUGATIVE FELON ACT, 18 U.S.C. §1073:

- A. Enacted to assist states in location and apprehension of fugitives from justice who have fled the state to avoid prosecution.
- B. U.S. Attorney has discretion to authorize F.B.I. to apply to federal magistrate for warrant under this statute.

II. LOCAL OFFICIAL MUST SUPPLY:

- A. Evidence that there is probable cause to believe that person has fled state with intent to avoid prosecution.
- B. Offense must be a felony.
- C. Promise to extradite.
- D. Flight need not have occurred after filing of charge.

III. INCLUDE IN WRITTEN REQUEST TO U.S. ATTORNEY:

A. Title of action:

People of the State of

vs. _____ (case name)

B. Identify court and case number:

County Municipal Court Case # _____

C. Identify fugative by full name and AKA's; include date of birth and social security # if available.

D. Summarized criminal complaint:

1. Date issued
2. Type of warrant (felony)
3. Court issued out of
4. Court case #
5. Penal Code sections charged and number of counts
6. Description of penal codes
7. Amount of bail

- E. Summarize events of crime;
 - 1. Where the taking occurred
 - 2. Date taking occurred
 - 3. How taking occurred
 - 4. Court order violated
 - 5. Knowledge of court order
- F. Description of fugative.
- G. Identify and describe individuals traveling with fugative.
- H. Last known address of fugative.
- I. Vehicle used by fugative.
- J. Identify and describe child(ren) abducted.
- K. Summarize investigation - include any possible leads.
- *L. Include statement that D. A.'s Office will extradite.
- *M. Attach to written request - certified copy of:
 - 1. Criminal complaint
 - 2. Outstanding warrant
 - 3. Order to retrieve child(ren)
 - 4. Photographs of fugative and child(ren) (if available)
 - 5. Custody order
- N. Advise what information has been entered into NCIC.
- O. Have inquiries directed to assigned investigator.
- P. Identify D. A. case #.

IV. PURPOSE OF WARRANT:

- A. Authorizes only the arrest of person named on it.
- B. Does not authorized F.B.I. to take abducted child(ren) into custody, or return them to state from which they were removed, or turn them over to custodial parent.
- *C. Investigator must co-ordinate arrest of fugative and pick up of child(ren) with local authorities.



OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
C O U N T Y O F K E R N

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1215 TRUXTUN AVENUE
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA 93301

STEPHEN M. TAUZER
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

EDWARD R. JAGELS
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

(805) 868-2340, FAX: (805) 868-2135

ROBERT D. PENDLETON
CHIEF INVESTIGATOR

March 10, 1997

Federal Bureau of Investigations
800 Truxtun Avenue, Room 215
Bakersfield, CA 93301

ATTENTION: Agent [REDACTED]

Re: People of the State of California v. Roy John [REDACTED]
Bakersfield Municipal Court No. BF080849A

Dear Sir:

The Kern County District Attorney's Office hereby applies to you for a warrant for:

ROY JOHN [REDACTED]

On the charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for an offense covered by Title 18, Section 1073 of the United States Code.

On January 7, 1997, a felony warrant (BF080849A) was issued by the municipal court of the Bakersfield Judicial District, County of Kern, State of California, charging a fugitive with a crime of Penal Code section 278.5 (Child Stealing) and section 278.5-D97 (Child Stealing) authorizing this fugitive's arrest.

The fugitive was residing at [REDACTED] Road, Chehalis, Washington, 98532, with a telephone number of (360) [REDACTED]. This was his residence at the time he abducted the child. The abduction occurred on approximately December 15, 1996, when the fugitive failed to return the child from a scheduled visitation. It was learned that the fugitive has sold his own business, [REDACTED] Sales, [REDACTED] Drive Southwest, Chehalis, Washington and at the present the whereabouts of the fugitive is unknown. The residence of [REDACTED] Road in Chehalis, Washington has been sold and found to be vacant with no forwarding address given.

The fugitive is described as a male white, 6', 180 lbs., brown hair, hazel eyes, dob 12/9/56, social security number [REDACTED]. It is unknown as to what make or type of vehicle the suspect is driving. The fugitive is wanted for the parental kidnapping of his daughter, Tessia Renee [REDACTED] dob 2/6/91, female, age 6. The fugitive is possibly in the company of his girlfriend Winona [REDACTED], aka Winona [REDACTED] unknown dob, approximately 46 years of age, heavyset, reddish-blond hair, approximately 5'4", with a residence at [REDACTED] Road, Toledo,

Washington. A check of that residence found that it is now being rented by an unknown person. The girlfriend, Winona [REDACTED], has two children by a previous marriage: Justin [REDACTED], age 12; and Jessie [REDACTED], age 8. A check with the Chehalis Police Department advised that these children had been removed from their school in Chehalis, Washington. The suspect's girlfriend has an ex-husband by the name of Charles [REDACTED] who was living with his mother, Mae [REDACTED], in Castlerock, Washington with a phone number of (360) [REDACTED]

In February it was learned that the girlfriend's ex-husband, Charles [REDACTED], was going to Jerome, Idaho to visit his two children, Justin and Jessie. I contacted Detective Sergeant Dan Chatterton at (208) 324-8844 or 8845 and asked him to check the area for the suspect and missing child. He called me back and advised me that he was unable to locate the suspect or the child, or the girlfriend and her children in the Jerome, Idaho area.

The suspect's mother, Maude [REDACTED], who resided until the end of February at [REDACTED] Street in Chehalis, Washington, 98532, with a phone number of (360) [REDACTED]

In February the victim observed a dark red or green Thunderbird parked in the suspect's mother's driveway bearing Oregon license [REDACTED] which is registered to a Chester D. [REDACTED] Road, Crooked River Ranch, Oregon which is in the Deschutes County area of Oregon.

On approximately the last weekend of February the victim observed the suspect's mother being moved from her residence in Chehalis, Washington. She observed a red pickup truck, Washington license [REDACTED], a blue pickup truck [REDACTED] and a Nissan vehicle [REDACTED] a white pickup, Washington license [REDACTED], a blue Buick Regal, Washington license [REDACTED], and a light blue Chevy [REDACTED]. All of these vehicles were observed parked in front of the suspect's mother's residence at the time she was moving. The blue pickup with license [REDACTED] is registered to Galal [REDACTED] Lane Southwest, Rochester, Washington. This is the suspect's sister and daughter of the suspect's mother. Several of the other vehicles are registered to Rochester, Washington, the city where the sister lives.

It was learned that on December 17, 1996, Mae [REDACTED] called (208) [REDACTED] which is Jerome, Idaho. This phone is registered to [REDACTED], Jerome, Idaho.

On January 3, 1997, the Kern County District Attorney's Office registered a certified copy of the custody decree of the state of Washington under section 15 of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdictional Act. The Washington Order then becomes enforceable by the state of California. On January 16, 1997, the Kern County District Attorney's Office filed an received an Order to locate and return the respondent and minor child to the jurisdiction of the court under Family Code section 3130. The Order reads that pursuant to the Family Code section 3130 and 3131

FBI Agent Rogers
Re: Peo. v. Matthews (BMC #BF80849A)

March 10, 1997
Page 3

the Kern County District Attorney's Office is authorized and directed to conduct an investigation and to take all action reasonably necessary to locate the minor child, take physical custody of said minor, and to assist in the enforcement of the custody order in the above entitled matter. The Kern County District Attorney shall physically take custody of the minor child of the parties, Tessia Renee [REDACTED], born February 6, 1991, and shall return said minor child to Sherry [REDACTED] pursuant to the Family Code section 3130 and 3131, dated 1/14/97, signed by Judge Stubbe of the Kern County Superior Court.

The suspect came from the state of Washington to California and returned across state lines to the state of Washington.

It appears from our investigation that the suspect may be in the Jerome, Idaho area or even possibly the Crooked River Ranch, Oregon area.

This office has entered the information regarding the child, Tessia [REDACTED] into NCIC as involuntary missing juvenile. Information regarding the Kern County warrant for the arrest of the fugitive has also been entered into NCIC.

In the event the fugitive, ROY JOHN [REDACTED] is located and apprehended this office will extradite. Enclosed are certified copies of the Kern County Municipal Court complaint, the outstanding warrant of arrest, and a photocopy of the Lewis County Superior Court Order granting sole physical custody of the child to the mother, Sherry Arlene [REDACTED]. Also enclosed are photographs of the fugitive, ROY JOHN [REDACTED] and the child, Tessia Renee [REDACTED].

Please direct any reply to my attention; Investigator David L. Peery, 1215 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, California, 93301.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. JAGELS
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

By 

David L. Peery
Investigator III

DLP/jws



SUGGESTED GUIDELINE FOR ANALYSIS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE INDIAN
CHILD WELFARE ACT APPLIES TO YOUR CASE

1. Is the child an "Indian child?"
 - a. Member of tribe, or
 - b. Eligible for membership in tribe AND the biological child of a member of a tribe
2. Where is the child residing or domiciled?
 - a. On a reservation
 - b. Off a reservation
3. Is the suspect or victim a "parent" or "Indian custodian?"
 - a. Parent: biological parent of an Indian child or Indian person who has lawfully adopted an Indian child

NOTE: "Parent" does NOT include an unwed father where paternity has not been not acknowledged or established.

 - b. Indian custodian: any Indian person with legal custody under tribal law or custom, state law, or to whom temporary care, custody, and control has been transferred by a parent.
4. Is the order from a "child custody proceeding," a dissolution, or an emergency placement?
 - a. Child custody proceeding
 - (1) Foster care placement
 - (2) Termination of parental rights placement
 - (3) Preadoptive placement
 - (4) Adoptive placement
 - b. ICWA does NOT apply to a custody award in divorce proceeding or criminal juvenile proceeding! ICWA does not preempt state court jurisdiction over a dissolution proceeding!
 - c. Emergency
 - d. Dissolution where Tribal court has jurisdiction
5. Is the order from a state or a tribal court?

See sections III and IV of Discussion of ICWA.

6. Where are the parties and the child currently residing?

- a. If a parent and the child have moved onto a reservation, state court jurisdiction may have terminated. Malaterre v. Malaterre, 293 N.W.2d 139 (N.D.1980)
- b. If an Indian child was unlawfully removed from a reservation, or is improperly retained, the state court must dismiss and action brought before it and return the child to the Indian parent or guardian.

7. Whom should you contact regarding the order or your criminal case?

A reservation is a separate entity, like another country. There are various agreements which may be in place regarding criminal enforcement and custody matters. The FBI has exclusive jurisdiction over felonies occurring on the reservation. The local prosecutor or U.S. Attorney can probably direct you.

A DISCUSSION OF THE INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT (ICWA)
25 U.S.C.1901, et seq.

I. TYPICAL SCENARIOS

- A. A person appears in your office with a Tribal court order granting him or her custody.
- B. Victim-parent comes to your office with state court custody order and asks you to recover his or her child. The suspect is a Native American and is now living on the reservation with the child.
- C. Same as #2, above, but suspect and child are living off the reservation. You discover he or she has filed for custody with the Tribal Court.

II. WHEN DOES THE ICWA APPLY?

- A. The Act is designed to preserve Native American cultures by preventing foster care or adoptive placement of Native American children in non-Native American families.¹
- B. The Act is not directed at disputes between Native American families regarding custody of their children.
- C. Tribal custody orders are entitled to Full Faith and Credit in state courts unless there are irregularities or due process violations.

III. WHEN DOES A TRIBAL COURT HAVE JURISDICTION?

- A. A Tribal court has exclusive jurisdiction over child custody matters involving children residing or domiciled on reservation, and over dissolution actions involving tribal members residing on the reservation.
- B. A Tribal court may have concurrent jurisdiction over dissolution and custody matters involving Native American and non-Native American persons residing on the reservation. Contact local authorities to determine whether there is a tribal-state agreement which may affect jurisdiction.

IV. WHEN DOES A STATE COURT HAVE JURISDICTION?

- A. A state court has jurisdiction over dissolution

¹ In re Marriage of Desjarlait, 379 N.W.2d 139 (Minn. 1985)

proceedings except as stated above.

- B. A state court has jurisdiction over "child custody proceedings" involving an Indian Child not residing on a reservation, but must yield jurisdiction to the Tribal court if parent, guardian, or tribe requests; however
 - 1. If a natural parent objects, state court cannot transfer the case;
 - 2. Court can refuse to transfer if there is good cause to do so;
 - 3. The Indian guardian and tribe have a right to intervene at any time in the proceeding.
- C. There are special rules regarding "child custody proceedings in state court, depending on whether the proceeding is a voluntary, involuntary, or emergency placement."
 - 1. In an involuntary custody proceeding, before placing a child in foster care or terminating parental rights, the court must:
 - (a) Notify the Indian parent or custodian and tribe;
 - (b) Have proof that "active efforts" have been made to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that the efforts were unsuccessful;
 - (c) For placement, have clear and convincing evidence that child would suffer serious emotional or physical damage if not removed;
 - (d) For termination, have proof beyond a reasonable doubt that child would suffer serious emotional or physical damage if continued custody by parent or guardian.
 - 2. In a voluntary custody proceeding, before placing a child in foster care or terminating parental rights, the court must:
 - (a) Obtain written consent, signed before a judge, and
 - (b) Certify the terms and consequences were fully explained in detail in a language which was fully understood by the Indian parent or guardian.

3. Consent can be withdrawn at any time prior to entry of final order;
4. Parents cannot consent for a period of ten days before or ten days after the birth of their child. Any consent given during this period is void.

V. DOES THE PARENTAL KIDNAPPING PREVENTION ACT (PKPA) APPLY?

A. There is a split of authority as to whether the PKPA applies to Native American tribes.

1. The 4th Circuit Court of Appeals has held that tribes are included in the definition of "state" as used in the Act; therefore the PKPA does apply.²
2. General federal laws usually don't apply to tribes and tribal affairs unless Congress has indicated an intent that they do.

IV. DOES THE UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION ACT (UCCJA) APPLY?

Most courts have found the UCCJA does not apply to jurisdictional disputes between state and tribal courts, but some have applied UCCJA principles in analyzing disputes between the two.

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² Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians v. Larch, 872 F.2d 66 (4th Cir. 1989).

MILITARY AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EMPLOYEE CASES

I. Department of Defense (DoD) cases

- A. Military member abducts
- B. Spouse of military member abducts
- C. DoD employee or spouse abducts

II. Reference materials

- A. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children brochure
- B. Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 5525.9
- C. Department of Defense Points of Contact
- D. Military Locator Services

III. DoD Directive 5525.9

A. Sets forth policy

- 1. With due regard for mission requirements, the provisions of applicable international agreements, and ongoing DoD investigations and courts-martial,
- 2. DoD shall cooperate in enforcing court orders relating to service members, DoD employees, family members who:
 - a. Are charged with or convicted of felony
 - b. Have been held in contempt for failure to obey court order
 - c. Have been ordered to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for failure to obey a court order.

B. Establishes procedures to resolve matter or return above persons.

- 1. Request for assistance from court or federal, state, or local official;
- 2. Attempt to resolve without the return of or action affecting person.
- 3. Provide opportunity for person to show legal efforts to resist order or show legitimate cause for noncompliance

CHECKLIST FOR MILITARY
OR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EMPLOYEE CASES

1. Determine status of abductor
 - a. Service member
 - b. Family member
 - c. Civilian employee
2. Court order or warrant
 - a. Have victim parent obtain a contempt order for failure to obey a court order or an order to show cause why the abductor should not be held in contempt for failure to comply with court order, or
 - b. Obtain a felony complaint or indictment.
3. Locate. Military Locator Services.
4. If within United States, contact Installation Commander and Legal Assistance Office.
5. a. If abductor is stationed overseas, call
 - Col. Fred Arquilla
 - Office of Legal Assistance Director
 - Judge Advocate General
 - 2200 Army Pentagon
 - Washington, DC 21310-2200
 - Telephone: 703-695-1221
- b. Follow up with letter requesting assistance.
- c. Have copy of Department of Defense Directive 5525.9 for your information.
6. Consider Hague Application if there are court orders from the foreign court.
7. If criminal action is filed, get UFAP warrant and request FBI assistance.
8. Consider having victim ask his or her U.S. Senator or Congressman for help.



Department of Defense

DIRECTIVE

December 27, 1988
NUMBER 5525.9

GC, DoD

SUBJECT: Compliance of DoD Members, Employees, and Family Members Outside the United States With Court Orders

References: (a) Public Law 100-456, "National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989," September 29, 1988
(b) Title 10, United States Code, Section 814

A. PURPOSE

This Directive:

1. Implements Section 721 of reference (a).
2. Establishes policy and procedures for the return to the United States of, or other action affecting, DoD members and employees serving outside the United States, and family members accompanying them.
3. Prescribes procedures for treating such individuals who have been charged with, or convicted of, a felony in a court, have been held in contempt of a court for failure to obey the court's order, or have been ordered to show cause by a court why they should not be held in contempt for failing to obey the court's order.

B. APPLICABILITY

This Directive applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the Joint Staff, the Unified and Specified Commands, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (IG, DoD), the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS), the Defense Agencies, and the DoD Field Activities (hereafter referred to collectively as "DoD Components").

C. DEFINITIONS

1. Court. Any judicial body in the United States with jurisdiction to impose criminal sanctions on a DoD member, employee, or family member.
2. DoD Employee. A civilian employed by a DoD Component, including an individual paid from nonappropriated funds, who is a citizen or national of the United States.
3. DoD Member. An individual who is a member of the Armed Forces on active duty and is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a Military Department, regardless whether that individual is assigned to duty outside that Military Department.

b. Issue Regulations implementing this Directive.

c. Report promptly to the ASD(FM&P) and GC, DoD, any action taken under paragraphs F.1.a. or F.1.b., below.

F. PROCEDURES

1. On receipt of a request for assistance from a court, or a Federal, State, or local official concerning a court order described in subsection D.1., above, the Head of the DoD Component concerned, or designee, shall determine whether the request is based on an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. Attempts shall be made to resolve the matter to the satisfaction of the court without the return of, or other action affecting, the member, employee, or family member (subject). Before action is taken under this section, the subject shall be afforded the opportunity to provide evidence of legal efforts to resist the court order, or otherwise show legitimate cause for noncompliance. If the Head of the DoD Component concerned determines that such efforts warrant a delay in taking action under this section, the DoD Component Head may grant a * brief delay (not more than 90 days). All delays promptly shall be reported to the ASD(FM&P) and to the GC, DoD. *

a. If the request pertains to a felony or to contempt involving the unlawful or contemptuous removal of a child from the jurisdiction of a court or the custody of a parent or another person awarded custody by court order, and the matter cannot be resolved with the court without the return of the subject to the United States, the Head of the DoD Component, or designee, promptly shall take the action prescribed in subsections F.2. through F.4., below, unless the ASD(FM&P), or designee, grants an exception.

b. If the request does not pertain to a felony or contempt involving the unlawful or contemptuous removal of a child from the jurisdiction of the court or the custody of a parent or another person awarded custody by court order, and if the matter cannot be resolved with the court without the return of the subject to the United States, the Head of the DoD Component, or designee, promptly shall take the action prescribed in subsections F.2. through F.4., below, when deemed appropriate with the facts and circumstances of each particular case, following consultation with legal staff.

2. If a DoD member is the subject of the request, the member shall be ordered, under 10 U.S.C. 814 (reference (b)), to return expeditiously to an appropriate port of entry at Government expense, contingent on the party requesting return of the member providing for transportation, and escort, if desired, of the member from such port of entry to the jurisdiction of the party. The party requesting return of the member shall be notified at least 10 days before the member's return to the selected port of entry, absent unusual circumstances.

3. If a DoD employee is the subject of the request concerning the court order, the employee strongly shall be encouraged to comply with the court order. Failure to respond to the court order may be a basis for withdrawal of command sponsorship and may be the basis for adverse action against the DoD employee, to include removal from the Federal Service. Proposals to take such adverse action must be approved by the Head of the DoD Component concerned,

NORTH AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM ON INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION
Washington, D.C. - September 1993

Department of Defense Points of Contact for International Child Abduction Inquiries:

ARMY:

Service Regulation: Army Regulation 608-99, "Family Support, Child Custody, and Paternity," May 22, 1987

Legal Assistance Director
Judge Advocate General
2200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-1221
(703) 695-1221, DSN 225-1221, FAX (703) 614-1934

NAVY and MARINE CORPS:

Service Regulation: SECNAV Instruction 5820.9, "Compliance With Court Orders by Department of the Navy Members, Employees, and their Family Members Outside the United States," May 29, 1990

Chief of Naval Personnel (Pers-6)
Washington, D.C. 20370-5000
(703) 614-2792, DSN 224-2792, FAX (703) 693-7265

Marine Corps:
Head Legal Assistance Office
Judge Advocate Division
Headquarters, U.S.M.C., 2 Navy Annex
Washington, D.C. 20380-0001
(703) 614-1513, DSN 224-1513, FAX

AIR FORCE:

Service Regulation: AF Regulation 111-11, "Military Justice Guide," September 30, 1988

AFLSA/JAJM
172 Luke Avenue, Suite 343
Bolling AFB
Washington, D.C. 20332-5113
(202) 767-1539, DSN: 354-1539, FAX (202) 404-8755

Nonfamily Abduction



Nonfamily Abduction

I. Introduction

A. Definition of nonfamily abduction

B. Statistical overview

II. Initial Response to Nonfamily Child Abduction Cases by Law Enforcement

A. Law enforcement components

1. First responder

2. Supervisor

3. Investigative team

B. Initial approach

1. Importance

2. Attitude

C. Case stages

1. On scene
2. Follow up
 - a. short term
 - b. long term
3. Recovery
4. Trial

III. Responsibility of the First Responder

- A. Immediate activity prior to arrival at scene
1. Be observant
 2. Copy complete description of child and suspect

B. Immediate activity upon arrival at scene

1. Contact complainant—confirm nature of call
2. Confirm description of child/suspect/vehicle—rebroadcast
3. Request and direct backup units
4. Conduct a thorough search of residence
5. Safeguard scene
6. Secure clothing worn by child (bed sheets)
7. Stay with parent and do thorough interview
8. Establish perimeter

9. Enter child into NCIC
10. Establish a staging area away from family/scene
11. Notify a supervisor

IV. Supervisor Responsibility

A. Uniformed supervisor upon arrival at scene

1. Debrief first responder
2. Select command post site
3. Coordinate search/personnel needs
4. Appoint a scribe
5. Contact and brief investigative team

B. Investigative supervisor upon arrival at scene

1. Assume overall responsibility for investigation
2. Coordinate resources with uniformed supervisor
3. Coordinate with public information officer
4. Act as spokesperson for investigative team
5. Ensure activity log is maintained
6. Confirm establishment of command post

V. Responsibility of Primary Investigator

- A. Collect original supplemental reports
- B. Remain with reporting party

- C. Coordinate with patrol and secondary investigators to ensure complete search
- D. Obtain a complete description of child
 - 1. Prepare a (flyer) bulletin
- E. Ensure victim is entered in NCIC
- F. Send teletypes
- G. Set up phone trace and recorder
- H. Determine availability of medical and dental records
- I. Obtain hair sample of:
 - 1. victim
 - 2. parents/family
 - 3. pets

- J. Obtain teeth impressions, fingerprints
- K. Compile complete list of friends and relatives
- L. Coordinate with other agencies, units (i.e., Sex Crimes) for address, M.O. of known sex offenders
- M. Interview immediate family in depth
- N. Monitor all incoming/outgoing phone calls
- O. Keep phone line open
- P. Note identification of everyone present
- Q. Remain at residence with parents

R. Determine if any unusual strangers or prowlers have been seen in the vicinity

S. Explain to parents what is being done

VI. NCIC Off-Line Log Search

A. Case studies

B. Video/slides

VII. Responsibility of Secondary Investigator

A. Supervise search of external areas

B. Contact prosecuting attorney for search warrants

C. Record all license plate numbers in area

- D. Search vehicles leaving scene
- E. Run registration checks on all cars
- F. Conduct follow-up interviews of friends, classmates, etc.
- G. Direct evidence collection
- H. Produce/distribute missing person poster
- I. Coordinate civilian search teams
- J. Identify and question persons who frequent the area
 - 1. electric meter readers
 - 2. gas company employees

3. newspaper carriers
 4. postal workers
 5. lawn service employees
 6. maintenance workers
 7. taxis
- K. Conduct door-to-door canvass if not done by patrol force
- L. Obtain map of the area
- M. Use police vehicle P.A. system if applicable
- N. Follow up on leads provided by primary investigator

VIII. Case Studies

- A. Court disposition

IX. Practical Exercise (Group)

- A. Handout
- B. Video
- C. Flipchart
- D. Discussion/review



Missing Person's Call Out Questionnaire

INC # _____ Start Time _____ Date _____

Call Received Time _____ Date _____

Requested by _____ Call Sign _____

Field Supervisor _____ Call Sign _____

Missing Person's Name _____ DOB/Age _____ / _____

Missing From _____

Missing How Long _____

Reporting Person _____

Prior Missing Reports Y _____ N _____ How Many _____

Medical Conditions _____

Mental State _____ Diagnosed Y _____ N _____

Hazard to Self _____ Others _____

Reason for Missing _____ Picture Available Y _____ N _____

Vehicle Involved: Make _____ Model _____ Year _____ Plate _____

Additional _____

Possible Destination _____

Number of Witnesses _____

In the Company of _____

Relationship _____

Radio Channel _____ Command Post Y _____ N _____ Location _____

Comments _____

Missing Person Detail Call Out Policy

I. The Missing Persons Team

The team will normally consist of one (1) sergeant and two (2) missing persons detail detectives. Additional detectives will respond, if necessary.

II. The Sergeant

- A. Oversees the duties of the missing persons detectives to ensure that all applicable provisions of this policy are followed.
- B. Coordinates with the patrol supervisor to ensure the most efficient use of manpower and the complete coverage of each portion of the investigation.
- C. Recommends initiation of Phase 3 and/or Phase 4 to unit lieutenant if the investigation becomes complex, extended, or additional resources are required.
- D. Coordinates with the public information officer to ensure the timely flow of accurate information in order to enlist the cooperation and support of the citizens in the community.
- E. Keeps department staff advised of developments of situation at all times.
- F. Ensures a log is kept on all information gathered.
- G. Establishes command post away from scene.
- H. Ensures unit lieutenant is advised and updated on incident. In his/her absence, notification will be made to the G.I.B. commander.

III. The Primary Investigator

- A. Responsible for the collection of the original departmental report (if completed by a patrol officer) and the preparation of his/her report, and the collection and distribution of all supplemental and related reports.
- B. Assigned to remain with the complainant at a location as close as possible to the scene of the disappearance, wherever telephone and radio communications are available.
- C. As quickly as possible, do the following and verify the completion of each task with a check mark.
 - ☐ 1. Receive a verbal report from patrol division.

- ☐ 2. Coordinate as necessary with patrol and the secondary investigator to ensure a complete search.
- ☐ 3. Obtain complete physical description; D.O.B.; social security number; driver's license number; AKAs; scars; marks; tattoos; physical deformities; date, time, and place last seen; clothing description; possible destinations; information on physical or emotional problems; and photo if available.
- ☐ 4. Bluebook and broadcast.
- ☐ 5. Enter into NCIC—report hand-carried to G.I.B. desk sergeant.
- ☐ 6. Compose and send any necessary teletypes.
- ☐ 7. Determine availability of fingerprints, dental charts, and medical records.
- ☐ 8. Obtain samples of the victim's hair.
- ☐ 9. Obtain samples of family members hair.
- ☐ 10. Obtain the family's fingerprints.
- ☐ 11. Obtain samples of hair from family pets.
- ☐ 12. Seal off victim's bedroom.
- ☐ 13. Coordinate with the sex crimes detail to obtain names, addresses, and M.O.s of known sex offenders in the area.
- ☐ 14. Obtain list of friends and relatives.
- ☐ 15. Note the identities of everyone present.
- ☐ 16. Question all family members individually.
- ☐ 17. Question friends in the immediate area.
- ☐ 18. Question schoolmates or business associates in the immediate area.
- ☐ 19. Provide tape recorder and instructions for its use to family for recording phone calls.
- ☐ 20. Monitor incoming calls—find out who called and why. Note conversation.
- ☐ 21. Ask family to keep phone lines open as much as possible.
- ☐ 22. Question family members about victim's potential enemies, former spouses, etc.

- ☐ 23. Determine if strangers or prowlers have been noted in area of residence, school, or work.
- ☐ 24. Determine any recent criminal activities or suspects in area.
- ☐ 25. Account for victim's clothes, car, medications, cash, credit cards, and weapons.
- ☐ 26. Remain with complainant until released by missing persons supervisor.
 - a. Continue the follow-up to case completion if the investigation enters phase 4.
 - b. Have trap and trace put on telephone.

IV. Secondary Investigator

- A. Will coordinate with primary investigator and detail sergeant to ensure a rapid and thorough search of the home and immediate area.
- B. Will coordinate with patrol and make recommendations as to the following being completed.
 - ☐ 1. Immediate search of home.
 - ☐ 2. Perimeter established.
 - ☐ 3. Sealing of the area.
 - ☐ 4. Identify and note all vehicles and drivers in perimeter. Search trunks of vehicles leaving.
 - ☐ 5. Run registration checks and stolen checks on all vehicles present.
 - ☐ 6. Identify and note all subjects in area on foot.
 - ☐ 7. Ensure systematic search of area includes the following:
 - ☐ a. Attic
 - ☐ b. Sheds
 - ☐ c. Basements
 - ☐ d. Dumpsters
 - ☐ e. Crawl spaces

- ☐ f. Laundry and recreation rooms
- ☐ g. Vacant apartments and buildings
- ☐ h. Air support for search of roof tops and extend areas
- ☐ i. Swimming pools and other bodies of water
- ☐ j. Dive team advised if area contains canal or mini-lake environment
- ☐ k. Canine team or blood hound
- ☐ l. Body dog, if necessary
- ☐ m. Search of open fields
- ☐ n. Hazards such as abandoned refrigerators, junk cars, sewers, etc.
- ☐ o. Play areas used by children such as tree houses, etc.
- ☐ 8. Provide briefing information for precincts, night detectives, community relations silent witness
- ☐ 9. Coordinate with unit sergeant and field supervisor on need for assistance from:
 - a. Other law enforcement agencies
 - b. Civilian search and rescue units
- ☐ 10. Identify and question the following individuals who frequent the area:
 - a. Gas company employees
 - b. Delivery persons
 - c. Phone company employees
 - d. Sales personnel/canvasses
 - e. Electric company employees
 - f. News carriers
 - g. Letter carriers
 - h. Lawn service employees

- i. Security personnel
- j. Maintenance workers
- ☐ 11. Identify and question all neighbors
- ☐ 12. Conduct door-to-door search on apartment complex and/or neighborhood areas
- ☐ 13. Obtain map of area—either hand-drawn or apartment type. Map should include the following:
 - a. Where victim was last observed
 - b. Police perimeter
 - c. Location of police personnel
- 14. Attempt to locate victim by using the listed off-site resources.
 - ☐ a. Victim's job
 - ☐ b. School
 - ☐ c. Known friends
 - ☐ d. Former spouses
 - ☐ e. Suspected enemies
 - ☐ f. Creditors
 - ☐ g. Relatives
 - ☐ h. Former neighbors
 - ☐ i. Bureau of Records and Identification check of the following:
 - ☐ 1) Victim/suspect file on principals
 - ☐ 2) Stolen/recovered vehicles and bicycles in area
 - ☐ j. Radio supervisor for related calls and suspicious persons/vehicles in area
 - ☐ k. M.V.D. and driver's license checks as needed

- ☐ l. Phone company trap and trace
- ☐ m. Doctor's office or hospital checks
- ☐ 15. Check taxi companies and Dial-A-Ride for recent pick-ups in area
- ☐ 16. Teletypes, bulletins
- ☐ 17. NCIC entry
- ☐ 18. Ensure copy of original D.R. taken to G.I.B. desk sergeant
- ☐ 19. Utilize police vehicle public address systems, if applicable
- ☐ 20. Coordinate above items with primary investigator after search of area has been completed

V. Victim (if located)

- A. Notification will be made to the field supervisor and missing persons supervisor as soon as possible
- B. Interview victim:
 - 1. Completed by primary investigator
 - 2. Establish if crime occurred
 - a. Notification made to appropriate detail
 - b. Stand by with victim until appropriate detail arrives

VI. Equipment

- A. Each detective's vehicle should be equipped with the following equipment and clothing:
 - 1. Turn-out boots
 - 2. P.D. Class B—with P.D. T-shirt or jumpsuit uniform with cloth badge, name tape, and P.D. patches
 - 3. P.D. issue ball cap
 - 4. P.D. "raid jacket" for inclement weather
 - 5. Collapsible "entrenching tool" type shovel

6. Crime scene tape

7. Detailed maps of county

B. Each sergeant should also have:

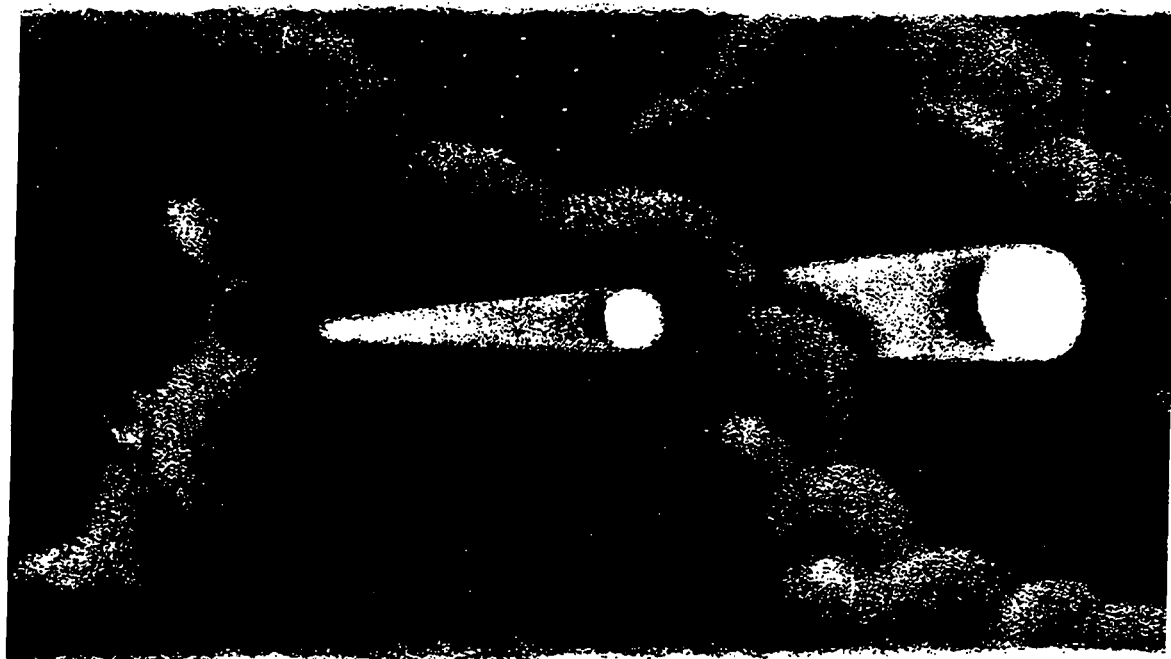
1. A water cooler of a size sufficient to meet the needs of a 3-man team for at least 12 hours in hot weather

2. One evidence kit

3. Copies of G.I.B. manual (section missing persons detail call out policy)

4. Tape recorders with phone jack and ear piece

S320D96



INVESTIGATOR, KNOW THYSELF

BY MICHAEL E. CONNELL

ALL INVESTIGATIONS ARE LIMITED BY THE REASONING ability of the investigator. One of the greatest threats to that reasoning ability is a lack of objectivity. Even the most skilled investigator would be severely handicapped in conducting an investigation of a family member or friend. Unfortunately, influences on objectivity are not confined to such obvious circumstances. Any excessive influence of subjective feelings, prejudice, or interpretation can have the same crippling effect.

The real problem lies in the subtlety of subjective influences and in an unwillingness to recognize them. If we as investigators fail to deal with these influences, the problem will manifest itself not only in the actions we take but also in our omissions to act. The inevitable result will be erroneous or incomplete investigations.

The responsibility on an investigator is too great to allow subjective influences to exert control. Almost all evidence presented at a trial, hearing, or arbitration is gathered by an investigator. The presence of biased investigators on both sides of a legal action does not balance out to objectivity. It only results in a distorted version of the truth and a common belief that investigators lack the professional ability to be objective. If the goal of an investigation is to reveal the truth, then objectivity is essential.

Some experts doubt that we can, or should, be completely objective.¹ However, we should be able to exert sufficient control over subjective influences and understand the effect they have on our investigations. One way to accomplish this



task is to conduct an honest self-appraisal designed to address not only the obvious influences but also the subtle factors that affect us. Since we are in the business of inquiry, we should be able to direct that skill at ourselves. Thus, the challenge is to turn inward and pose questions to ourselves that may help us become more objective. The following questions may serve as a helpful starting point.

Partiality

Do I have an emotional tie with any party to my investigation?

Emotional involvement is not limited to family or friends. Certainly an investigator could not be expected to conduct an objective investigation of such persons. A more subtle influence occurs when an investigator begins to form an emotional bond with a party to an investigation. Bonding can result from any empathetic feeling in which an investigator begins to relate too closely to a party. Every investigator knows not to become personally attached to an informant. However, many are influenced by a subtle emotional bond to victims, witnesses, and even suspects. When an investigator begins to feel at one with a subject, because of the circumstances of the case or something the subject says, a bond has formed.

No investigator is so callous as to be completely immune to emotional influences, even with total strangers. Sympathy is a strong emotional bond, especially with victims of violent crime, that can completely override an investigator's objectivity. However, a much more subtle influence is humor. Some suspects are very proficient at using humor to distract

an investigator and cloud objectivity. If the investigator can view humor as a deliberate attempt to control an interview, then it should cease to be funny. Anytime he or she begins to relate to what a person is saying, objectivity may be jeopardized by an emotional bond to that person.

Bonding could create a barrier to the truth-seeking process because an investigator may believe a person to be telling the truth even when the evidence contradicts him or her. The solution to this problem is easy if the investigator can remove himself or herself from the case or arrange for a more detached investigator to assist, but what if these options are not practical? The next best solution is to evaluate one's own feelings or impressions about the person and the ways they might affect the investigation.

It might help to ask, "If I didn't have such feelings, would I be accepting what this person tells me without further inquiry?" Once under control, the bond may work to the investigator's advantage, especially if the subject becomes more open. Objectivity will probably remain intact as long as the subject can be told, "I understand, but . . ."

Am I overly concerned with the final disposition of the case?

An objective investigator should be detached from the ultimate decisions rendered on the case. The final judgment is not necessarily a reflection on the quality of the investigation. Many other factors influence the judicial and quasi-judicial process after the investigation is presented.

Investigators who become overly concerned with the case disposition begin treating the investigation as a personal,

competitive game. Zeal is a desirable trait in an investigator, provided it is directed toward revealing the truth. Misdirected zeal toward one's own definition of justice may create an investigator who spends a whole career jousting with windmills. The investigator who seeks justice is on a crusade while the investigator who seeks truth is fulfilling a professional responsibility.

Since the professional investigator is not an advocate, satisfaction comes with knowing that the investigation was conducted in an objective and thorough manner and that the truth was presented to the trier of fact. The burden of conscience then shifts to those who should objectively decide the case. The investigation reveals the real truth; the judicial process determines the legal truth. The two are not necessarily synonymous.

Assumptions

Am I basing my investigation on a theory?

Occasionally, an investigator will either consciously or unconsciously form an opinion based on the first pieces of information obtained. The investigation will then proceed on the basis of a theory, which is nothing more than an assumption. Once the investigation is structured on an assumption, every lead thereafter relies on the truthfulness of that assumption. Even if the assumption is correct, other important leads may be omitted as not being relevant to the theory.

No scientist would ever form a theory without first conducting objective experimentation. An experiment is a search for answers—it is the same function an investigator performs. Whereas the scientist should conclude with a theory, the investigator should conclude with the truth.

Investigations that proceed on a theory run the risk of becoming one-sided inquiries designed to support the theory. An investigation should be structured around an objective approach that will closely scrutinize both sides of a dispute. Slanted investigations may well establish proof for a legal cause of action or defense; however, they may also overlook evidence that could successfully rebut the adversary's case.

If an investigator begins by asking, "What evidence do I need to establish proof that . . .," he or she may be slanting the inquiry toward one side. However, if the investigator begins by

asking, "What evidence could there be to support both sides . . .," the investigation will be more objective and thorough. The former approach presents a risk that the investigator will lead the evidence, whereas the latter allows the evidence to lead the investigator.

Have I prejudged the scope of this case?

A narrow perspective prevents you from seeing the full parameters of a case. If the investigation is prematurely concluded, relevant questions not only go unanswered, they go unasked. It is important to approach any case with an open mind as to its possible scope. The art of investigation dictates that an inquiry for the truth go beyond the superficial and delve into a three-dimensional analysis.

The key factor in defining the scope of a case is issue recognition. An issue is nothing more than a logical question that could be asked to explain a case. The more questions an investigator asks himself or herself about a case, the greater the likelihood of a three-dimensional analysis. Throughout the investigation, one should ask, "What am I leaving out?" The answer should draw attention to issues that are less obvious yet relevant to the investigation. An investigation should be able to paint a complete picture.

Close involvement with the details of an investigation could keep an investigator from seeing the full scope. Therefore, it is important to discuss the case with someone who is detached from the details. If the investigator permits him or her to ask questions about the case, new important issues might be discovered. When all relevant questions have been answered truthfully or with proven falsity, the investigation will naturally close.

Prejudice

Am I allowing my prejudices to influence the investigation?

Every person harbors some form of prejudice. An investigator must recognize personal prejudices as unreasonable perceptions. An investigator is expected to be able to take investigations anywhere within the world community. Any opinionated view of race, sex, religion, nationality, political belief, culture, vocation, or life-style will only frustrate the pursuit of the truth.

Stereotypical behavior for certain groups of people is a conclusion no professional investigator can afford to

make. Individuals are the subjects of an investigator's inquiries, and rarely will they conform to any preconceived mold. Thus the key to controlling such prejudices is to focus on the individual.

Prejudicial feelings may also be the result of a first impression of a person. Appearance, personality, and manner of speech are often the basis of judgments by the layperson. Experienced investigators have learned they cannot permit first impressions to limit their investigations. The truth is within a person's mind; the exterior shell is a mere distraction that could prove to be a contradiction.

Interpretation

Am I being influenced by a subjective interpretation of the evidence in this case?

Although the judicial system will ultimately decide the correct interpretation of evidence, every investigator performs a similar function before the case is presented. As evidence is discovered, the investigator routinely weighs it in relation to other evidence to assess the need for additional leads. However, if evidence is to be interpreted, those interpretations must be based on knowledge rather than belief.

Evidence should always be viewed as susceptible to more than one interpretation. A belief that only one reasonable interpretation exists would not be well-founded unless all other possible interpretations could be discarded with strong and articulate reasoning. According to one author on the subject, "Pursuit of the truth . . . requires the generation and decisive elimination of alternative possibilities until, ideally, only one remains. . . ."²

Circumstantial evidence may fail to establish a decisive inference if other explanations for the evidence have not been fully explored and eliminated. An investigator should ask, "What other possible explanations could there be for this evidence?" The answer should lead into other areas of exploration that may then substantiate or contradict the original explanation.

Investigators are also influenced by other people's interpretations of the evidence. Just as a surgeon would not base a decision to operate solely on the subjective symptoms voiced by the patient, neither should an investigator permit the investigation to be unduly influenced by the subjective interpretations of others. Clients sometimes express their own views of the outcome

of an investigation before the investigation has even begun. Witnesses often draw false conclusions about events they have observed, and victims occasionally do not view themselves as victims at all. All these subjective interpretations can easily mislead an investigator.

Knowledge is the key to overcoming subjective influences. Objective interpretation is based on a body of knowledge that can be clearly articulated. Subjective interpretations are usually intuitive in nature and can be defeated by close scrutiny. However, the knowledge on which objective interpretation rests must also be complete and accurate. An uninformed investigator may decline to document a statement viewed as hearsay on the belief that such a statement would never be admissible. Consequently, a lack of knowledge of the exceptions to the hearsay rule could prevent admissible evidence from ever being discovered.

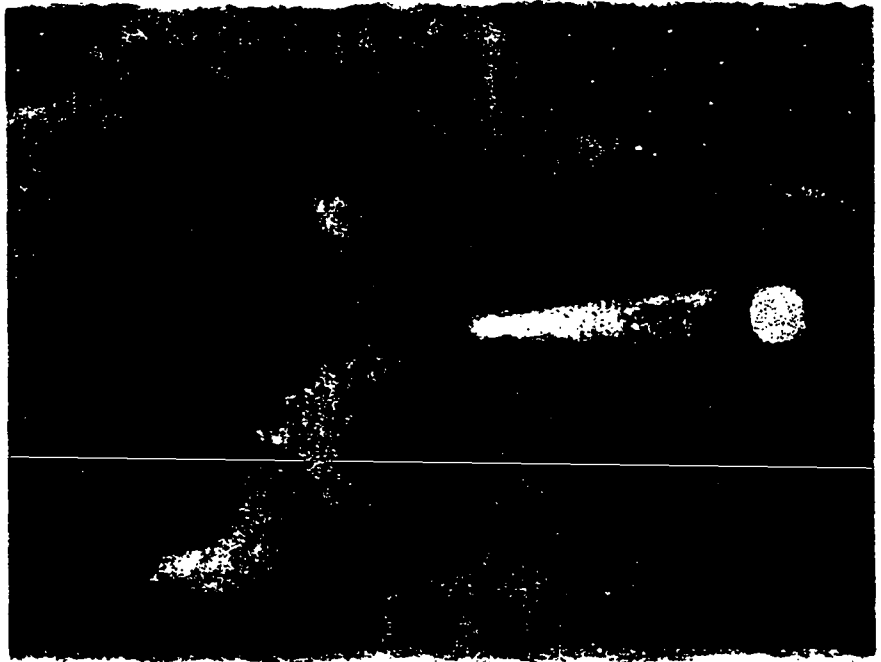
Since no investigator possesses all the legal, scientific, and technical knowledge needed to interpret evidence objectively in every case, expert advice should be sought when necessary. In addition, investigators should share their interpretations with other investigators to gauge the objectivity of their conclusions. An investigation should not be conducted in a vacuum.

Expression

Does my language reflect an opinionated view?

What one says and how one says it can serve as an indicator of objectivity. If an investigator speaks of an informant as a snitch, he or she is telegraphing a negative impression of that person. Even if the investigator does not have negative feelings, using such terms could subconsciously influence his or her thinking in that direction. The routine use of more objective terms, such as *informant*, *accused*, *witness*, and *complainant*, could subconsciously influence the investigator's thinking toward objectivity.

An investigator should be conscious of how he or she speaks about the parties in the investigation. If an investigator frequently refers to suspects by their last names and complainants by their first names, then he or she should assess the reasons for this disparity. It could be that the investigator has subconsciously formed a premature opinion of their credibility or has prejudged the case.



Every investigator knows to omit certain adjectives and adverbs from a written report except in the quotation of statements. This practice results in a dry but objective report. However, many investigators freely use such terms in discussing their cases with others. It is hypocritical to write an objective report based on subjective thought.

Am I asking leading questions without a reason?

The unwitting use of leading questions could be a strong indicator that an investigator lacks objectivity. A leading question is one that implies that the answer is already known. Skilled interrogators know the value of such questions and frequently use them to elicit confessions. In an interrogation, this technique is acceptable. The problem, however, is with an investigator who uses leading questions to elicit information. If the investigator is doing this unwittingly, it may be a sign that he or she has prematurely reached an opinion. This situation could incite resentment from the interviewed subjects or persuade them to lie.

Leading questions are more subtle than one might think. The question "You were home at the time of the incident, weren't you?" is easily recognizable as a leading question. But what about this question: "Were you home at the time of the incident?" This too is a leading question, but the answer is more subtly implied. A more direct question

would be, "Where were you at the time of the incident?" Questions requiring a yes or no answer should not be asked without a conscious reason.

One way for an investigator to gauge his or her use of leading questions is to have another investigator witness the interviews. After the interviews are completed, that person can draw attention to such questions and the investigator can assess the reasons for their use. That a question is asked implies the answer is not yet known. If answers are already known, there is no need for the question. If there are no questions, there is no need for an investigator.

It would be wrong to conclude that subjective thought is undesirable in an investigation. To ignore the value of subjectivity would be to ignore one's own experiences. Philosophers argue that objective reality has as its base subjective perceptions and that no one can step completely outside himself or herself unattached to those perceptions.³ Seasoned investigators realize innovation is often sparked by intuition, usually when objective reasoning has failed to suggest a course of action. But just as excessive objectivity may stifle creativity, excessive subjectivity

³See Thomas Nagel, *The View from Nowhere* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986) for a discussion on reconciling subjective and objective thought.

²Nagel, p. 9.

¹Nagel, pp. 67-68.

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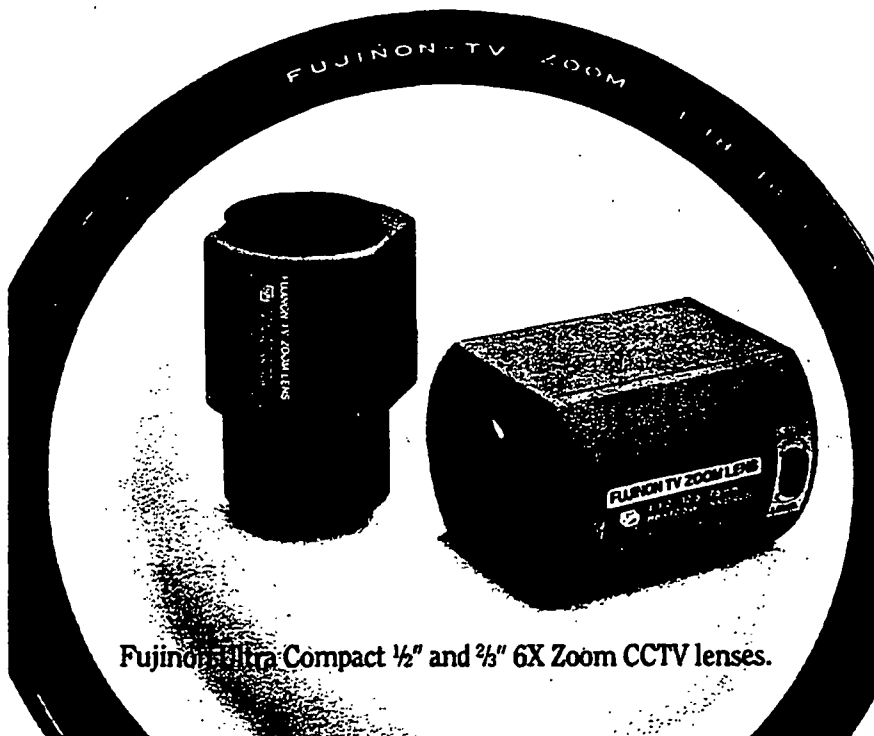
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confines an investigation to individual perceptions.

Therefore, a proper balance must be met. Subjective influences will always be present. But, by themselves, those influences do not threaten our reasoning provided we are able to control them. The danger lies with the subtle influences that are not recognized. An investigator cannot control what he or she is unaware of. Subjectivity is tempting because it is effortless thought. Objectivity requires structured discipline. Any novice can apply the principles of common sense in conducting an investigation, but it takes a skilled professional to control the subjective influences on which common sense is often founded.

An honest self-appraisal is probably the best way to recognize and control subtle influences over our investigations. This article has provided some of the questions that we might ask ourselves, but the list is not complete. Questions about objectivity should automatically be triggered when we begin to think in terms of belief rather than knowledge. The easy answer should always be questioned further. When we run out of questions to ask ourselves, we should invite questions from others before relying on our independent analysis. And before any case is closed, we should ask ourselves, "What have I omitted?"

As investigators, we reveal the truth by overcoming deception. If deception did not exist, there would be no need for skilled investigators. How can we effectively obtain the truth from others and not be willing to find it within ourselves? Investigators who fail to question their thoughts will fall prey to their own deception.

If inquiry is the ally of truth and the enemy of deception, we have nothing to fear from such scrutiny. The first principle of investigation is objectivity. No matter how skilled or knowledgeable the investigator, the case will be significantly flawed if objectivity is lacking. We cannot afford a superficial understanding or cursory application of that principle—the stakes are too high. After all, it is our ability to be objective that makes us true professionals. ■

About the Author . . . *Michael E. Connell is a special agent in the security department of General Telephone Company in Fort Wayne, IN. He is a member of the Florida Bar and was formerly a detective with the Tampa, FL, police department.*

II. INITIAL RESPONSE TO NONFAMILY CHILD ABDUCTION CASES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Law enforcement components

- 1. First responder**
- 2. Supervisor**
- 3. Investigative team**

C. Case stages

- 1. On scene**
- 2. Follow up**
 - a. short term**
 - b. long term**
- 3. Recovery**
- 4. Trial**

III. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRST RESPONDER

A. Immediate activity prior to arrival at scene

- 1. Be observant**
- 2. Copy complete description
of child and suspect**

(III. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRST RESPONDER, cont.)

B. Immediate activity upon arrival at scene

- 1. Contact complainant -
confirm nature of call**
- 2. Confirm description of
child/suspect/vehicle -
rebroadcast**
- 3. Request and direct backup units**

(B. Immediate activity upon arrival at scene, cont.)

**4. Conduct a thorough search
of residence**

5. Safeguard scene

**6. Secure clothing worn by child
(bed sheets)**

**7. Stay with parent and do
thorough interview**

(B. Immediate activity upon arrival at scene, cont.)

8. Establish perimeter

9. Enter child into NCIC

**10. Establish a staging area
away from family/scene**

11. Notify a supervisor

IV. SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

A. Uniformed Supervisor upon arrival at scene

- 1. Debrief first responder**
- 2. Select command post site**
- 3. Coordinate search/
personnel needs**
- 4. Appoint a scribe**
- 5. Contact and brief
investigative team**

(IV. SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY, cont.)

B. Investigative Supervisor upon arrival at scene

- 1. Assume overall responsibility for investigation**
- 2. Coordinate resources with uniformed supervisor**
- 3. Coordinate with public information officer**
- 4. Act as spokesperson for investigative team**
- 5. Ensure activity log is maintained**
- 6. Confirm establishment of command post**

V. RESPONSIBILITY OF PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

- A. Collect original supplemental reports**
- B. Remain with reporting party**
- C. Coordinate with patrol and secondary investigators to ensure complete search**
- D. Obtain a complete description of child**
 - 1. Prepare a (flyer) bulletin**

(V. RESPONSIBILITY OF PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR, cont.)

E. Ensure victim is entered in NCIC

F. Send teletypes

G. Set up phone trace and recorder

**H. Determine availability of medical
and dental records**

I. Obtain hair sample of:

1. victim

2. parents/family

3. pets

(V. RESPONSIBILITY OF PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR, cont.)

- J. Obtain teeth impressions, fingerprints**
- K. Compile complete list of friends and relatives**
- L. Coordinate with other agencies, units (ie. Sex Crimes) for address, M.O. of known sex offenders**
- M. Interview immediate family in depth**
- N. Monitor all incoming/outgoing phone calls**
- O. Keep phone line open**

**(V. RESPONSIBILITY OF PRIMARY
INVESTIGATOR, cont.)**

- P. Note identification of
everyone present**
- Q. Remain at residence with
parents**
- R. Determine if any unusual
strangers or prowlers have
been seen in the vicinity**
- S. Explain to parents what is
being done**

VI. NCIC OFF-LINE LOG SEARCH

A. Case studies

B. Video/slides

VII. RESPONSIBILITY OF SECONDARY INVESTIGATOR

- A. Supervise search of external areas**
- B. Contact prosecuting attorney for
search warrants**
- C. Record all license plate numbers
in area**
- D. Search vehicles leaving scene**

(VII. RESPONSIBILITY OF SECONDARY INVESTIGATOR, cont.)

E. Run registration checks on all cars

F. Conduct follow-up interviews of friends, classmates, etc.

G. Direct evidence collection

H. Produce/distribute missing person poster

I. Coordinate civilian search teams

(VII. RESPONSIBILITY OF SECONDARY INVESTIGATOR, cont.)

J. Identify and question persons who frequent the area

- 1. electric meter readers**
- 2. gas company employees**
- 3. newspaper carriers**
- 4. postal workers**
- 5. lawn service employees**
- 6. maintenance workers**
- 7. taxis**

**(VII. RESPONSIBILITY OF
SECONDARY INVESTIGATOR, cont.)**

- K. Conduct door to door canvass
if not done by patrol force**
- L. Obtain map of the area**
- M. Use police vehicle P.A. system
if applicable**
- N. Follow up on leads provided by
primary investigator**

ASSESSING THE CHILD ABDUCTION

An Investigative Guide

**A San Francisco Bay Area
Law Enforcement Study on
the Management and Investigation
of Child Abduction Cases
During the "Critical Phase"**

DEDICATION

**This guide is dedicated to all the professional
men and women involved in the investigation of child abductions
- and to the children we are looking for.**

NOTES ON THE USE OF
"THE ASSESSMENT OF THE CHILD ABDUCTION GUIDE"

This guide has been divided into Section I and Section II. Section I is a narrative describing certain procedures of child abduction investigation which should be accomplished during what has been defined as the "critical phase," the first 6 - 12 hours.

Section II of this guide contains check-off lists as well as a Resource List. The check-off lists have been designed for the Administrative person, the Lead Investigator(s), persons responsible for obtaining the "Victimology," and the Support Coordinator. These check-off lists contain major points necessary in establishing a command center and obtaining sufficient information about the victim so a determination can be made as to whether or not an abduction occurred (whether by a total stranger or someone known to the child). Each step can be checked off as it is accomplished, helping investigators to be thorough as well as organized.

A Resource Section has also been included in this section. The Resource Section is obviously not an exhaustive list. It contains resources which would most likely be needed during the "critical phase." Each resource which has been listed has indicated their support and willingness to be contacted in the event of a suspected child abduction. This list will be updated and modified as more agencies review this guide and share their experiences and recommend additional resources.

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SECTION I

FORWARD

It is hard to imagine a more frightening crime in our society than the abduction of one of our children. Unfortunately, the strong emotional impact of this type of crime on the community, the demands placed on the investigators, as well as those involved in managing the cases are seldom fully realized until actually experienced. In an effort to more efficiently investigate, manage, and resolve these cases, San Francisco Bay Area law enforcement officers with experience working on abduction cases, came together to share this experience and learn from each other.

This guide is the product of their knowledge and experience which should contribute greatly to future cooperation and efficiency.

Child abduction cases are made more difficult because of their high profile nature in the community. When we operate without a plan the results are often wasted effort and lost opportunities. As one officer said, "Once it started, it was too late to plan - there was only time to react." By adopting some of the strategies contained in this guide we will be able to plan for the unexpected, hopefully resolving more cases and eliminating some of the past problems.

INTRODUCTION

More than forty men and women law enforcement officers from local, state, and Federal agencies met at Coast Guard Island, Alameda, California, in March and May 1989, in order to share their experiences concerning problems and recommendations for investigating "stranger" child abductions (or what initially appear to be "stranger" child abduction cases). Collectively, this group had over 500 years of experience in criminal investigations. More importantly, they had personal experiences in both the management of this type of case as well as the actual investigation of child abduction cases - some of which have been resolved, others of which remain open at the time of this writing.

During the 16 hours of tape-recorded discussions on these two dates, these professional men and women defined areas which they felt most significantly impact these investigations. The first 6 to 12 hours, or the "critical phase" was identified as the most important time in the investigation. The actions of law enforcement during this "critical phase" forms the foundation on which these cases will be built. Once a weak foundation has been established, the complexities of these cases make it too difficult to recreate the "critical phase." That time is lost forever and we must live with the results - weeks, months, even years down the road.

The areas which were identified by the task force as critical during the first 6 to 12 hours are identified as follows:

1. Determining a valid abduction
2. Obtaining the "Victimology"
3. Conducting the neighborhood investigation
4. Setting up a command center
5. Establishing support services for communications center
6. Establishing liaison with victim's family
7. Working with the media
8. Conducting searches

Throughout our 16 hours of developing strategy, an unexpected theme began to develop, a theme essential for the successful resolution of these cases. Law enforcement must work as a "team." Secrecy, power struggles, lack of cooperation and the persistence of old stereotypes for example, "This is my case" will damage these cases more than any poorly designed investigative strategy could ever do.

"Stranger" child abduction cases or those perceived initially as "stranger" abductions are different than other types of investigations. They require our recognition of that distinction before we can begin to tackle them. And, despite our best efforts, this type of violent crime is very likely to re-occur. We, therefore, must be prepared mentally, tactically, and emotionally. It is hoped that, through a cooperative effort, a planned strategy as well as a better overall understanding of the offenders responsible for these types of crimes, we will be more successful in resolving these cases and perhaps preventing a few.

We hope this protocol will help all of us toward those efforts.

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DETERMINATION OF A VALID ABDUCTION

Stranger abductions must be assessed as quickly as possible by an experienced law enforcement person with the necessary training for convening a task force immediately. Experience has shown that valuable time is wasted determining whether or not a child has been taken. It has also indicated that certain information is invaluable in enabling law enforcement to make that determination.

Witnessed Vs. Non-Witnessed Abductions:

Whether or not an abduction has been witnessed may be critical to the determination of its validity and should be considered by law enforcement.

While possible, it is difficult to imagine that people could commit a violent crime such as snatching or luring a child off the street without someone either hearing or seeing something. One would expect this type of behavior to have been witnessed by someone. Therefore, if abductions have been witnessed, the possibility of their validity may be greater. Location of the abduction, time of day, etc. should also be considered. It is probable that other witnesses could also be developed who would have seen "significant" persons or events prior to or immediately following the abduction.

Issues to be considered immediately if a witnessed or non-witnessed abduction is reported:

1. Location
2. Time of day
3. Persons who should have seen something (determined through the neighborhood investigation) Needless to say, everyone who might have witnessed the abduction should be interviewed. Those persons who should have seen something because of their proximity to the abduction site are extremely important. First, they will help determine if it was a righteous abduction. Secondly, their observations of the victim's behavior (screams, resistance, passiveness, etc.) will help determine whether the victim went willingly because they may have been familiar with the subject.
4. Number and specific location of people in area who should have seen something at the time of the abduction.

5. Thorough interview with witness(es) to the abduction is important. If another child has witnessed the abduction a thorough interview by a trained investigator should be conducted. It is very possible that this interview will be the most beneficial. Once that child talks with friends and family his/her recollection can become contaminated. It is important to keep in mind that witnesses to the actual abduction or events immediately before or after the abduction can be developed through an immediate and thorough neighborhood investigation.

6. It is recommended that the watch commander or someone in a comparable position, be responsible for the following at the onset of the initial call.

- a. Assess number of personnel needed for immediate perimeter search and determine if the agency has them available.

Agencies in the bay area have met and designed "Child Abduction Protection Protocol - Inter-Agency Agreements" in which it has been determined ahead of time the number of people each agency can commit for the first 72 hours of this type case. See Appendix H for a sample of this agreement.

- b. If outside staffing is needed, dispatch should begin an immediate call-up of surrounding agencies similar to an "officer needs assistance" type of call-out.
- c. Immediately deploy personnel and remove him/her from actual scene search in order to initiate coordination and logistics.
- d. Hierarchy of area search should be made; resources which are needed should be located off of resource logs.
- e. Appropriate agency personnel should be notified (i.e. investigators, operations commanders, etc.). The designated Lead Investigator should remove him/herself from actual scene in order to initiate coordination and logistics. These activities can be postponed, but if time is wasted on assessing the potential rather than responding to it, precious time is lost.
- f. Immediately notify dispatch CCHP Headquarters with available description and information for their assistance.

It is extremely important that experienced officers and detectives be involved in ultimately making the determination as to whether or not an abduction has occurred. It is the experience of these investigators which affords them the knowledge, background, and well developed intuitive feelings to make the best decision. What is being processed as a missing person crime scene for weeks or months may have actually been a homicide scene within 10 or 20 minutes of the initial abduction.

REPORTS OF FALSE ALLEGATIONS

Experience in the San Francisco Bay Area suggests that immediately following what appears to be a valid child abduction, law enforcement agencies have experienced an increase in false abduction reports. Efforts are currently underway to determine whether or not there are certain indicators to suggest whether or not a report of an attempted abduction has been fabricated.

A review of a sample of police reports have identified the following as being possible indicators that a report has been fabricated. However, law enforcement are strongly cautioned not to consider these indicators separately. They should be considered collectively and in connection with an appropriate preliminary investigation. Possible false reports indicate:

1. Child reports beating, kicking, and biting their attacker and subsequently escaping
2. Other than the child or children's report, there are no other witnesses to corroborate the story
3. Child/children may not report it directly to police

"VICTIMOLOGY"

In every case it is critical to know as much as possible about the victim before determination can be made as to whether or not a child has been abducted - by either a complete stranger or someone who knew the child. This information should be obtained as expeditiously as possible and in as much detail as possible. The following information is provided as a guide in developing information about the victim. It should include background information, family information, personal habits and traits, weaknesses, associates, etc.

1. Full description of the victim (also did he/she look their age). Obtain a current photograph.
2. Victim's normal patterns of activity.
3. Victim's closest friends.
4. School, work, or family problems that the victim has been experiencing (including alcoholism, drug usage, abuse of the victim, financial problems, etc.).
5. Behavior changes noticed by family or friends.
6. Physical changes noticed by family or friends.
7. Victim's hobbies, activities, or interests.
8. Obtain victim's writings, diaries, and school papers.
9. Identify all siblings, natural and stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and close friends of the family.
10. Location of the abduction and its relationship to the victim's normal activities.
11. Determine parental attitudes toward the victim.*
12. Determine runaway history or reasons for the victim's discontent at home.
13. Possible "stressors" in the victim's life.
14. Victim's behavior, including use of drugs, alcohol, sexual activity, etc.
15. Financial status (possibly a target for ransom).

*"Parental Attitudes" denotes how the parent reacts to the idea that their child was abducted (example: hysterical reaction, lack of genuine concern, etc.)

16. Full description of victim's living area, i.e. determine who has access to victim's bedroom; determine victim's favorite toys, belongings; determine the condition of the room; determine how long victim has occupied that room; determine how quickly room is cleared out, or if it is treated as a shrine.
17. Determine type of reading materials victim has.
18. Determine type of pictures, posters, flyers, etc. on the wall.
19. Determine who has regular access to the child.
20. Determine anyone to whom family has denied access.
21. Determine the one or two persons with whom victim is closest.
22. Determine primary method of expression (example: writing, sports, etc.).
23. Determine most important possessions belonging to the victim or most important activity.

For those detectives who had been involved in a child abduction case, they felt that these cases should be treated similar to a homicide investigation, i.e. assume that a valid abduction has occurred and let facts or circumstances prove otherwise.

NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION

The neighborhood investigation is one of the most important components of the "critical phase" of the investigation.

It is important to define for everyone the exact parameters of the area which should be covered in the neighborhood investigation. This is a critical moment in the investigation which can produce information that might lead to the quick resolution of the case or provide direction, that when followed up at a later time, will uncover important leads. Failure to conduct a thorough neighborhood investigation expeditiously will possibly result in the loss of information which will never be obtained by subsequent investigation.

Recovered victims in previous child abductions have turned up close to their residence and as far away as hundreds of miles, so investigators must keep an open mind when defining the boundaries of the neighborhood investigation. Obviously, the area surrounding the scene of the abduction (if known) is the most critical.

Based on problems which have been identified in conducting neighborhood investigations in previous child abduction cases, the following points regarding the neighborhood investigation are being highlighted:

1. Neighborhood Investigation (NI) should be conducted as soon as possible following receipt of the report.
2. NI should be conducted by law enforcement personnel who will not be pulled away to respond to other calls. If there is a volume of witnesses, a witness coordinator should be assigned.
3. NI should be coordinated by one individual regardless of how many agencies are involved. However, it should not be assigned to the Lead Investigator. Having one coordinator will avoid duplication of effort and allow for all positive information to be channeled through one control point for more efficient processing.
4. Standardized sets of questions should be used by each officer to assure completeness of all information. These questions should be prepared ahead of time. Interviews should be in depth. Besides the basic who, what, when, where, and why questions, witnesses should be asked about their observations before and after the abduction.

5. An officer/law enforcement person should photograph or videotape the immediate neighborhood surrounding the abduction in order to make a permanent record which could be used for identifying possible witnesses and/or investigative leads. Attention should also be given to any suspicious people who interject themselves into the investigation or inquire into the status of the investigation. Their names should be recorded for future reference.
6. Records should be maintained of each residence or location where no one was present, as well as those where interviews were conducted.
7. Determine dynamics of the neighborhood during recent weeks/months. For example, determine the witness's knowledge of attempted abductions in the area or other crimes such as rapes, assaults, or nuisance-type sex offenses. Any unusual occurrences in the neighborhood could be of great importance. Determine who has left for presumably legitimate reasons.
8. Determine the history of people who have lived in the area. (Landlords/long term residents are good sources.) Subject will frequently have lived, worked, or visited the area in the past.
9. Ask about suspicious activity/persons in the area several days, even weeks prior to the abduction.
10. Do not be afraid to ask for and report inconsequential information.
11. Determine who might have been in the area near the time of the abduction and what they might have seen or should have seen (i.e. newspaper carrier, delivery people, etc. - persons driving a particular route daily).
12. Collect identification from any and all witnesses to the abduction and instruct them not to discuss the incident among themselves.
13. Residences or locations where no one was home should be recontacted in a timely fashion.
14. Obtain maps of the area which include every residence and building. Street maps and maps from utility companies can be useful in tracking this part of the investigation. These maps can be used to make assignments and keep track of the areas covered.
15. Identify areas in the neighborhood where the victim could be taken, concealed, assaulted, etc. (example: dumpster, lots, basements, etc.)

* See Appendix for a suggested list of questions to ask during the neighborhood investigation.

* See Appendix for a suggested approach to interviewing witnesses to the abduction.

16. Identify bars, liquor stores, fast food stores, etc. where suspect may have been prior to the abduction.
17. Obtain information about any prior attempted kidnappings in the area. It is possible that the abductor tried unsuccessfully to abduct someone earlier in the day or earlier that week.

CASE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT **DURING THE CRITICAL PHASE**

Listed below are some of the common organizational and administrative problems which have been "barriers" in investigating child abduction cases:

1. Lack of overall administration.
2. Lack of overall coordination.
3. Lack of ongoing case review and analysis.
4. Lack of information management.
5. Too many non-investigative responsibilities for case investigators.
6. Problems interacting with news media.

Following is a list of assignments which have been identified as essential in successfully establishing and running an Emergency Operation Center (EOC). Because most agencies are quite familiar with operating EOCs, only specific problem areas identified by the Task Force will be presented under each respective assignment.

ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD

The person designated as the Administrative Head needs to possess decision making authority within their agency and be readily accessible to the Lead Investigator.

This person would have overall responsibility for the following assignments:

1. Handle liaison with both the public as well as local Government officials and other police agencies.
2. Manage all budget matters.
3. Authorize expenditures of resources.
4. Establish appropriate reporting policies.
5. Provide appropriate training: If outside training becomes essential it should be arranged by the Administrative Head. It is important that if the case continues for a long time that the leading investigating agency assure that their personnel are fully trained or briefed in computers, tracking leads, indexing, etc. before on-loan investigators are released.
6. The major personnel assignments which should be made immediately by the Administrative Head are identified as follows:
 - a. Head Investigator
(In selecting or pre-selecting a Head Investigator, the Administrative Head should consider not only the complexities of this type of case but also the possibility that it could last for months or even years.)
 - b. Media Coordinator
 - c. Support Coordinator
 - d. Special Operations Coordinator

Most agencies will not have the personnel to handle every aspect of the investigation while meeting the day-to-day demands of the department. Therefore, the primary investigative agency will want to consider immediate access to qualified personnel from other law enforcement agencies. Utilizing personnel from other agencies, at little or no cost results in cost sharing. Agencies throughout the San Francisco Bay area have prepared written memorandums of understanding which articulate the resources which each agency will commit for one of these cases and the time for which they will be assigned. These commitments made ahead of time save valuable time and allow critical investigation to take place with sufficient personnel.

7. **Assessing the stress created by the investigation on all personnel:** The stress associated with investigating this type of crime must be addressed. These types of cases can be on-going for an undetermined amount of time, despite the exceptional skills, talents, and commitment of the investigators, and the resources of the department and the community. Management must be sensitive to the investigators' emotional needs during this type of investigation. They must ensure that investigators take appropriate leave and that they can have time away from the case if necessary. This is important for them to maintain their productivity while sustaining a healthy outlook on the investigation.
8. **Case review and critique - Is it proceeding in a logical direction and efficiently. Update suspect information.** Bundy was identified as a suspect out of 3,600 names within one year of investigation beginning.

LEAD INVESTIGATOR

This person is responsible for "directing" the investigation, assisting the prosecutor, and supervising investigative personnel. It is important that this person maintain presence at the command center and be available for questions, guidance, instructions, etc. A critical flaw for the Lead Investigator is that he or she do not delegate. They try to do everything they think is important and there is no organization to their performance. As a result very little gets done and valuable time is wasted.

Specific assignments which should be handled immediately by the Lead Investigator are identified below:

1. **Maintain an investigative log:** It is strongly recommended that the Lead Investigator immediately begin maintaining a log of events as they occur in 15 minute intervals. This will assure that important facts, events, etc. will not become lost in the initial barrage of incoming information.
2. **Coordinate with the media coordinator:** Throughout the case, the Lead Investigator should coordinate closely with his/her agency's media representative in order to maintain control over all information which is being disseminated to the public.
3. **Schedule briefing sessions:** Regular briefing sessions are necessary in order to keep everyone apprised of developments in the case. Initially, it is suggested that briefings be scheduled at least once a day. These briefings should be well organized and kept as brief as possible to prevent loss of valuable time. It is therefore recommended that a formal agenda be used. This information sharing keeps communication open with other department personnel so as not to lose ideas or tips through isolation or an elitist attitude.
4. **Make personnel assignments:**
 - a. **On-loan investigators** - These investigators should be kept briefed. It is important that these people report directly to the department handling the case and that they be accountable in a timely fashion for the work assigned to them.
 - b. **Reviewer of incoming leads** - One person/unit should be designated to review and prioritize all incoming leads.
 - c. **Reviewer of outgoing leads** - One person/unit should be designated to assign all outgoing leads and review investigative results. Clerical employees can be utilized to track the leads in and out. It is important that this person insure that sufficient information is given out so the leads can be properly covered.

- d. Victim's residence - This person is designated to respond immediately to the victim's residence to coordinate all activities.
 - e. Crime scene - This person coordinates the neighborhood investigation.
 - f. Special operations - This person coordinates searches, surveillances, and volunteers.
 - g. Liaison officer - This person will deal with all requests and demands from other agencies, child find groups, etc. which the department may be unable to respond to immediately. Agencies providing information which they believe is critical to the case will not understand a lack of response. The liaison officer can minimize these misunderstandings.
 - h. Special liaison officer - This person can work with any special groups including psychics, letter writers, etc., and keep track of people who purposefully inject themselves into the investigation. Persons claiming to possess "psychic" abilities are likely to contact investigating agencies in an effort to provide assistance. In addition, letter writers and others who wish to inject themselves in the investigation will contact the department. It is strongly suggested to have one person coordinate with all of these individuals. Experience has shown that some individuals will inject themselves into numerous investigations. Before investigative time is spent following up information which has been provided, the credibility of the caller may be important.
- 5. Those persons in the department who are skilled in writing affidavits and search warrants should be put on standby. Departments should also be aware of individuals both in their departments as well as in other agencies who can serve as expert affiants for various affidavits if necessary.
 - 6. Consider contact with the local district attorney early in the case.
 - 7. Develop elimination criteria for suspects.
 - 8. Maintain some fact(s) of abduction which are maintained on a "need to know basis."
 - 9. Consider checking remote areas, away from the neighborhood, where the victim might have been taken immediately following the abduction.
 - 10. The media monitors radios so beware of conversations and security, and assure that everyone involved in the case exercises caution.
 - 11. Personally review telephone records/toll records of strong suspects.
 - 12. Make sure that personnel preserve all telephone messages for evidence.

13. Use 800 number with an answering machine. This will pick up after hour calls or calls when everyone is busy.
14. Posters and poster distribution can also be accomplished by some of the "children's groups." (Insure that the police telephone number is on the poster.)
15. Pro-active techniques have a risk factor. Consult experts before proceeding.
16. Be alert to state and Federal reporting requirements for this type of case.
17. Because 290 registrants (registered sex offenders) are probably NOT a first priority, emphasis should be placed on obtaining victimology and conducting a neighborhood investigation first.
18. Keep an "open mind" to all leads - take off the blinders. However, beware of "sensational" resolutions which will cause investigators to get off track, such as allegations of satanism, etc.
19. Be aware of the limitations and legal requirements involved in using various experts (for example hypnotists).
20. Set up a central repository for hard copy records (reports) which will serve as a backup for computer records and allow for easy review by investigators.
21. It is critical to periodically review the case and the investigative priorities. In long term cases details and connections can be overlooked. The Lead Investigator should consider using graphic displays/charts for this purpose. In order to be useful these displays and charts must be maintained and updated.
22. Periodically provide a "list of critical case facts" to all investigators.

SUPPORT COORDINATOR

The support coordinator will be responsible for everything from acquiring space and equipment to information management. Listed below are specific responsibilities which should be handled by the Support Coordinator as soon as possible:

1. Obtain space:

A command center or work area should be quickly established. One important criteria for space selection should be the ability to expand this space should it become necessary. Cramped quarters which are noisy can adversely affect personnel already strained by demands and have a serious impact on the case. This space should accommodate the installation of a large number of telephones. There should also be some areas set aside which afford privacy for interviews, analysis, report writing, and meetings or briefings. An area must also be set aside or available for media briefings. Other areas which should be considered are evidence rooms, parking, and space for investigators from other agencies.

2. Establish an information management system:

The volume of information that can be generated by these investigations is staggering. For example, by August 1986, the ¹list of suspects in the Green River case contained 12,000 names. The key to managing this information is to have one person/unit collecting, collating, prioritizing, and disseminating incoming information. This avoids duplication of effort, and alienating witnesses by unnecessary recontact and omissions. Computerization of this type of case is essential for filing, indexing, crime analysis, and data comparison. If it is to be used, it should be planned in advance. The system should be user friendly and the software should be compatible with any forms which are being used to take information. Consideration should be given to long term storage of case files and evidence for future trials, retrials, or appeals. Whatever system is utilized should be implemented immediately and updated regularly. Changing the system repeatedly throughout the investigation will result in lost evidence, lost information, etc. During the course of a major kidnaping investigation, it became apparent that there was a need for a computer driven data base system that could be easily operated by individuals not familiar with computers. With this in mind, a program using RBase for DOS, was designed to meet most of the needs identified during the investigation. It was also designed to be shared with other interested agencies equipped with IBM compatible computers. The program is a menu driven fill in the blank program designed to be used by data loaders with minimal training.

¹"Multi-Agency Investigative Team Manual;" National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice 1988

The program is designed to provide quickly recoverable information regarding the informant, the subject of the information, and the investigator assigned the lead. The program will provide selected reporting based on field information such as names, addresses, cities, states, vehicles, license numbers, etc. The program is also designed to assist the primary investigator with information regarding lead assignments and completions, and lead value classifications. The program is also designed to provide data required by administrators. In synopsis, the program is designed for any high volume lead case requiring lead information recording and recovery, lead management (possibly involving multiple agencies), and workload data for administrative decisions regarding case progress and man power requirements. The program is being prepared with an application format that will not require user to purchase an expensive data base program. For additional information regarding this software persons can contact the San Francisco Office of the FBI.

3. **Setting up a system to collect incoming telephone calls:**
Agencies will receive a barrage of telephone calls with information about the abduction. Information provided during this period of time is probably more critical than at any other time. Therefore, departments should be concerned about those persons who are answering all incoming calls. Inexperienced people may overlook the caller who is providing information. It is strongly recommended that the people who are answering the telephone, in the first 48 hours, be trained officers/law enforcement personnel. It is also suggested that a message system be set up immediately so that if the "operators" cannot answer all calls as soon as they come in, the caller has the opportunity to leave his or her information on a tape recorder. A recording should be set up to advise that all incoming lines are busy and will be answered in order. The persons answering the telephone should keep the following fundamental points in mind:
 - a. Information should be taken first, followed by the name and number of the caller. Take information first and then ask for the name and number of the caller second. Information may be last if the caller feels compelled to provide their name.
 - b. Law enforcement should be trained in how to keep people talking on the telephone.

4. Obtain the following equipment:
Agencies should make arrangements ahead of time for accessing this equipment so valuable time will not be lost. Suggested equipment includes:
 - a. Portable copy machine
 - b. Fax machines
 - c. Computers
 - d. Tables
 - e. Desks
 - f. Vehicles
 - g. Cameras with tripods; video camera
 - h. Beepers
 - i. Portable telephones
 - j. Televisions
 - k. VCRs
 - l. Shredder
5. Implement an inventory system immediately in order to maintain accountability for all equipment.
6. Establish telephone lines for incoming tips and investigators use.
7. Use standardized intake forms, compatible with computer software, for incoming calls. Three copies will allow one for the file, one for leads to the detectives, and one for indexing and recording.
8. Prepare for "trap and trace" and recorder, and be ready to record all incoming calls. The Support Coordinator should know it is difficult to put a trap and trace on an 800 line.
9. Keep all departments at the police station informed since some calls will inadvertently be diverted to other numbers.
10. Consider handling nuisance calls by asking the person to provide the information in writing or maintain a resume file to reduce the number and length of these calls. This information can be maintained by the special liaison person.

LIAISON OFFICER AT VICTIM'S RESIDENCE

A sworn law enforcement officer should be sent immediately to secure the victim's residence. This officer should remain and at that location at least during the critical phase. The victim's family must be briefed as to what they can expect (telephone calls, threats, psychics, children groups, ransom demands, offers of assistance) and how they can best assist the investigation. The family should understand how they can affect the investigation in both a positive and a negative way by their actions. Later on it will be important to explain to them the changes and stresses they are likely to experience and how best to cope with their changing attitudes and problems. Needless to say that the person selected for this task must be a mature experienced officer who can interact effectively with parents, press, and outsiders, while initiating several very critical investigative steps.

Step 1 - Establishing Communications

1. Immediately set up a trap and trace on family's telephone.
2. Set up a log and tape recorder for all incoming calls.
3. Utilize standardized forms to record incoming information. These forms should be consistent with those used at EOC.
4. Establish radio and telephone contact with EOC.
5. Arrange for one or more "tactical" telephone lines. Use a private room, if available, to preclude the victim's family from monitoring calls.
6. Screen and record names of all visitors to the residence. Also, record license numbers of vehicles which appear near the residence. Subjects have been known to return to the crime scene or visit the residence after the abduction.

Step 2 - Collecting Evidence

1. Secure the residence.
2. If necessary, search thoroughly.
3. Obtain a current photograph and detailed description of the victim for the media, posters, neighborhood investigators, other agencies, etc.
4. Obtain any relevant background on the victim and family including family dynamics, past history, day-to-day routines, problems, possible suspects, etc.

5. Obtain key information which only the victim would know, for example a pet's name. This information can be used to screen calls in the event there is contact with a person claiming to be involved in the abduction.
6. Interview friends and schoolmates of the victim as soon as possible for any "problems" which the parents might not be aware of.
7. Videotape victim's bedroom and "special" places.
8. Obtain victim's letters, diaries, etc. which might reveal a problem or provide a lead of any type.
9. Obtain fingerprints of victim as well as hair samples.
10. Talk with family members, especially parents regarding the possible impact of their behavior or their relationship with investigators as the investigation continues.
11. *Brief family on the emotional changes/stages they could experience as the investigation continues.

***Stages as identified in:**
On Death and Dying, Elizabeth Kubler-Ross

SPECIAL OPERATIONS COORDINATOR

The Special Operations Coordinator is responsible for setting up support strategies for the case - most specifically any searches or special reconnaissance missions which are determined to be appropriate. The following are important points to be kept in mind:

1. Searches, both ground and air, should be organized immediately. This is done not only in an effort to identify the offender's or the victim's location, but also to publicize the fact that a kidnap investigation is underway. The media should be notified and a staging area for the media established.
2. One person should be assigned to coordinate all searches and a police representative should be present during all searches if possible. Resources such as bloodhounds, helicopters, search groups, aircraft, etc., are listed in the directory of this guide.
3. Consideration should be given to creating a handout or video tape for briefing searches.
4. Logistical support for searches must also be arranged. This will include food for volunteers, announcements regarding appropriate gear and equipment, and availability of medical care.
5. Search team leaders should keep a list of search volunteers (names, address, and telephone number). Subjects in the past have attempted to interject themselves into the investigation.
6. Departments will want to consider assessing community groups with special resources or large memberships which could aid in searches. Their resources might include cellular telephones, ham radios, off road vehicles, vans or 4X4s. Groups with their own internal structure who are ready to immediately participate in a search should be called upon first before members of the general public. These groups usually bring their own supplies, food, weather gear, sources of communication, and transportation. And, perhaps most importantly they have practiced and participated in searches before and have therefore trained for this type of rigorous assignment. Certain clues or pieces of evidence might easily be overlooked by someone who has received no training. In addition, the primary investigative agency may have to bear the expense of equipping civilians to participate in a search. Departments should also research any liability they may bear by using untrained civilians in rigorous search exercises without some type of release form.
7. Investigators should be cautioned to restrict the extent of information which is provided to volunteers and the accessibility of information. Key information, inadvertently provided to a group, could compromise the integrity of a critical lead.

MEDIA COORDINATOR

Many cases are solved through public awareness and cooperation. It is therefore essential to establish rapport with the media so that they can work together with law enforcement toward the best interests of the investigation. It is important to have one well-trained person designated to work with the media throughout the investigation. It is suggested that this person be of a high enough rank to command credibility so he/she can respond to the media with sufficient authority and prevent inquiries from being "bumped" up to someone "who really knows what is going on".

The press officer should deal honestly with the press. The press officer's contacts in the media may become extremely important if the media's assistance is needed later on for pro-active techniques, maintaining interest in the case, or quickly disseminating bulletins or inquiries.

With the assistance of the media, the investigating agency can notify the public quickly about the abduction, including a description of the offender, time and place of the abduction, description of the victim, vehicles involved, etc. The type of information which is given out should be consistent with that which will generate leads. Consideration may be given to using the same person to disseminate information rapidly to other agencies (FBI, CHP, DOJ).

It is important that the media operation should be staged in a location separate from the command center so that investigators are not bothered and the integrity of the investigation is not affected.

In the initial stages of the investigation, the demands from the media are likely to be constant. Therefore, agencies might want to schedule regular meetings with the press in order to provide them with the most current information. This will prevent any interference on the part of the press to surreptitiously obtain information or to put out misinformation.

The department leader (Chief of Police, Sheriff, etc.) should insure that the Lead Investigator is not involved with the press. Keep the Lead Investigator free to manage information and coordinate the investigation.

The use of television programs such as "Unsolved Mysteries" and "America's Most Wanted" have successfully been used to resolve cases and can be considered as another investigative tool. Interested agencies can contact their local FBI offices for the appropriate person to contact to have their cases referred to either of these programs. Names of contact persons have also been provided in the Resource List.

"Misinformation" in the media or too much information provided to the media can be harmful to the investigation. For example, publicizing every phase or selective phases of the investigation, publicizing where searches are being conducted, etc., can cause the offender to either leave the area or become very comfortable with the fact that law enforcement has no idea as to their identity or the location of the victim.

Comments to the media such as "we have no leads" or "we have no idea where the victim is" can also communicate to the offender that law enforcement is baffled by the case, thus causing the offender to feel "comfortable."

There should be a dissemination list and an offer of understanding about information released. Ill-timed announcements including poorly worded rewards can stimulate so many calls as to divert investigators from priority work. An explanation should be given as to why information is withheld and what information could be detrimental to the investigation. Post and distribute the media policy and procedures regarding press releases to minimize violations. Following are a list of recommendations for agencies in working with and utilizing the media in this type of investigation:

1. One person should be designated to handle media.
2. Anticipate media questions. For example, "Do you think the victim is dead?" Consider reading written statements at scheduled news conferences.
3. Ask the media what questions they plan to ask before going on camera and set your own parameters if appropriate.
4. Do not give a deadline for results.
5. Be prepared for a flood of calls after alerting the public or offering a reward.
6. Videotape media releases.
7. Monitor and file all news coverage for a permanent file.
8. Be aware that case information, such as public records or reports, may not be protected in some jurisdictions and can be accessed by the media.
9. Stipulate that the police telephone number be used when asking the public for information. This should be done in order to keep all calls going directly to the police. If 800 numbers of other organizations are used on flyers or posters information can be screened by that group before it is referred to the police.
10. Rewards should be offered for information which will assist in reaching investigative goals. The primary law enforcement agency should maintain control over reward monies, the wording of flyers, telephone contact numbers, etc.

SECTION II

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

*MASTER CHECK-OFF LIST

- _____ **Assign Lead Investigator**
 - _____ Begin investigative log
 - _____ Plan for briefings
 - _____ Assign on-loan investigators
 - _____ Assign personnel to handle incoming leads/calls
 - _____ Assign personnel to handle outgoing leads

- _____ **Assign Media Coordinator**
 - _____ Press briefing, establish policies/procedures
 - _____ Reward, Police phone number, flyers
 - _____ Coordinate releases with other agencies
 - _____ Dissemination of pertinent information
 - _____ Videotape releases, maintain library

- _____ **Assign Support Coordinator**
 - _____ Establish commander center
 - _____ Provide equipment (desks, cameras, television, VCR, Xerox, telephones, 800 number, facsimile, computers, tape recorders, trap and trace, telephone personnel, beepers, forms - tip sheets).

- _____ **Assign Special Operations Coordinator**
 - _____ Coordinate searches/volunteers (police presence)
 - _____ Logistical support (food, medical, equipment, proper gear)
 - _____ Notify press through media coordinator, press staging area
 - _____ Arrange support (helicopter, bloodhounds, etc.)

- _____ **Send Personnel to scene of abduction (if known)**
 - _____ Identify witnesses to abduction
 - _____ Identify witnesses in area and interview
 - _____ Search/collect evidence

- _____ **Conduct neighborhood investigation**
 - _____ **Define neighborhood**
 - _____ **Obtain maps**
 - _____ **Photograph/video neighborhood**
 - _____ **Determine any unusual occurrences/people in neighborhood**
 - _____ **Previous attempted abductions/crimes in area**
 - _____ **Keep record of everyone interviewed**
 - _____ **Keep record of locations where no one was present/at home.**

- _____ **Send investigator to victim's residence**
 - _____ **Obtain photo of victim**
 - _____ **Secure evidence**
 - _____ **Obtain victimology**
 - _____ **Establish communication with command center**
 - _____ **Recorder on telephone/trap and trace**
 - _____ **Log of visitors, callers**

***This list is designed to be used by the Administrative Head**

APPENDIX B

***INVESTIGATIVE CHECK-OFF LIST**

_____ **Begin/maintain investigative log**

_____ **Schedule briefings**

_____ **Assign personnel to handle:**

_____ **On-loan investigators**

_____ **Incoming leads**

_____ **Outgoing leads**

_____ **Victim's residence (photograph, description, victimology, evidence).**

_____ **Neighborhood (witnesses/neighborhood dynamics)**

_____ **Crime scene/abduction scene**

_____ **Special Operations (searches)**

_____ **Coordinate the dissemination of information to media**

_____ **Identify department specialists**

_____ **Identify prior attempts in area**

_____ **Contact AUSA/District Attorney**

***This list is designed for the Lead Investigator**

APPENDIX C

***VICTIMOLOGY CHECK-OFF LIST**

- ☐ Complete description
- ☐ Close friends/associates/confidantes
- ☐ Normal patterns/behavior
- ☐ School/personal problems (boyfriend, girlfriend, etc.)
- ☐ Truancy/runaway history
- ☐ Parental attitude
- ☐ Family dynamics, problems in family, unique circumstances or behavior in family
- ☐ Problems with alcohol, drug usage, abuse of a spouse or victim, financial problems
- ☐ Behavior changes noticed by family or friends
- ☐ Victim's hobbies, activities, and/or interests
- ☐ Victim's writings, diaries, and school papers
- ☐ Identify all siblings, natural and stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and close friends of the family
- ☐ Location of abduction and relationship to victim's normal activities
- ☐ Financial status (possible target for ransom)
- ☐ "Significant others" reaction to news that the child has been kidnaped

***This list is designed for those persons responsible for obtaining pertinent background information about the victim.**

APPENDIX D

***SUPPORT COORDINATOR CHECK-OFF LIST**

_____ **Arrange Space**

_____ **Obtain equipment**

_____ **Xerox machine**

_____ **Obtain telephone (regular lines, 800 calls)**

_____ **Facsimile machine**

_____ **Computers**

_____ **Tape recorders**

_____ **Desks**

_____ **Cameras**

_____ **TVs and VCRs**

_____ **Beepers**

_____ **Cellular telephones**

_____ **Assign personnel to telephones**

_____ **Obtain appropriate software and forms (tip sheets, etc.)**

_____ **Set up systems for filing, indexing, data comparison, and analysis**

_____ **Assign person to update above information on regular basis.**

***This list is designed for the person responsible for setting up support services.**

APPENDIX E

***INTERVIEWING VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF CRIME**

(Can be used during neighborhood investigation)

Prior to asking the victim/witness to give a narrative report, they are told the following:

- 1. Reconstruct the circumstances, environment, room, location of furniture, vehicles, weather, lighting, people, objects, feelings at the time, reactions. (Powerful aid, easier than going to the scene and better sometimes since the scene may change.)**
- 2. Report everything, do not edit anything (sometimes they do not realize what is important.)**
- 3. Recall the events in a different order, from beginning to end and then in reverse order. Start with what impressed most and then go both ways. (When only going in chronological order, people sometimes put in things they think must have happened.)**
- 4. Change perspectives of themselves and describe the incident from the perspectives of others present at the time.**

After the narrative the investigator uses the following to elicit specific items of information:

- 1. Physical appearance: Remind you of anyone, why?, Anything unusual about appearance, clothes, etc.**
- 2. Names: Think of first letter by going through the alphabet, think of the number of syllables.**
- 3. Numbers: Was there a number? Hi? Low? Letters in the sequence?**
- 4. Speech characteristics: Remind you of anyone? Why? Anything unusual?**
- 5. Conversation: What were your reactions to what was said? Reaction of others? Anything unusual - words/phrases?**

***Also, see Appendix N**

APPENDIX F

UNDERSTANDING THE OFFENDER

In order to understand the type of person who would abduct a child, it is important to understand the psychology of these types of offenders and their motives for this type of behavior. In ²"Child Molesters: A Behavioral Analysis," Ken Lanning, Supervisory Special Agent, Behavioral Science Unit, FBI Academy, discusses the distinctions between the two major categories of "child molesters": the situational child molester and the preferential child molester.

Situational Child Molester

The situational child molester does not have a true sexual preference for children, but engages in sex with children for a variety of reasons, some of which are quite complex. For these types of offenders, they may victimize a child only once in their life or it may become a pattern of behavior. This type of offender might also victimize the elderly, the disabled or the sick. There are four major patterns of behavior which are seen in this category: The Regressed; The Morally Indiscriminate; The Sexually Indiscriminate; and The Inadequate.

Preferential Child Molester

The preferential child molester has a definite sexual preference for children. Their fantasies and erotic imagery will focus on children. Their sexual involvement with children is not the result of some type of stress in their life but because they are sexually attracted to children. There are at least three patterns of behavior which are seen in this category: The Seduction; The Introverted; The Sadistic.

²"Child Molesters: A Behavioral Analysis;" National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Washington, D.C. 20006

APPENDIX G

INTERVIEW CONSIDERATIONS

Important Points To Consider Before Interviewing a Possible Suspect

1. Should include anyone who does not appear to be completely truthful.
2. Frequently there is only one opportunity to interview these people before they get defensive or obtain an attorney...choose the best possible person to conduct the interview, setting aside egos or case assignments.
3. Familiarize yourself with Behavioral Analysis Interviews (BAI).
4. Plan interrogation strategies beforehand.
5. Consider the best setting and time to conduct the interview.
6. Review all available background on suspect and the case file beforehand.
7. Consider methods of recording interview if it is to be done.
8. Obtain detailed account of the suspect's activities on the day of the kidnaping. Verify those details as soon as possible.
9. Consider the use of a polygraph.
10. If a confrontational interview takes place, ask yourself:
 - a. Does the person's story change?
 - b. Does the person's story make sense?
 - c. If you are certain that they are lying, cut off their denials.
 - d. PATIENCE - do not give up after one or two hours.

APPENDIX H

DIRECTORY OF RESOURCES

♦ **AIR NATIONAL GUARD**

Photo reconnaissance overview of large area or hard to get to area can be available in a few days.

♦ **BLOODHOUNDS**

Identify a perimeter, area where child generally moved around.

♦ **CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS.**

♦ **NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN**

2101 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 550
Arlington, VA 22201
(703) 235-3900

♦ **CHILDREN'S GROUPS**

♦ **CHP: OAKLAND DISPATCH: 464-3838; SF DISPATCH**

♦ **DEFENSE ATTORNEY ASSOCIATES**

- ◆ **DOJ**
Posters
Ability to go statewide with posters - need photograph
Sex registration (916) 739-5112

- ◆ **EAST BAY REGIONAL PARKS**

- ◆ **FBI (415) 553-7400**
Major case management
Neighborhoods
Laboratory
Behavioral Science (profiling) (SA Mary Ellen O'Toole)
Polygraph (SA Ronald W. Hilley/SA Ronald R. Homer)
National leads to cover
VICAP (SA Mary Ellen O'Toole)
Hypnosis (SA Robert Goldman)
Assist with technical coverage/setup (SA James McCloskey)

- ◆ **FEDERAL PAROLE**

- ◆ **HELICOPTER**

- ◆ **IBM OR COMMERCIAL COMPUTER SERVICES**

- ◆ **LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES**
San Francisco Police Department
Missing Persons (415) 553-1321
Sergeant Tom Tyrell, Inspector Rod Nakanishi
Officer Irene Brunn, Officer Julie Yee

- ◆ **MEDIA**
Television

Radio

Press

- ◆ **METAL DETECTORS**

- ◆ **MISSING CHILDREN ("CHILD FIND")**
1-800-431-5005 (for children to locate parents)
1-914-255-1848 (for parents to locate child)

- ◆ **MISSING CHILDREN'S PROJECT**
Pat Chavez (415) 483-3576
National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime
FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia 1-800-634-4097
Can provide assistance in preparing a criminal investigative analysis or
"profile" of the offender, investigative strategies, interview strategies, and
prosecutive strategies

- ◆ **OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICE**
Provide vans/command posts/communications

- ◆ **PG&E SECURITY**
(415) 973-6922

- ◆ **PRISON SPECIAL SERVICES**

- ◆ **PRIVATE AIRCRAFT**

- ◆ **PRIVATE HELICOPTER SERVICE**

- ◆ **PSYCHIATRIC/THERAPIST ASSOCIATIONS**

- ◆ **REACT-CB ASSISTANCE**

- ◆ **RUNAWAY HOTLINE**
1-800-231-6946

♦ **SEARCH AND RESCUE UNITS:**

Alameda County
Marin County
San Francisco County
San Mateo County
Solano County
Sonoma County

♦ **STATE PAROLE**

♦ **TELEPHONE COMPANIES**

Contact early regarding what they can do for investigation. Can do a number of searches if they get time and date of call within a day (possibly up to six months). Trap and trace

Pacific Bell Security Department
Northern California
Mark Ferrara (415) 542-1128

Pacific Bell Security
Lily Creeks (415) 542-1128

♦ **TRANSIT AUTHORITIES**

- ◆ **TELEVISION PROGRAMS**
"Unsolved Mysteries" - Kathleen Cromley
Cosgrove-Meurer Productions
4303 West Verdugo Avenue
Burbank, California 91505
1-800-843-5600
1-800-421-4519

"America's Most Wanted"

- ◆ **VIOLENT CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM (VICAP)**
FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia
1-800-634-4097
can provide assistance in linking similar cases throughout the United States

APPENDIX I

Those persons listed below have indicated that they can be contacted by any agency with a child abduction case.

KEY CONTACT PEOPLE

FBI: Phone number: _____
Names: _____

POLICE: Phone number: _____
Names: _____

SHERIFF: Phone number: _____
Names: _____

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN:
(703) 235-3900, HOTLINE: 1-800-THE-LOST

Names: _____

Project ALERT consultants: _____

APPENDIX J

CHILD ABDUCTION PROTECTION PROTOCOL

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT

AUGUST, 1989

In April, 1989, a committee was formed of representatives from various law enforcement agencies to develop a Child Abduction Protection Protocol. On August 3, 1989, the Protocol was given final approval by executive staff from the involved agencies and is now fully operational.

CHILD ABDUCTION PROTECTION PROTOCOL

A. Immediate inter-agency assistance for child kidnappings.

1. Each agency involved will provide officers for immediate use at the scene of the kidnapping upon request of the originating agency. This immediate assistance can last up to 72 hours. The following is a list of the agencies involved and the number of persons suggested for use from each agency.

a.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
b.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
c.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
d.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
e.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
f.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
g.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
h.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers

Total number of Officers = _____ plus

2. _____ Department and _____
(as available) will provide helicopter air support upon request.

B. Long-term assistance to follow up investigative leads for child kidnappings.

1. Each agency involved will provide officers for long-term investigation at the originating agency's request. This long-term commitment could last as long as two or three months.

a.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
b.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
c.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
d.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
e.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
f.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
g.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers
h.	_____	Department	-	_____	Officers

Total number of Officers = _____

2. Officers selected for the long-term investigative process in reference to these child kidnapping incidents should have proven investigative skills.

C. Request for inter-agency assistance.

- 1. This policy may be implemented under the following circumstances.**
 - a. Child kidnappings where facts indicate that the child has been abducted and is in great bodily danger. (This generally would not include parent custody disputes involving kidnapping.)**
 - b. Child kidnappings that fit murder/abduction profiles.**
 - c. Extraordinary criminal violations that create extreme hazard to the community or police personnel and require large numbers of officers for initial or follow up investigations, i.e. police officer shootings, serial killers.**
- 2. Special conditions for inter-agency child abduction protection protocol.**
 - a. The requesting agency is in charge of all personnel at the scene of the investigation, including those responding from other agencies.**
 - b. Requests for assistance will be made by the watch commanders after approval of the Chief of Police of the requesting agency. All requests for assistance will be made by teletype and confirmed by telephone. Personnel should respond as soon as possible after the request for assistance. All communications should indicate the anticipated time of arrival of personnel.**
 - c. While each request for assistance dictates its own special procedures, it can be anticipated that persons responding under this procedure will work a maximum of 12-hour shifts and will be relieved by the agency providing the personnel. The agency providing the personnel will be responsible for insuring that their personnel are properly relieved. --**
 - d. Agencies providing personnel as first-in responders at the beginning of the investigation should provide supervision if at all possible.**
 - e. The requesting agency will provide appropriate information on where responding personnel will report and to whom they will report.**
 - f. This policy agreement is intended to provide inter-agency assistance for child abduction cases and is not considered mutual aid. Agencies supplying personnel for these incidents incur full costs for the personnel.**
 - g. It is understood that each jurisdiction's first responsibility is to insure emergency service within its own jurisdiction. Therefore, should an agency not be able to participate due to emergency requirements within its own jurisdiction, it is excused from participation.**
 - h. Agencies providing personnel will be responsible for providing vehicles for their personnel.**

APPENDIX K

LEAD SHEET (FOR COMPUTER AND PHONE INTAKE)

PRIORITY : High Medium Low Non **ID#:** _____

TYPE OF LEAD : Suspect Similar LALS LALV LALC PSYC 51-50 OTHER

DATE : ____/____/____ **TIME :** ____ **RECIPIENT # :** ____ **ASSG.INV.# :** ____

MM DD YR

INFORMANT INFORMATION:

Name : _____
(last) (first) (middle)

Address : _____
 (street) (city) (state)

SEX : M F HEIGHT : _____ PFN# : _____ CRIM HISTORY

RACE : _____ **WEIGHT :** _____ **CHI# :** _____ **290 REG :** _____

DOB : / / HAIR : FBI# : VIOLENT :
MM DD YR

POB : _____ EYES : _____ SS# : _____ - _____ PRECURSOR : _____
(Y or N)

VEHICLE INFORMATION:

LICENSE# : _____ **CURRENT REGISTRATION** : _____
(state) (Y or N)

YEAR : _____ **MAKE :** _____ **MODEL :** _____ **COLOR :** _____

R/O : _____
 (last) (first) (middle)

_____ (street) _____ (city) _____ (state)

APPENDIX L

**SATANIC, OCCULT, RITUALISTIC CRIME:
A LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSPECTIVE**

Kenneth V. Lanning

**National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime
FBI Academy
Quantico, Virginia**

October 1989

APPENDIX M

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. "ASSESSING THE CHILD ABDUCTION: AN INVESTIGATIVE GUIDE"; SA MARY ELLEN O'TOOLE AND SA RONALD HILLEY, SAN FRANCISCO FBI, MARCH 1990.
2. CHILD MOLESTERS: A BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS; SSA KENNETH V. LANNING; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN, APRIL 1987.
3. "CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND SEX RINGS", SSA KENNETH LANNING & ANN WOLBERT BURGESS, D.N.SC., FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, JANUARY, 1984.
4. "SATANIC, OCCULT, RITUALISTIC CRIME: A LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSPECTIVE", SSA KENNETH V. LANNING, THE POLICE CHIEF, OCTOBER, 1989.

***APPENDIX N**

Standardized Questions which can be used by investigators when conducting the neighborhood investigation, witness interviews, and/or suspect interviews.

This Appendix also contains general information regarding interviewing.

***It is suggested that this entire section be duplicated and a copy given to each officer involved in conducting interviews for these types of cases.**

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I. VICTIMOLOGY

Knowing as much as possible about the victim of a violent crime is extremely important. The more that is known about the victim, the more that can be determined about the type of person who could have committed the crime. Following are some guidelines in terms of the information that is important to gather concerning your victim:

- a. Lifestyle
- b. Employment and employment record
- c. Personality
- d. Type and number of friends
- e. Income
- f. Family background
- g. Alcohol and drug usage
- h. Types of stores frequented
- i. Types of bars/lounges/restaurants frequented
- j. Physical handicaps
- k. Mode of dress
- l. Types of transportation used
- m. Habits
- n. Dating practices
- o. Marital status
- p. Associates
- q. Criminal history
- r. Skills (proficiency and use)
- s. Likes/dislikes .
- t. Assertiveness
- u. Vehicle description
- v. Significant events (divorce, death of family member, being fired, transferred, etc.) close to the day of the crime

II. QUESTIONS WHICH CAN BE USED DURING THE NEIGHBORHOOD INTERVIEWS

Prior to initiating this interview, agents/police officers should ask general background information about each person. This will allow you to observe and assess that person's normal response behaviors and patterns. (Keep in mind that as much as 90% of communication is not what a person tells you, but instead, their non-verbal behavior). What is important is to note how a person behaves when they answer non-threatening type questions, which presumably they will answer truthfully. This base-line of behavior should then be compared with how their non-verbal behavior changes as you begin to ask them more threatening type questions, where they may be deceptive if they fear they have something to hide. Some points to keep in mind when you ask questions include:

1. What kind of eye contact does the person have with you?
2. Does the person "pause" before answering each question, or do they answer immediately?
3. Does the person give short answers or do they ramble?
4. Does the person answer your question, or do they seem to "get off the track" with you?
5. How much gesturing does the person use when answering you? Does that change during the interview or parts of the interview?
6. Does the person move around a lot when they talk to you?
7. Take note of the person's body posture, and most importantly, at what points during the interview does their body posture change?
8. Does the person's affect (emotion) appear to you to be appropriate? In other words, do they laugh during the interview? Do they cry during the interview? If so, make note of when this occurs.
9. Does the person appear to be nervous throughout the interview, or does their nervousness appear to decrease as the interview continues?
10. Does the person ask you any questions? What are those questions?

GENERAL BACKGROUND QUESTIONS:

1. **Name (include nicknames):**
2. **Address:**
3. **Age:**
4. **Date of Birth:**
5. **Driver's License Number:**
6. **Social Security Number:**
7. **Place of employment:**
8. **Address of Employment:**
9. **Job Title/Description:**
10. **Length of Time at Current Employment:**
11. **Education Level:**
12. **Prior Experience in being interviewed by the Police/FBI for anything:**
13. **Miscellaneous:**

DESCRIPTION (FROM OBSERVATION)

1. Sex:
2. Race:
3. Height:
4. Weight:
5. Hair:
6. Eyes:
7. Complexion: ☐ Fair ☐ Medium ☐ Ruddy ☐ Dark
8. Build: ☐ Small ☐ Medium ☐ Large ☐ Extra Large
☐ Muscular ☐ Weak ☐ Other
9. Marks/Scars:
10. Accent:
11. Jewelry:
12. Clothing:
13. Miscellaneous Observations:

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. Do you have any idea why I am interviewing you?
2. Have you heard of _____?
(name of victim)
3. What have you heard about her/him?
4. Did you personally know _____?
(name of victim)
5. How did you know _____?
(name of victim)
6. If you knew (victim's name) even slightly, what two or three things about her/him stand out in your mind?

7. Have you ever seen anyone in this (neighborhood, school, restaurant, bar, etc.) who looked similar to (victim's name), or who you now suspect could have been (name victim)?
8. How did he/she act while he/she was here?
9. Generally, what time did you see her/him before and how long did she/he stay, and when did she/he leave?
10. What were her/his habits?
11. What type of people did she/he initiate conversations with?
12. How would she/he leave here, i.e. along or with others?
13. Did you ever see her/him get angry at anyone here?

14. Did you ever see her/him talk to the same person on more than one occasion?
15. Knowing only what you have heard on the news or seen on TV regarding this case, what is your opinion as to what might have happened to her/him?
16. If someone is responsible for something happening to (name victim), what type of person would that be? (DESCRIPTORS CAN INCLUDE MENTAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL OR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTORS OF POSSIBLE SUSPECT).
17. For what reasons, do you think, someone would want to hurt (name victim)?
18. Is there anyone that you have suspicions about who frequents this place (or neighborhood), either now or in the past?
19. Are you aware of anyone who seems to have stopped coming around since (name victim) disappearance?
20. Are you aware of anyone whose behavior seems to have changed since (name victim) disappearance, for example, are they quieter, do not drink as much; they ask questions about the case, or just seem very curious, etc.?

21. Are you aware of anyone from this neighborhood/school, bar, etc. who seems to have a "pattern" of approaching women/men who are here alone?
22. Who do you know who comes to this bar that people seem to be afraid of, maybe because of his temper, threats to others, outbursts, etc.?
23. Who do you know who comes to this (neighborhood, restaurant, bar, etc.) that is very much a loner and seems to be off by himself most of the time while he is here?
24. What rumors are circulating about what happened to (name victim) or who might be responsible?
25. How do you feel about being interviewed about this situation?
26. If you did know or suspect who may have been involved in what happened to (name victim) what reasons would prevent you from coming forward to the police?
27. Do you want to change the answers to any of my questions?

III. BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS INTERVIEW

1. **START WITH INNOCUOUS QUESTIONS, I.E. COMPLETE NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, EMPLOYMENT, ETC.**

The purpose of this type of question is twofold; first to acclimate the suspect to the interrogation environment and, at the same time 2) to afford the interrogator an opportunity to evaluate the suspect's normal verbal and non-verbal behavior patterns.

2. **A "KNOW WHY" QUESTION. "DO YOU KNOW WHY YOU ARE HERE?"
or
"DO YOU KNOW WHY WE ARE HERE?"**

If the suspect is vague, naive or evasive in his reply, such as "I suppose you want to talk about what happened to (name victim)" etc. that should be viewed in a different light than if he very bluntly states "You're trying to find out who killed (name victim). The latter response is more characteristic of that of an innocent person. For the guilty, the words kill or murder will likely be too inflammatory and emotional for him to use.

3. **FOLLOWING THE "KNOW WHY" QUESTION, IT IS
GENERALLY APPROPRIATE TO SAY: WE HAVE INTERVIEWED A LOT
OF PEOPLE, THE PIECES ARE FALLING TOGETHER QUICKLY. IF YOU
HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THIS, YOU SHOULD TELL ME.**

This offers him an opportunity to readily admit his involvement if that be the case. In the absence of the unlikely occurrence of a sudden admission of guilt, the interrogator's statement will nevertheless serve the purpose of inducing a display of behavioral responses suggestive of either guilt or innocence.

Compare both verbal and non-verbal behavior.

4. **The next step for the interrogator would be to ask a few general questions regarding the suspect's knowledge about the event, the victim, and possible suspects. If he is innocent, he is thereby given an opportunity to divulge possibly helpful information that might not have been disclosed otherwise. On the other hand, if guilty, he is placed in a vulnerable defensive position. He may make a remark that would be indicative of guilt or would lead to a specific line of questioning.**

The following series of questions should be asked for the purpose of evoking behavioral responses indicative of either guilt or innocence:

5. **WHY DO YOU THINK SOMEONE WOULD DO THIS?**

The purpose of this question is to ascertain the suspect's perception of the motive for the crime. The guilty individual will be faced with a dilemma when asked this because, in essence, he is being asked to reveal why he killed her. In an effort to conceal any indication of his involvement, he may hesitate or else repeat the question as a stalling tactic in order to construct what he believes to be an acceptable answer. On some occasions, a guilty suspect may even reveal his true motive by offering an explanation, such as, "Maybe there was an argument, or maybe someone was drinking or on drugs." If the guilty individual does not offer an excuse, he usually will respond with, "I never thought about it." When someone who you knew is murdered, as in this case, it is only natural to think about a possible motive or cause for the incident. In conjunction with this type of verbal response, the suspect may engage in a variety of nonverbal gestures suggestive of his discomfort and concern over the question.

The innocent individual may also make a similar statement such as "I don't know why anyone would do this, she didn't have an enemy in the world" or "the killer must be insane". In making those comments, he would maintain direct eye contact and would probably lean forward in his chair.

6. **OF THE PEOPLE YOU AND (NAME VICTIM) KNEW,
WHO WOULD BE ABOVE SUSPICION?**

This question is an implied invitation to the suspect to assist in the investigation. If he is being truthful, he will readily name specific individuals whom he feels would be above reproach or for whom he would vouch as not being involved in (victim's) death. He will not be afraid to eliminate certain persons from suspicion. If, on the other hand he is guilty, his response might be noncommittal. Guilty suspects usually do not want to eliminate any one individual from suspicion because they would tend to narrow the search down to them. They might respond, therefore, by saying, "I DON'T KNOW; IT'S HARD TO SAY WHAT PEOPLE MIGHT DO." Meanwhile, they may shift around in the chair or engage in some other type of movement, break eye contact and display other non-verbal behavior indicative of guilt.

If the suspect names himself as above suspicion, no absolute inference should be drawn, but it must be noted that this type of response is more typical of the deceptive suspect than of the innocent.

7.

WHO DO YOU THINK MIGHT HAVE DONE THIS?

The innocent suspect is likely to provide name(s) whereas the guilty suspect usually will not reveal a suspicion about anyone else, no matter how much effort is made to have him to do so.

**8. WHAT DO YOU THINK SHOULD HAPPEN TO THE PERSON
WHO DID THIS TO (NAME VICTIM)?**

The innocent person will indicate some significant punishment, such as going to the penitentiary or receiving the death penalty. In contrast, if he is guilty, the suspect will try not to answer the question. He likely will say "It's not up to me" or "Who am I to pass judgment?" or may indicate the offender should be asked the reason for committing the crime. The underlying explanation for this evasion is that were he to suggest a penalty, he would in effect be prescribing his own punishment. In the event a guilty suspect does indicate severe punishment, any accompanying nonverbal behaviors will likely belie the sincerity of the answer.

**9. DID YOU EVER THINK OF HURTING (NAME VICTIM)
EVEN THOUGH YOU DIDN'T GO THROUGH WITH IT?**

If he acknowledges he has thought about hurting her, it is suggestive of possible guilt. Even if he answers "YES" he will probably qualify it by saying, "But not seriously."

The innocent suspect will likely answer a simple "NO".

Once a suspect has admitted he thought about hurting her, the interrogator should ask about the kind and frequency of such thoughts. If the thoughts went as far as plans or preparations, and especially an actual attempt, then the interrogator should become even more secure in the belief of the suspect's guilt.

Another variation in this question would be, "HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED ABOUT DOING SOMETHING LIKE THIS?"

**10. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO TAKE A POLYGRAPH TEST TO VERIFY
THAT WHAT YOU HAVE TOLD ME IS THE TRUTH?**

The innocent usually is willing. The guilty begins making excuses such as they are not very reliable, etc. Caution must be exercised to avoid attaching too much significance to a person's reluctance (or perhaps even an outright refusal) to be examined.

**11. HOW DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD DO ON A POLYGRAPH
REGARDING THE DEATH OF (NAME VICTIM)?**

The guilty suspect will probably respond by expressing doubt about the accuracy of polygraph tests. He may say "I HOPE I DO ALL RIGHT," "I

DON'T KNOW, I'M SO NERVOUS" or other such replies.

The truthful suspect will usually be very confident of the outcome.

12. **DID YOU DISCUSS (VICTIM'S) DEATH WITH YOUR FAMILY
OR CLOSE FRIENDS?**

Experience has indicated that if the suspect is guilty, he may say "NO" to this question. Not only will he want to conceal the fact that an event occurred for which he anticipated to be questioned, but he probably also wanted to avoid actually being asked by a family member or friend any probing questions bearing on his possible involvement. He may account for his failure to disclose the event to family and friends on the grounds that he did not want to cause them any worry or concern.

If he is innocent, however, he probably has discussed the matter with a family member or friend and will acknowledge that fact to the interrogator. He also may relate the reactions of those persons.

13. **IF WE CAN IDENTIFY THE PERSON WHO DID THIS TO (NAME VICTIM),
DO YOU THINK THEY SHOULD BE GIVEN A SECOND CHANCE?**

This is a question similar in principle to the punishment question.

A truthful person is rarely in favor of giving a guilty person a second chance, the guilty suspect on the other hand will often indicate some type of leniency or be noncommittal about it.

Again verbal vs. nonverbal communication would be examined to determine the credibility of the spoken answer.

Any further questions and/or discussion regarding this matter should be referred to SA Larry G. Ankrom at telephone number (703) 640-1351 and/or (800) 634-4097, SSA JAMES WRIGHT, (703) 640-1241, or SA MARY ELLEN O'TOOLE, (510) 536-0770, or (415) 553-7400.

IV. INTERVIEW TABULATION SHEET

Subject Data Sheet Analysis _____

Name : _____ M F Age : _____

Address : _____ B W O L Marital : _____

_____ Salary : _____

Company : _____ Position : _____

Tenure : _____

I. General Information:

II. Interview

TRUTHFUL ? DECEPTIVE

1. Do you know why I have asked to talk to you here today? _____

2. We are investigating the (issue). Did you (issue)? _____

3. Who do you think (issue)? Now, let me say this, if you only have a suspicion, I want you to tell me that, even though you may be wrong. I will keep it confidential and not report it to that person. Who do you think (issue)? _____

	T	?	D
4a. Is there any reason that you can think of that someone would name you as a suspect?	_____	_____	_____
4b. Is there anyone you know well enough that you feel is above suspicion and would not do something like <u>(issue)</u> ?	_____	_____	_____
5a. Who would eliminate you from suspicion?	_____	_____	_____
5b. How do you feel about being interviewed concerning this <u>(issue)</u> ?	_____	_____	_____
6. Do you think that <u>(issue)</u> ?	_____	_____	_____
6a. Why do you think that victim is saying you are the one who did this?	_____	_____	_____
7. Who do you think would have had the best chance to <u>(issue)</u> ?	_____	_____	_____
8. Why do you think someone <u>(issue)</u> ?	_____	_____	_____
*9. Did you ever think about doing <u>(issue)</u> even though you didn't go through with it?	_____	_____	_____
*10. What do you think should happen to a person who would <u>(issue)</u> ?	_____	_____	_____

* = Key Behavior Questions

	T	?	D
11. Tell me why you wouldn't do something like this?	_____	_____	_____
*12. How do you think the results of the investigation will come out on you?	_____	_____	_____
13. Do you think the person who did this would deserve a second chance under any circumstances?	_____	_____	_____
14. Alibi - Details	_____	_____	_____
*15. Is there any reason why....Now I'm not saying that you did this but... (Use bait questions here)	_____	_____	_____
16. Have you ever been questioned about doing something like this before?	_____	_____	_____
17. Did you tell (loved one) about your being questioned concerning <u>issue</u> ?	_____	_____	_____
18. Has anyone ever approached you or talked to you about <u>issue</u> ?	_____	_____	_____
19. Have you ever borrowed any (money/merchandise) without permission but returned it later on?	_____	_____	_____
20. Job Satisfaction	_____	_____	_____

* = Key Behavior Questions

		T	?	D
21.	Hypnosis	_____	_____	_____
22.	Percentage of employees stealing	_____	_____	_____
23.	Easiest way to steal	_____	_____	_____
	TOTAL:	_____	_____	_____

The following questions can be asked in any investigation conducted on behalf of a law enforcement, government or public employer:

- | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-------|-------|
| a) | If it becomes necessary, would you be willing to take a polygraph test to verify that what you have told me about this <u>issue</u> is the truth? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b) | What do you think would be the result of the polygraph test? | _____ | _____ | _____ |

The law prohibits private employers (except drug companies) from asking current employees to take a polygraph test unless:

- a) There is an ongoing investigation involving economic loss or injury to the employer;
- b) The employee had access to the missing money or merchandise;
- c) The employer has a reasonable suspicion that the employee was involved in the incident; and
- d) The employer gives the employee a statement identifying the incident and the basis for his reasonable suspicion.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SUBJECT DATA SHEET

1. Write in the names of the suspects, their length of employment, and position at the company.
2. If any of the following areas apply to any of the suspects, put a check mark () in the corresponding box.
 - (a) Tenure: Has the employee been employed for less than six months?
 - (b) Present at time: Was the suspect at work at the time of the incident?
 - (c) Work in Area: Did the suspect work in the area of the incident?
 - (d) Had access: Did the suspect have access to commit the crime?
 - (e) Physical evidence: Is there any physical evidence or eye witness indicating this suspect committed the crime?
 - (f) Prior problems: Has the suspect had any prior problems at the company or prior to his employment, i.e., arrests?
 - (g) Low salary: Is the suspect receiving what could be considered a low salary?
 - (h) Change in demeanor: Has suspect's personality or demeanor changed?
 - (i) Disgruntled: Does the suspect appear to be disgruntled?
 - (j) Temper: Does the suspect have a bad temper?
 - (k) Bad attendance: Does the suspect have a poor attendance record at work, or was he absent immediately after the incident took place?
 - (l) Stability: Does the suspect appear to have a stability problem?
 - (m) Discovered crime: Who discovered the incident under investigation?
 - (n) Personal problems: Financial problems or other influencing factors?
 - (o) Suspicion: Is the individual suspected by the fact-giver or anyone else as the culprit?
 - (p) Additional comments: This area is available to explain any of the checks given to the suspect or any other available information.
 - (q) Fact Analysis: This is for fact analysis...write in the total number of check marks each suspect received.

1. In the last 24 hours, have you taken any medication, drugs (including marijuana) or alcohol?

NO _____ YES _____

Name of drug or medication: _____

When consumed? _____ How much consumed? _____

Reason for taking drug or medication? _____

2. Are you presently under a physician's care (including pregnancy)?

NO _____ YES _____

If yes, please explain: _____

3. Have you been prescribed to take any medication by a doctor within the last 12 months?

Name of medication: _____

Reason for taking: _____

4. Please check the appropriate box if you have had any of the following:

a.	Heart problems	YES _____	NO _____
b.	High blood pressure	YES _____	NO _____
c.	Respiratory or lung problems	YES _____	NO _____
d.	Recent arm injury	YES _____	NO _____
e.	Recent surgery	YES _____	NO _____
f.	Other _____		

5. Are you experiencing any physical discomfort at the present time: YES___ NO___
If yes, please explain: _____

6. Have you ever consulted a doctor about a nervous, psychological or emotional problem? YES___ NO___

If yes, please explain: _____

Name

Date

LEVELS OF INTERVIEWS:

LEVEL 1:

Friends and family: These people likely know the suspect very well because they are "closest" to him. In addition to other important information, they could be aware of such things as post-offense behaviors, stressors, comments about the crime and/or the victim. They will also know what types of events, situations can create stress for the suspect. They will have information about his interpersonal relationship, problems with drugs and alcohol, precipitating stressors prior to the crime, etc.

LEVEL 2:

Friends and family: These people might possess less intimate knowledge of the offender. However, they may have had conversations with him about the victim, or they may know his attitudes toward certain people or types of people. These people may have their own suspicions about the offender's involvement in the crime, and a less vested interest in protecting the offender.

LEVEL 3:

Friends and neighbors, work associates, etc.: These individuals might possess the least intimate information about the offender, but they could still be aware of a change in his behavior after the crime, off-handed comments he might have made at work etc. In addition, these people might be able to provide a different perspective about how this person, for example, interacts with co-workers, students, social skills in a social setting, attitudes toward superiors, whether the offender is a loner, well-liked, productive, takes excessive sick leave, gets transferred frequently, numerous disciplinary actions etc.

LEVEL 1 INTERVIEWS:

Face to face interviews - may even considering videotaping

Because of their relationship to the offender, you may only get one opportunity to interview this person. Therefore, an effective interview strategy is very important.

Considering the interview setting is very important. It may be more effective not to do these interviews in this person's comfort zone.

It may also be important to build an on-going rapport with this person. Because of their relationship to the suspect, a one time "dump" of information might not happen. However, after some trust has been developed, they might feel more comfortable providing information.

If surveillance are being considered as part of your investigation, these people might be important, especially if they have ongoing contact with the offender.

In fugitive case, assess whether or not, this is one of the people, the offender would contact for any type of assistance.

Use of skilled interviewers, knowledgeable in non-verbal behaviors is very important in this type of interview.

Be aware of the information provided this person by the interviewer being channeled directly back to the offender.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS FOR LEVEL 1 INTERVIEWS

(When conducting these interviews, try to keep your questions open ended, for example, "Tell me about his temper"; "Describe his attitude toward women." "Explain why you think he could not have done this." "What is your opinion?"

1. What type of person would be responsible?
2. What motivates this type of crime?
3. What are your attitudes toward this type of crime?
4. Have you ever suspected anyone close to you as being responsible?
5. Have you ever suspected (name the suspect)?
6. Describe the suspect.
7. What is your relationship to the suspect?
8. Do you remember when the crime occurred?
9. What were you doing and what do you remember?
10. What was the suspect doing that day and the day after?
11. Did you notice any change in his behavior?
12. What were his attitudes toward this crime?
13. What are his attitudes toward women (or other target group)?
14. Describe his temper.
15. Describe his intelligence level.
16. Describe his ability to handle frustration.
17. How do you know when he is angry?
18. If you want to push his buttons, what would you do or say?
19. Is he capable of violence?

20. What is his sexual behavior, or preferences?
21. Describe his emotional makeup.
22. Who is he closest to?
23. If there was one person or possession most important to the offender, who would that person be? What would that possession be?
24. What are his religious attitudes?
25. Have you noticed a recent change in his religious attitudes?
26. What type of people does he like or is attracted to?
27. What type of employment and employment history does he have?
28. What type of bars/taverns does he frequent?
29. Describe any strange habits he has.
30. Describe any psychological problems he has. (Example: obsessive/compulsive; neurosis, paraphilia; personality disorders).
31. What is the status of his marriage or other long term relationships?
32. Describe his values.
33. Describe his standards.
34. If he becomes frightened, intimidated, what would he do?
35. What type of person would he confide in?
36. What are his reading/TV habits?
37. Tell me about his sense of humor, or lack of one.
38. Describe his hygiene and exercise habits.
39. Describe his eating and sleeping habits.
40. Describe any special skills with weapons or any weapons training.
41. Have you ever heard him talk about hurting other people or himself?
42. Describe his use of drugs and alcohol.

43. How do these substances affect his mood and temper?
44. Regarding his vocabulary, what specific types of words or phrases does he use in normal conversation?
45. What specific types of words or phrases does he use when he is angry?
46. Is there a "dark" side to this person? Describe.

LEVEL 1:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

LEVEL 2:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

LEVEL 3:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT

The following set of questions were developed by Supervisory Special Agent Richard L. Ault, and later added to by Supervisory Special Agent Robert R. Hazelwood, National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Their purpose is to elicit information pertaining to the personality of individuals strongly suspected or known to be responsible for crimes of violence. The information obtained will greatly aid in the assessment of the suspects personality prior to his being interviewed and should provide valuable information to the interviewer(s). The basic purpose will be to identify his strengths, weaknesses, and fears.

1. What days or dates are especially significant to the individual? Examples would be birthday, anniversary dates, death date of a loved (or despised) person.
2. How do those people who know the person describe him? Examples might include warm, sincere, loner, con man, angry, depressed, macho, drunkard, irresponsible, shy, sloppy, neat, loudmouth, etc.
3. What are his hobbies or pastimes?
4. What type of literature does he read, movies does he like, music that he enjoys?
5. Is he religious and if so, of what faith and how long has he been so inclined? To what degree is he involved in religion?
6. Does he possess any special talent or skill?
7. What was his relationship with his parents? Which parent was dominant in his life? Was either parent absent? Where does he rank in the family (oldest or youngest child)?
8. What is his education level? What were his scholastic ratings? Did he involve himself in organized athletics or typical social activities? Was he a disciplinary problem? Did he receive counseling and if so, for what reason?
9. What are his strengths?
10. What are his weaknesses?
11. What are his ambitions, goals in life, or dreams?
12. What failures has he experienced (marital, financial, occupational etc.)?

13. Does he display emotion? What angers him or makes him happy? What subjects or topics irritate him?
14. Does he have close relationships with men? With women?
15. Does he express distrust of any person, organization, or group?
16. Whom or what does he most admire and why?
17. Is he married? Does he have children? How many times has he been married? How long did each of the marriages last? What was the reason for the failure of the marriage(s)?
18. What are his spending habits?
19. If he has been previously married, interview the former wife or wives to determine: What type of provider was he? What were his sexual preferences?
20. Is he heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, or asexual?
21. Has he ever been the recipient of mental health case and if so, for what reason?
22. What are his drinking habits? When does he enjoy or need to get drunk? Has his drinking recently increased or decreased?
23. How does he react to stress? What types of stress affect him?
24. What is the current status of his health? Has it recently changed?
25. Has he experienced a noticeable weight gain or loss and if so, when did it occur?
26. What is his general attitude about life? Does he experience mood fluctuation? How often do they occur? When do they occur?
27. What are his dress habits (neat, sloppy, casual, conservative, stylish, outdated)?
28. What is his concept of self (confident, cocky, poor, helpless, hopeless, etc.)?
29. What is his general mode of transportation (walking, bicycling, public, borrowed vehicle, his own vehicle)?
30. What is his association with his vehicle if he owns it?
31. How well maintained is his vehicle?

32. What is his financial status?
33. What is his occupational record (consistent, level, attendance, tardiness)?
34. What are his feelings about authority or authority figures (police, parents, bosses, etc.)?
35. How does he acquire information (imitate, innovate, learn by example)?
36. Is he intelligent? At what level? Does he have common sense?
37. Is he self-reliant? Does he do things on his own or does he need someone to push him?
38. Does he exhibit appropriate affect (emotions)?
39. Does he have a sense of humor?
40. What are his sleeping habits? Is he a light or heavy sleeper? Does he get up early or sleep more than normal?
41. Is he excessively profane?
42. Is he excessively neat or sloppy? Does he insist on organization?
43. What are his eating habits: Three good meals a day? Junk or fast food?
44. Is he self-reliant or does he depend on others?
45. Is he introverted or extroverted?
46. Is he a risk taker?
47. Does he lie frequently?
48. Does he maintain eye contact when engaged in conversation?
49. What type of music does he enjoy? Does he play a musical instrument?
50. If married, does he cheat? If so, is he open about it?
51. Does he brag about women, his abilities, or anything?
52. Has he served in the military? If so, how long? What branch? What rank did he achieve, and what type of discharge was he given?

53. Does he use drugs of any type?

54. What, if any, arrest record does he have?

For additional information regarding the use of this assessment, please call the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, located at the FBI Academy: 1-800-634-4097

APPENDIX O

POST CASE CRITIQUE

- ◆ **OVERALL MANAGEMENT**
- ◆ **MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS**
- ◆ **COMPUTER USAGE**
- ◆ **COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GROUPS/AGENCIES**
- ◆ **SECURITY**
- ◆ **PERSONNEL SELECTION, STRESS, ASSIGNMENTS, VOLUNTEERS, CONSULTANTS**
- ◆ **INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES - STRATEGIES**
- ◆ **CRIME SCENE - EVIDENCE**
- ◆ **TRAINING**
- ◆ **LEGAL ISSUES**
- ◆ **MEDIA INTERACTION**
- ◆ **BUDGET**
- ◆ **LOGISTICS, STORAGE, EQUIPMENT SPACE**
- ◆ **SUBJECT (MOTIVATION, HISTORY, ETC.)**



Infant Abduction



Infant Abduction

I. Overview

A. Definitions

B. Frequency of abduction

II. Investigative Issues

A. Abduction location

B. Means used to obtain infant

C. Offender profile

D. Investigative strategies and resources

E. Using the media

III. Prevention Efforts

A. Awareness

B. Target hardening

Infant Abduction Fact Sheet

The Typical Infant Abductor

- Female age 14-48, often overweight.
- Most likely compulsive; often relies on manipulation, lying, and deception.
- Frequently indicates that she has lost a baby or cannot have one.
- Often married or cohabitating; companion's desire for a child may be the motivation for the abduction.
- Usually lives in the community where the abduction takes place.
- Frequently visits nursery and maternity units prior to the abduction; asks detailed questions about hospital procedures and the maternity floor layout; frequently uses a fire exit stairwell for her escape.
- Usually plans the abduction, but does not necessarily target a specific infant; frequently seizes on any opportunity present.
- Frequently impersonates a nurse or other hospital personnel.
- Often becomes familiar with hospital personnel and even infant's parents.
- Demonstrates a capability to provide good care to the baby once the abduction occurs.

Note: This is a profile developed by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children from an analysis of 129 cases occurring 1983-1993. There is no guarantee that an infant abductor will necessarily fit this description.

Publications and Guides

The subject of infant abduction is discussed in the following publications and guides available at no charge from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201-3052. To order, call the Center's toll-free hotline, 1-800-843-5678.

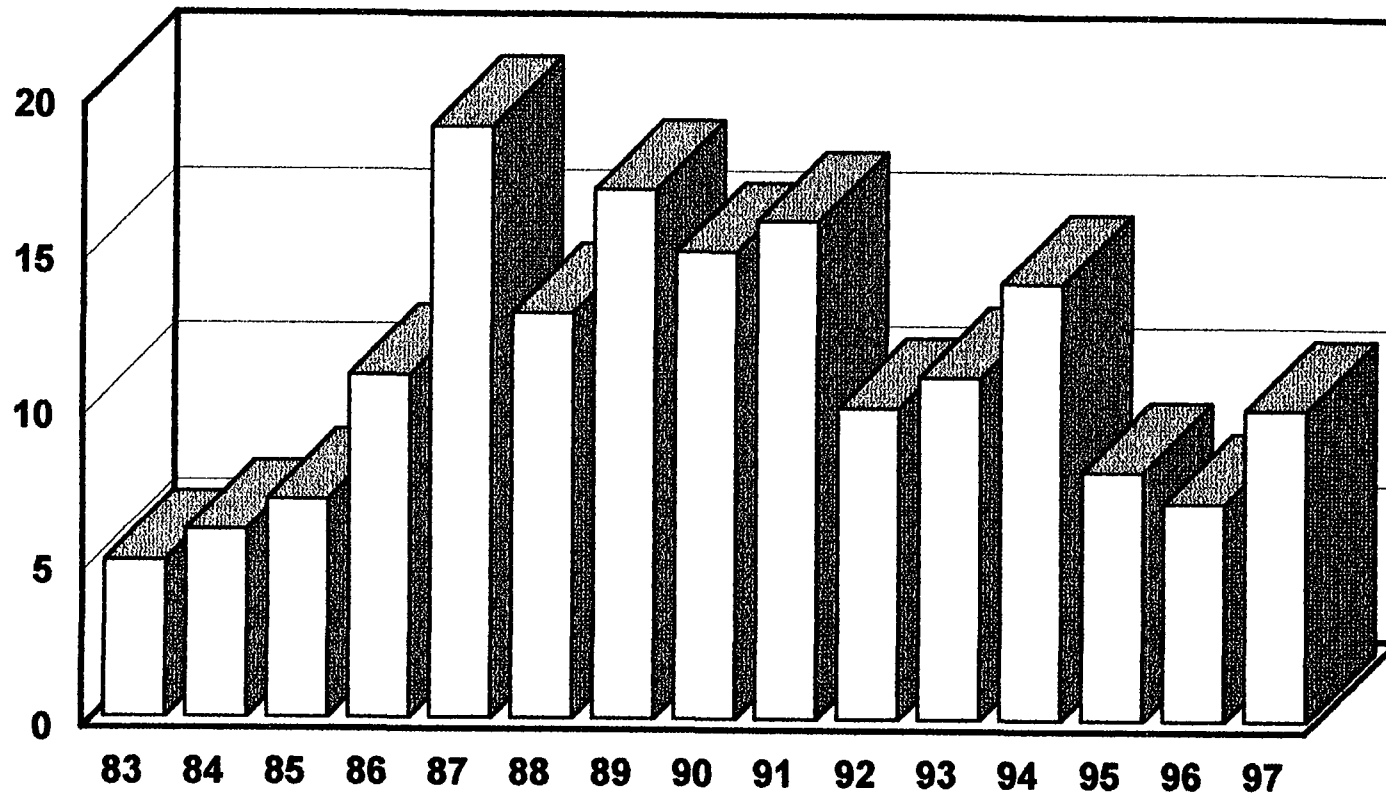
- *An Analysis of Infant Abductions* (March 1995)
- *For Health Care Professionals: Guidelines on Prevention of and Response to Infant Abductions* (June 1996)
- *Missing and Abducted Children: A Law Enforcement Guide to Case Investigation and Program Management* (September 1994)

Infant Abduction

- Definition -

**The unauthorized taking, by a
nonfamily member, of an infant
- birth to six months of age -**

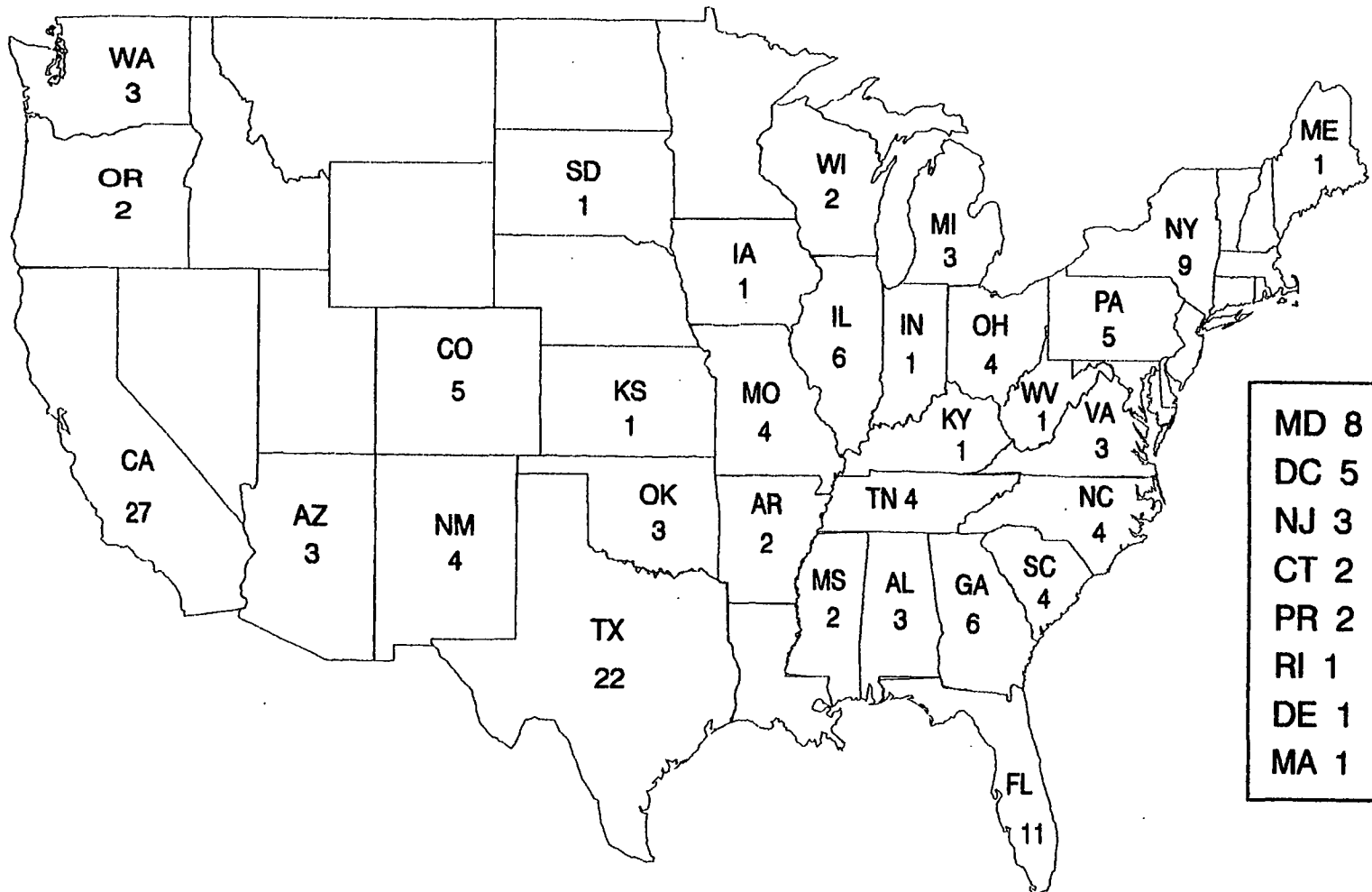
Infant Abductions 1983 - 1997



Reported - 171

Still Missing - 11

Infant Abductions 1983 - 1997



Infant Abduction

Original Study 1983-1992

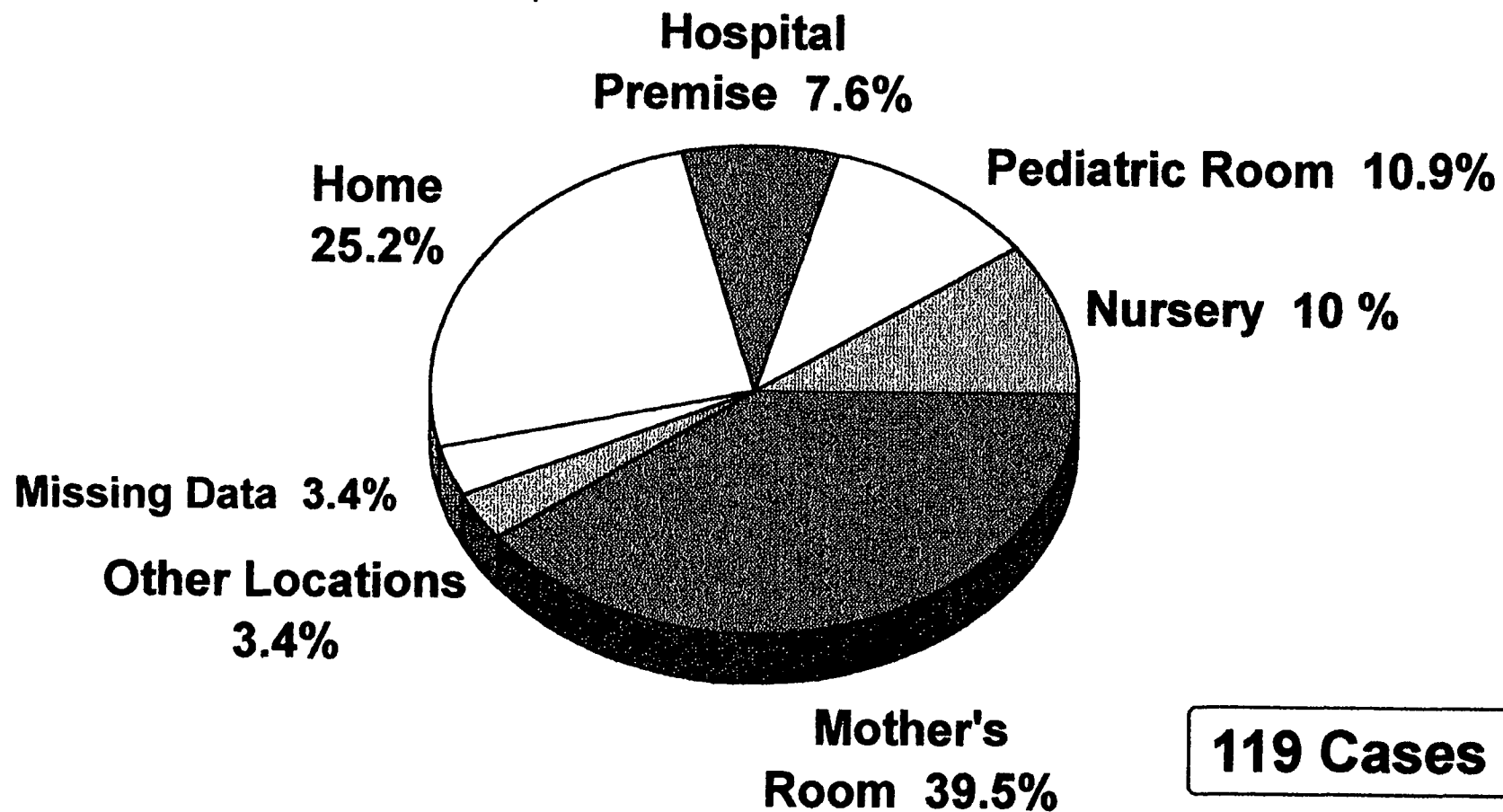
119 Cases

Updated Study 1993-1997

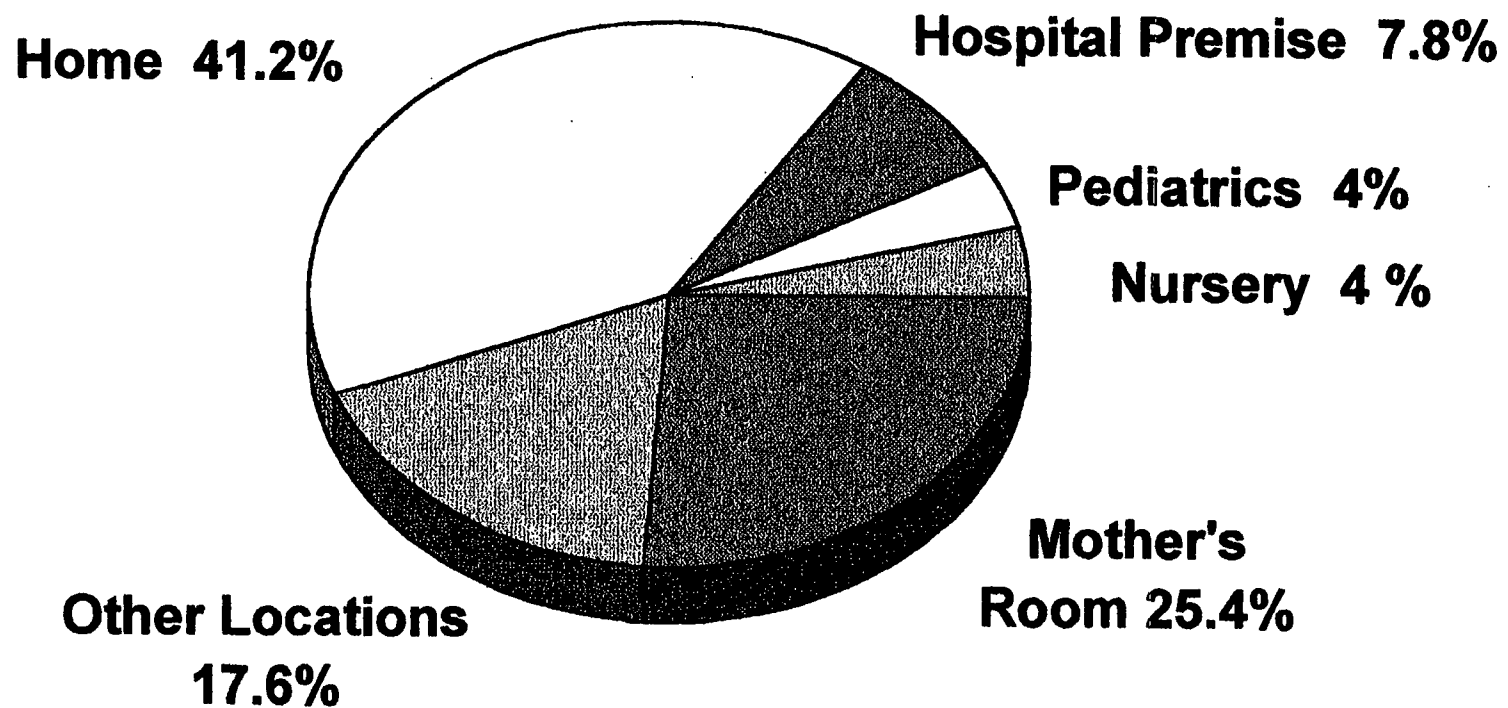
51 Cases

Source: National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

Abduction Location Original Study 1983 - 1992

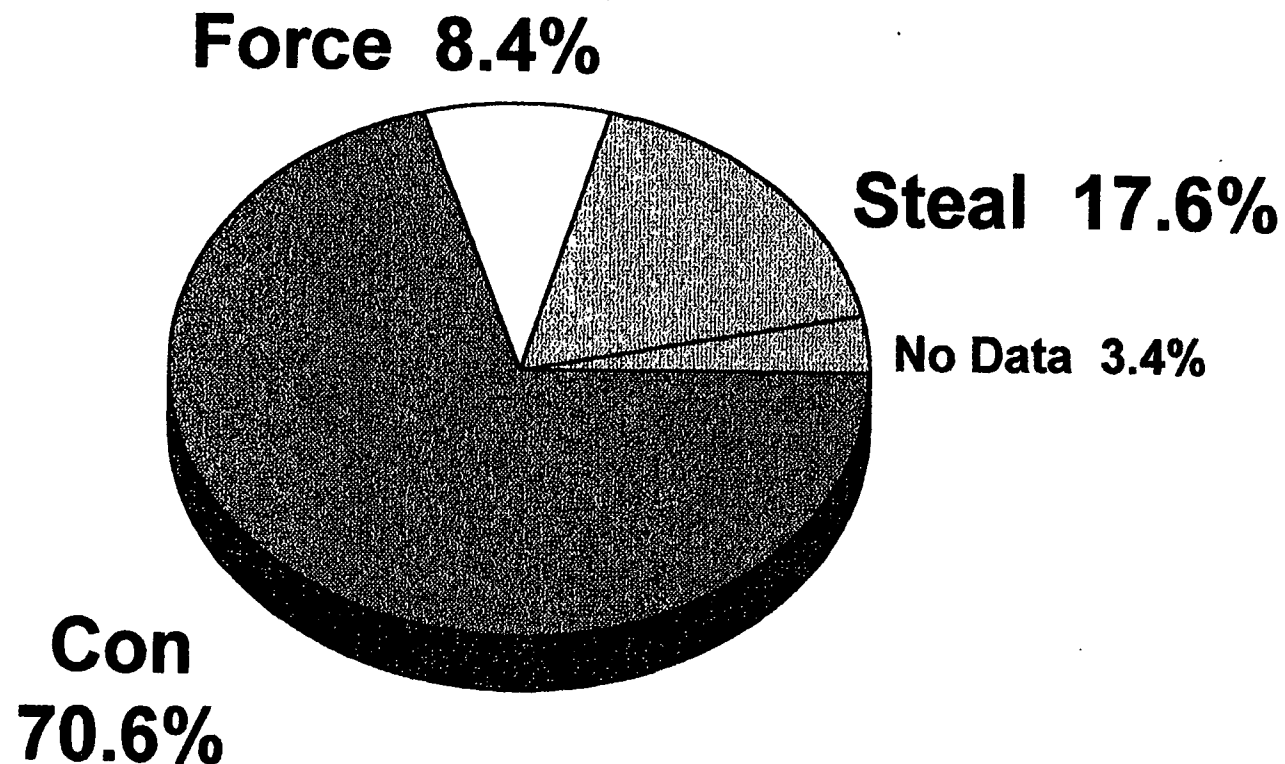


Abduction Location Updated Study 1993 - 1997

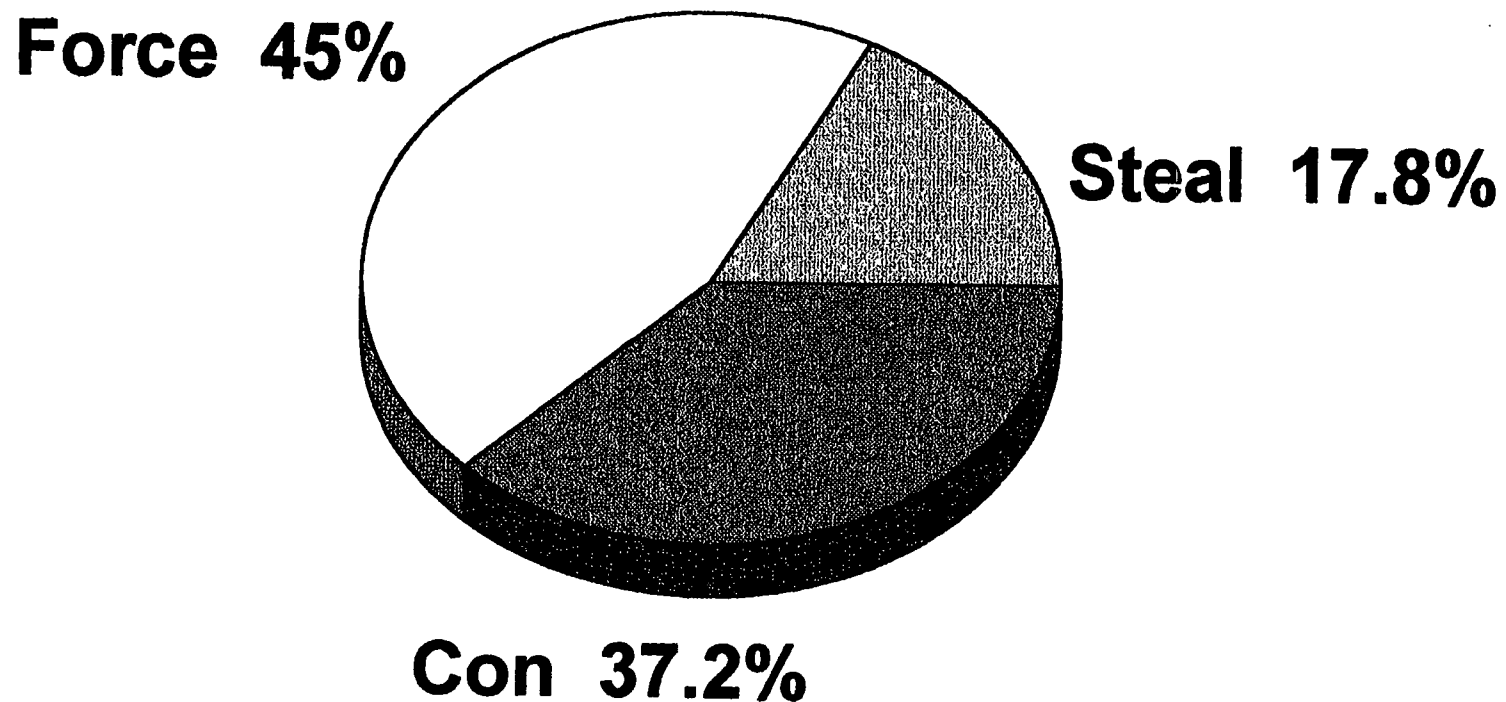


51 Cases

**Means to Obtain Infant
Original Study 1983 - 1992**



**Means to Obtain Infant
Updated Study 1993 - 1997**



According to records maintained by NCMEC, eleven parents (10 mothers, 1 father) are known to have been murdered during the commission of an infant abduction. Additionally, at least two siblings of an abducted infant have also been murdered.

Offender Profile

- ▶ **female age 14-48, often overweight**
- ▶ **takes infant of same race as self or partner**
- ▶ **often married or cohabitating**
- ▶ **familiar with hospital**
- ▶ **visits hospital prior to abduction**
- ▶ **usually lives in community**
- ▶ **often impersonates hospital personnel**
- ▶ **becomes known to victim family**
- ▶ **provides good care for child after abduction**

Investigative Strategies

- ▶ **interview hospital personnel**
- ▶ **interview victim parents**
- ▶ **search for evidence**
- ▶ **review hospital security records**
- ▶ **review hospital medical records**
- ▶ **consider polygraph**
- ▶ **conduct area canvass**
- ▶ **review agency records**
- ▶ **prepare composite**
- ▶ **notify caregivers**
- ▶ **utilize the media**

Using the Media

- ▶ **concentrate efforts regionally**
- ▶ **focus on grieving parents**
- ▶ **address the offender**
- ▶ **don't threaten offender**
- ▶ **ask public for assistance**

Investigative Resources

► FBI

- local field office
- CASKU

► NCMEC

- case strategies
- media relations
- training
- publications

► State Clearinghouses

Prevention Efforts

- ▶ **Awareness**
 - hospitals
 - clinics
 - homes

- ▶ **Target Hardening**
 - improved procedures
 - new technology

Reunification of Missing Children



Reunification of Missing Children

I. Overview

A. What is reunification?

B. Why is it important?

C. When should it be used?

D. Who should be included in the reunification process?

II. Resources

A. Agencies and organizations

B. Publications and guides

Fact Sheet on Reunification of Missing Children

Data excerpted from *Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions* (1992), prepared by the Center of Trauma, University of California at San Francisco, for the U.S. Department of Justice.

- The majority of families of missing children experience substantial psychological consequences and emotional distress. The level of emotional distress equals, or exceeds, the emotional distress for other groups of individuals exposed to trauma, such as combat veterans, victims of violent crime, and disaster survivors. Once home, a third of the children lived in constant fear of a reabduction.
- Many children who have been missing for a significant period of time or who have been told the left-behind parent has died or does not love them anymore may experience the recovery and reunification process as another abduction.
- Over 80 percent of reunifications of missing children were concluded in less than 15 minutes time with no psychological or social service support. The only nonfamily person present is most often a police officer.
- Almost 80 percent of victims and families of missing or abducted children do not receive mental health or counseling services.

Publications and Guides

The subject of reunification is discussed in the following publications and guides available at no charge from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201-3052. To order, call the Center's toll-free hotline, 1-800-843-5678.

- *Recovery and Reunification: A Team Approach* (March 1995)
- *Family Abduction: How to Prevent an Abduction and What to do if Your Child is Abducted* (January 1994)
- *Missing and Abducted Children: A Law Enforcement Guide to Case Investigation and Program Management* (September 1994)

Reunification of Missing Children

**Reunification is the
planned return of a
recovered missing
child to the left behind
or searching family.**

Reunification of Missing Children

What is reunification ?

Why is it important ?

When should it be used ?

Who should be included ?

Reunification of Missing Children

What resources are available ?

- ▶ **Agencies and organizations**
- ▶ **Publications and guides**



Crisis Media Relations



Crisis Media Relations

I. Definitions

- A. Public domain
- B. Public interest
- C. Public right to know
- D. Dissemination

II. Review of Branzburg v. Hayes and Other Pertinent Legal Decisions

- A. Applicability
- B. Constitutional applications
- C. The right to attend to "newsworthy events"

III. Perception

- A. The public's
- B. The media's
- C. The difference between perception and crisis
- D. The perception triangle

IV. Crisis Forecasting

- A. Structure and development
- B. Fink's Impact Scale
 - 1. Applicability
 - 2. How to use it

V. Types of Cases That Get Media Attention

- A. How to identify them
- B. How to gauge the likelihood of media intervention
- C. How to isolate those cases
- D. Identifying the fallout

VI. Two Philosophies for Dealing with the Media

- A. Proactive v. reactive
- B. Positioning

VII. Case Study

- A. The Susan Smith case (Union, S.C., 1994)

S320F96

Susan Smith Media Timelines

**TUESDAY
OCTOBER 25**

**9:15 p.m.
carjacking
reported**

**10:57 p.m.
SLED PIO
alerted**

**11:10 p.m.
Local media
alert issued**

Susan Smith Media Timelines, cont.

**WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 26**

**1 a.m.
Carjacker
composite
prepared**

**6 a.m.
SLED PIO
asked to alert
nat'l. media**

**8 a.m.
Extensive air &
ground search
mounted**

**9 a.m.
Susan Smith
1st confronted
by psychological
profile agent**

**10 a.m.
Smith's issue
appeal on
nat'l. TV**

**12 noon
Nat'l. media
alerted & 1st
group on scene**

Susan Smith Media Timelines, cont.

**THURSDAY
OCTOBER 27**

**7 a.m.
Smiths on
Good Morning
America,
Today & CBS**

**8 a.m.
Air/ground
search
resumes**

**3 p.m.
1st radio talk
show enlisted
(Kansas City)**

Susan Smith Media Timelines, cont.

**FRIDAY
OCTOBER 28**

**8 a.m.
Air/ground
search
resumes**

**12 noon
Sheriff counseled
to "stay focused"**

Susan Smith Media Timelines, cont.

**SATURDAY
OCTOBER 29**

**1 p.m.
Susan Smith given
1st polygraph test**

Susan Smith Media Timelines, cont.

**MONDAY
OCTOBER 31**

**10 a.m. - 12 noon
Polygraph results
leaked to media by
unknown person(s)**

**12 noon
1st media reference
to Smith as major
suspect**

Susan Smith Media Timelines, cont.

**TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 1**

**2 p.m.
Polygraph results
leaked to media
by unknown
person(s)**

**12 noon
1st media reference
to Smith as major
suspect**

Susan Smith Media Timelines, cont.

**WEDNESDAY
NOVEMBER 2**

**7 a.m.
Sheriff Wells
announces
major break**

**8 p.m.
Susan Smith
taken to scene
& confronted re:
traffic light;
changes story**

**12 midnight
3rd radio talk
show enlisted
(west coast)**

Susan Smith Media Timelines, cont.

**THURSDAY
NOVEMBER 3**

**7 a.m.
Smiths
appear
final time
on ABC TV**

**12 noon
Susan Smith
driven local church
& confronted re:
new carjacking
location; told
area under drug
scrutiny by police**

**2 p.m.
Susan Smith
confesses**

Susan Smith Media Timelines, cont.

**THURSDAY
NOVEMBER 3**

**5 p.m.
Media
alerted of
major
announcement
by law
enforcement**

**6:15 p.m.
Car &
children's
bodies found
by divers**

**6:45 p.m.
News
conference
announces
Susan Smith's
arrest**

**Major Media
coverage of
Susan Smith
case**

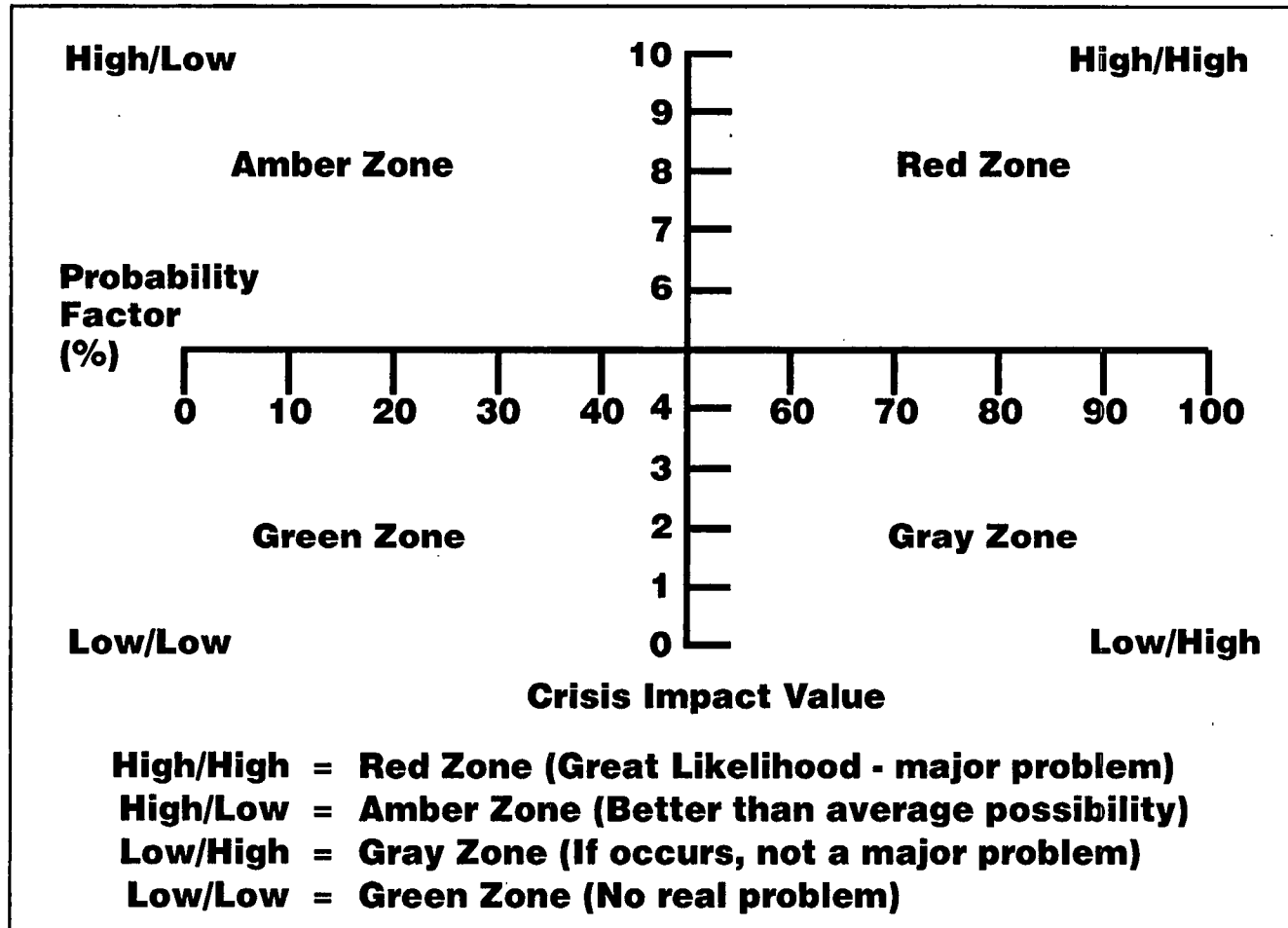
**Routine Media
coverage of
Investigative
cases**

Perceptions

Court Cases

Philosophies

FINK'S CRISIS BAROMETER



HOW TO ENTICE NATIONAL MEDIA ATTENTION

- 1. Look for a "hook".**
- 2. Contact local Associated Press office and ask that the information be made available to AP's national desk.**
- 3. Contact local network affiliated TV stations & ask them to notify networks.**
- 4. Contact CNN personally.**
- 5. Find out if former local reporter is now at a TV network - then call that reporter.**
- 6. EXPLAIN that your case is an emergency & is crossing state borders.**
- 7. Seek out radio talk shows; ask for out-of-state markets.**

LOGISTICS: DEALING WITH THE MEDIA

- 1. Establish times for media briefings & stick to them (no more than 2 per day).**
- 2. Best times: 10 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.**
- 3. Establish location for briefings:**
 - Best held inside.**
 - Away from but near command center.**
- 4. Media enjoy "creature comforts":**
 - Seeks merchants' help for refreshments.**
- 5. Establish a separate location for interviewing witnesses/suspects:**
 - Out of sight of media.**
- 6. After a set time, move briefings away from site.**
- 7. After a set time, reduce the number of briefings.**
- 8. Discontinue briefings when it's clear there will be no further new information.**

FROM ENLISTING TO REGULATING THE MEDIA

- Day 1 - Basic details released. Victim interviewed; a "focus" is established.**
- Day 2 - Additional details released; law enforcement & missing persons experts identified and interviewed.**
- Day 3 - React to details; fill in blank spots where possible; maintain "focus"; media seeks other "unofficial" sources.**
- Day 4-6 - Leaks developed; some by police and others to pressure police.**
- Day 7 - Media begin questioning efficiency or competency of police. Release additional information if available.**
- Day 8 - Intensity increased by media; police start reacting to media instead of remaining focused on mission:**
 - *Media play police agencies against each other.**
 - *Media play community against police.**
 - *Mission forgotten; bad public perception rules.**

HELPFUL PHONE NUMBERS

USA TODAY - (703) 276-5358

NBC NEWS - (212) 664-4444

NBC TODAY - (212) 725-0429

ABC NEWS - (212) 456-2059

**ABC'S GOOD MORNING AMERICA -
(212) 456-5990**

CBS NEWS - (212) 975-3247

CBS'S THIS MORNING - (212) 975-2824

CNN - (404) 827-1642

ASSOCIATED PRESS - (212) 621-1500

The Runaway Child



The Runaway Child

I. Understanding the Runaway Issue

A. Definition of the runaway child

B. Historical significance

1. First runaway law
2. Historical figures who ran away

C. Recent developments

1. 1934 conference of social workers
2. 1960's period of counterculture
3. U.S. Government involvement

II. Why Should Law Enforcement Be Involved

A. Victimization

B. Exploitation

C. Cycle of abuse

III. What a Child Goes Through While on the Run

IV. Role of the First Responder

A. Obtain basic information

B. Ascertain names of friends/hangouts

C. Determine number of previous runaway episodes

D. Issue notifications

1. APB
2. NCIC

E. Check hangout/friends

V. Role of the Assigned Investigator

A. Initial investigation

1. Review report
2. Evaluate case
 - a. family
 - b. friends
 - c. life style

B. Contact with the family

1. Does the parent know or suspect the child
 - a. skipping school
 - b. falling grades

- c. increase in tardiness
 - d. substance abuse or use
 - e. tired a lot
 - f. suicidal
 - g. change of friends
 - h. change in music taste
 - i. change in behavior
 - j. change in personality
 - k. change in dress style
2. Inventory of the child's room
- a. search warrant needed
 - b. diaries
 - c. book covers
 - d. notebooks
 - e. computers
 - f. notes

g. lifestyle indicators

C. Interview friends

D. Interview school personnel

1. School resource officers

2. Teachers

3. Counselors

4. Nurses

5. Friends

E. Inventory school locker

1. Search warrant needed?

2. Contents

3. Lifestyle indicators

F. Community agencies/organizations

1. Check CPS files
2. Check counseling services

VI. Screening Runaway Cases

A. Four categories of the runaway child

1. Category I
2. Category II
3. Category III
4. Category IV

B. The endangered runaway

1. Is the child younger than 13 years of age?
2. Is the child out of his/her zone of safety?
3. Is the child mentally incapacitated?
4. Is the child drug dependent?

5. Has the child been missing for more than 24 hours before being reported?
6. Is the child believed to be in a life threatening situation?
7. Is the child in the company of someone who could endanger his/her life?
8. Is the child's absence inconsistent with normal behavioral patterns?
9. Are there other circumstances that would indicate the child is "at risk?"

VII. The Prolonged Investigation

- A. Significant time period has passed without contact with the child
- B. Upgrade to endangered
- C. Update NCIC
- D. Dental records
- E. Contact State Clearinghouse, NCMEC
- F. Contact nonprofit organizations
- G. Reinterview friends

VIII. Recovery/Assessment

- A. Clear the records and cancel notifications

B. After locate interview

1. Why did they leave
2. Where did they go
3. With whom did you stay
4. Did anyone encourage you to leave
5. How did you survive
6. Have you run away before
7. Why did you return
8. Is it safe for you to return home
9. Will you run away again
10. Name one thing that needs to change at home for you not to run away again

C. Disclosure of exploitation

1. Immediate response
2. Referral to proper unit
3. Search warrants

4. One party consent phone calls

5. Physical exam

D. What is gained from the interview

1. Recommendations

2. Intelligence

E. Cooperative agreement with nonprofit organizations

1. Assist in closure interview

2. Immediate crisis counseling

IX. Evaluation of Agency Policies

A. National Study of Law Enforcement Policies Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth

B. Agency evaluation

1. Is there a waiting period before accepting a missing child report

2. Immediate entry into NCIC

3. Runaway cases a priority

4. Does your agency have continuous contact with the parent

5. Upon locating the child, is there a system in place to refer the family/child to for counseling free of charge

6. Is a network system set up for:
 - a. Prevention/education
 - b. Shelters for runaways
 - c. Counseling prior to runaway episodes
 - d. Counseling after recovery
 - e. System in place for after locate interview
7. Does your agency seek out and prosecute persons who either exploit or harbor runaways
8. Does your agency allow for proactive program development in reference to runaway children
9. Does your agency allow for officers to serve on nonprofit board of directors
10. Are accurate statistics kept on runaway children
11. Does your agency utilize its largest resource base (patrol) to look for runaway children

X. Proactive Programs

A. Shelters

B. Training at an early age

C. Programs to identify at-risk youth

D. Media assistance

XI. Investigation Checklist

A. Initial investigation

B. Prolonged investigation

C. Recovery/assessment

Four Categories of the Runaway Child—Screening Process

Category I

- First or second time runaway, reported or not reported
- Mature, well adjusted, sophisticated
- Normal home life
- Feels in control of their life
- Usually ran away for external reasons
- The child should have returned or contacted someone within 36 hours from time missing

Category II

- Three to five times runaway, reported or not reported
- Feels rejected by their parents
- Feels fearful
- Feels powerless
- Exhibits little or no self-control
- Exhibits little management over their life
- Dependent on their home and peers
- Highly vulnerable
- The child should have returned or contacted someone within 72 hours from time of missing

Category III

- Six to eight times runaway, reported or not reported
- Somewhat street wise
- Severe family problems
- Has gained some feeling of power over their life due to the skills learned on the street
- Have a modified value system
- Usually very ambivalent about going home
- The child should have returned or contacted someone within 2 weeks from time of missing

Category IV

- More than eight times runaway, reported or not reported
- Have been on the streets a long time
- They have learned skills to survive (theft, con games, prostitution, etc.)
- Aggressive and exploited of others
- Practiced liars
- Experience in drug and alcohol use
- Does not work well in a structured environment
- No motivation return home
- The child should have returned or contacted someone within 30 days from the time of missing

Interview Sheet

Post Locate on the Runaway Child

Case # _____ **Date** _____

1. Why did you run away? _____

2. Where did you stay? _____

3. Do you feel safer on the street or with friends than being at home? _____

4. How did you survive? _____

5. Were you ever scared while you were on the run? _____

6. Do you feel good about going or being home? _____

7. If you could change one thing about your home life, what would it be? _____

8. Will you run away again? _____

Observation of the Living Environment

1. Overall appearance of the house? _____
2. Overall appearance of the child's room? _____

3. Any evidence of alcohol or drug use? _____

Social, Psychological, and Demographic Characteristics of Runaways

Definition

The operational definition used in this research was youth ages 10 to 17 who absented themselves from home without permission at least overnight.

National Population

Estimates run from 733,000 to over one million annually.

53% are males

47% females

31% were 16 years old

25% were 15 years old

24% were 17 years old

20% were 14 years old or younger

40% of this group came from low income families

Racial differences were insignificant with Hispanics slightly higher (1.4% higher) than other groups

Regional differences were impressive with twice as many youth running away from the Northwest, West/Midwest as from the Northeast and Southeast

15% of all youth that ran came from large families (eight or more persons) and/or single parent families

Characteristics of the Run

Most runaways do not run far nor do they stay long!

20% travel less than 1 mile from home

52% travel less than 10 miles

18% travel further than 50 miles

40% returned voluntarily within 24 hours

60% are back by the third day

70% returned within one week

84% returned within one month

9% are gone for more than six months

5% are never heard from again!!

(this percentage represents an estimated 36,000 youths)

Services to Truants and Runaways (STARS)

Time-Line of Activities

Referral

Children eligible for this program are those who are thinking about running away from home, homeless, truant from school, or at risk of abuse or neglect. Only Child Protective Services (CPS) can make a referral under the "at risk of abuse or neglect" criteria. Referrals come from one of three sources: the parent, the child, and/or interested other persons from places such as school, police, church, other social service agencies, as well as relatives and friends.

When a child contacts us for services, he/she is sometimes afraid of having their parent(s) involved after we are contacted. Reasons for this fear may be real or imagined, but in such cases, the social worker must be aware of the possible negative outcomes which could occur should the child or parent(s) misunderstand the purpose of Harmony Family Services' (HFS) intervention. The social worker in the STARS program uses several techniques to help insure cooperation between all family members.

First, the social worker communicates to the parent(s) and the child that support and understanding will be given to both and not one over the other. Ways that the social worker supports the parent(s) and child is listening to both and assuring them that what they say is important and showing them that all of us working together is the first step to good results. The social worker, at this point, has begun to build rapport with the family. There are ways the social worker connects with the child, and one of those ways is by finding something that the worker and the child have in common and discussing its significance. The worker and the child may have something in common, but it may mean something different to each person. This same idea can be used as an example to the child and the parent(s). Just as this commonness is viewed differently by the child and the social worker so the child and the parent(s) may see the core problem(s) differently. This way the worker has shown interest in the child but is working towards a therapeutic goal such as cohesiveness in the family. Another way the social worker connects with the child is to explore his or her own ideas about family, what it means to them, and what their concerns are about their own family. The social worker attempts to understand those ideas and concerns and reflects back to the child how they can be used in a positive manner to enhance the family. The social worker also has ways of supporting the parent and understanding the parent's views about the family. The parent(s) and child normally see the problems in the family differently; therefore, the social worker conveys to the parent(s) the child's perception of the problem(s). At this point, the worker encourages the parent(s) to think about the child's perception and then discuss their own perception of problem(s) in the home. The worker listens to the parent(s) and discusses with the parent(s), their own ideas about problem(s) in the home. Also, the worker must give recognition to the parent(s) about their willingness to talk openly about their problem(s), because it's not easy to do for some people. The worker then discusses with the parent(s) other ideas about the problem(s) coming from the worker's perspective. This sometimes creates defensiveness in some parents, therefore, the worker must be sensitive to this and be aware of the way they convey the information. The worker needs to assure the parent(s) verbally that they are not trying to tell them they are a bad parent(s).

Another important point in trying to engage parents in the services offered by HFS is the fact that many times the child, as well as the parent(s) usually, have reached a "last straw" type of stress point. At this time if the parent(s) are not willing to cooperate with us there is a great chance that the child will run and hide from as many authority figures as possible. When this happens there is a higher risk of more severe kinds of consequences occurring. The child is at risk of all the ills that befall young people while on the run. These risk factors are conveyed to the parent(s) to help them understand that through a third party such as HFS they can at least know their child is safe. In addition, helpful services such as emergency foster care for a "cooling off period", 24 hour support by a social worker, professional counseling, etc. may be offered. Most parents know there is a serious problem when their son/daughter is stressed enough to ask for help from someone outside the family. Parents, therefore, are usually open to working with us. However, it is important for those working with the family to be aware that the parent(s) may have a fear that some government entity (i.e. military, CPS, police, etc.) might try to do something to harm the family. In addition, there is sometimes great embarrassment for parents to have an outside party dealing with some very sensitive family issues. It is up to the social worker to set the parent(s) mind at ease as much as possible regarding these concerns.

Intake

All of the information stated above may be conveyed at different times during the initial stages of work with the family. The most effective situation is to do all of this at a pre-set scheduled time when both the parent(s) and the child are calm and rational. At the Intake, the worker collects as much pertinent information from the family as possible. The worker then provides communication skills training to both the child and the parent(s). Goals for the family are discussed within the realm of the Plan of Service. The parent(s) are encouraged to participate in the Plan of Service. They are told that a counselor will be getting in touch with them within several days to set up their first counseling session. They are told that HFS is a crisis intervention agency and that our main goal is to help the family gain control of the core issues within five counseling sessions. At the end of the fifth session, the family will be given recommendations regarding the situation at that time.

Ongoing

The worker then contacts the therapist and discusses the Plan of Service and targeted behaviors. The therapist then calls the family to set up the first session. After the first session is completed, the social worker either calls or visits the family should important family members not attend the session. The worker discusses concerns the family might have at that time and encourages all members of the family to be involved. The social worker then contacts the family before their second session and reminds them to call should something come up to keep them from coming. The worker then encourages the family to participate in other programs in the area and makes referrals for such things as parent training, seminars, etc. The case is then discussed at a bi-monthly meeting with all counselors and social workers. Sometime between the family's third and fourth counseling session the worker contacts the family to investigate the effects of services to that point. The worker also inquires about community referrals at that point. After the fourth

counseling session, the worker discusses the case with the therapist regarding closure at the fifth session. The therapist makes recommendations to the family at the fifth session, and if appropriate, the case is closed. The worker then contacts the family, confirms closure, and inquires about the child's risk for targeted behaviors at that time. If the core problems are still at a level that place the child at a high risk for running away or being truant, then the counseling sessions may be extended or the family will be referred to other nearby agencies for ongoing work. The social worker does a follow-up contact with the family within 90 days of closure. Clients of this program are worked an average of 60 days.

A Historical Perspective and Current Status of the Runaway

Historical Review

1648—The first law that prohibited runaway behavior allowed pursuing runaway indentured servants—those individuals who agreed to work for the person who paid for their passage to the New World. Some indentured servants agreed to work for several years, while others agreed to work for a specified time to learn a specific trade. This practice was the beginning of journeymen in today's crafts and trades.

Historical Individuals Who Were Runaways

Prodigal Son

The Bible records that a man's son became tired of the dull farm life so he packed his belongings, left home, and went to the nearby large city. After the son spent all of his money, he returned home. The older brother was angry with the father's joy of the younger son's return. The story illustrates that parenting needs to allow for individual differences. Today, we see the effect on the family by the act of running away as well as the whole community.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)

Indentured to his older brother, this 12-year-old boy was very bright for his age and caught on to the printing trade very quickly. In fact, so quickly that he soon became bored with the learning of his trade and wanted more. By the age of 14 he had decided that his future was elsewhere, but he did not know how to get there. A friend came up with what they thought was an ingenious idea. A freighter was in the harbor ready to sail, and the friend knew a crew member. So the friend told the crew member that he had a friend who had to get out of town because he had gotten a girl pregnant. The crew member recognized a kindred spirit and allowed him to sail with the crew from Boston to New York. Later, this adventurous young man would print many books and papers and would eventually talk the French into joining his cause for freedom. Statesman, author, inventor, and runaway—Benjamin Franklin.

Not all runaways are crooks or criminal types. Some are actually running for a legitimate reason.

Davey Crockett (1786-1836)

Life on the early American frontier was hard and filled with many dangers. Trying to train them in the art of survival, parents often were too hard on frontier children. This youth's father was a former Revolutionary War soldier who, according to his wife, had not been the same after the war. The young frontier boy would have done anything to please his father, but it was impossible to do so. To the 13-year-old boy, it seemed that everything he did was wrong or not good enough with frequent beatings, as a result. While milking the cow one morning, the animal kicked the pail and spilled its entire contents. Knowing the outcome of this event, the boy ran away and

hid in some area barns before finally going back home. Predictably, his father beat him without mercy. This time the boy left home for good. He learned to survive in the wilderness where he became an expert frontiersman in Kentucky and Tennessee. Later, he gave his life so that Texas would be free. Frontiersman, patriot, and politician—Davey Crockett.

While the future for many runaways turns out to be gratifying, some runaway behavior is an indicator of other problems.

William Battin (1701-1722)

It was just one of several stories that appeared in the paper that morning. The story reported the hanging of a convicted criminal. Normally, this would not catch our eye but this convicted criminal speaks to us today. As was the practice of the time for the convicted and condemned, the criminal was asked if he had any final words to say that might help sway someone else from a path of destruction. The young 21-year-old convicted criminal gave this statement, "I have committed many gross actions...committed before and after the time of running away from my parents."

These and other historical stories and accounts of runaway behavior reveal some interesting and anecdotal information for us today. Children then and now run away for some of the same reasons. ADVENTURE.....ABUSE.....REBELLION.....

1930—The plight of this nation's runaway youth did not get much attention until the great depression. For many large families it was difficult to feed and house children, let alone educate them. Some families felt it would be better for the whole family if the oldest children left home. So many young people left home for the sake of their families that the Federal Government finally created a program to employ the masses by starting several types of work camps. Some camps built dams on local creeks and rivers while others built parks. This program was done through the Federal Relief Administration Act which provided camps and shelters for what was referred to as *transient youth*.

1934—In 1934 the National Conference of Social Workers examined the problem of runaways and described them as:

"A small town boy either seeking adventure or withdrawing from a home situation where relief is inadequate and from a community which affords no opportunity for employment...because he is denied the maturing influence which a job would yield the period of adolescence is being unduly extended..."

1960s—The period of the counterculture in the United States saw a new awareness of the great number of youth who were out on their own at a very early age. During the 1960s, particularly the late 1960s, several programs began to spring up in the Northeast to provide shelter for some of the thousands of young people who for one reason or another decided to head for the "big city." For many young people, this move did not turn out the

way they had envisioned. For example, many young girls ended up as prostitutes on the streets of Houston, Dallas, New York, and many California large cities. Some historical and novel programs were:

Project Place, Boston, MA
Bridge Over Troubled Waters, Boston, MA
Runaway House, Washington, DC
Huckleberry's, San Francisco, CA

These were the beginning of programs that aimed at caring for the runaway youth and at attempting to rehabilitate, guide, counsel, and care for them.

1970s—The Federal Government did not get actively involved in the problem until 1974 when the Runaway Youth Act was signed into law. This Act was the first to provide funds for direct intervention and care for the runaway youth of our nation and to recognize these youth as runaways.

Earlier in 1972, a U.S. Senate Subcommittee estimated that there were as many as one million youth on the run at one time or another in the United States. Now we know that there are as many as one million on the run on any given day in the United States. Many are repeat offenders and some may get counted twice, but any way you look at the problem, it becomes evident that there is a serious runaway problem in the United States.

Guidelines for Covert Phone Calls Using Juveniles

Pretext Overhear/One-Party Consent Phone Calls

The attached outline was prepared by

Special Agent Michael J. Vendola
Wisconsin Department of Justice
Division of Criminal Investigation

NOTE: The attached guideline is a very valuable tool in conducting these type calls. **However, you must consult with your local prosecutor to determine the legality of conducting a one-party consent call in your respective jurisdictions.**

If you determine that it is not permissible within your jurisdiction to conduct these calls, it is important to know that all federal law enforcement officers have the authority to conduct one-party calls. They can be contacted to assist you in your investigation if necessary.

Covert Phone Calls Using Juveniles

- A. Obtain permission of legal guardian
- B. Obtain signed Consent to Intercept form, allowing monitoring of juvenile/suspect call
- C. Review victim's chronology and details of relationship
- D. Select approach which maximizes success by:
 - 1. Getting suspect to make admissions
 - 2. Getting input from victim
 - a. Eases victim for conversation
 - b. Nervousness of victim is okay, if victim understands this gives impression the suspect is in control
 - c. Nervousness is very helpful, when victim understands this won't compromise call
- E. Dynamics of the Call
 - 1. Be sure you, the police officer, are not recorded on tape—or worse, the suspect hears instructions, rustling papers, or background police radio transmissions
 - 2. Monitor on second phone and be sure police officer and victim can see each other
 - 3. Have marker and legal pad available
 - 4. Provide instruction page containing two, three, or four main points you want covered
 - 5. Police officer can signal victim with prearranged hand gestures
 - a. Encourage victim during call
 - b. "Continue," "time out," "knock it off" signals
 - c. If possible, have a believable excuse available (someone's at the door, food on the stove boiled over, etc.)—use excuse to put suspect on hold when additional instructions from police are needed
 - d. Be flexible and patient
 - 6. Content of the call
 - a. Elements of past offenses
 - b. Reference to evidentiary/corroborative items you want to seize
 - c. Obvious sexual and other statements which corroborate victim
 - d. Suspect may show predisposition to commit future acts (solicitation)
 - e. You may want the victim to intentionally misrepresent the facts, whereupon suspect corrects victim

F. Technology of call

1. Be sure to know all caller ID callback and other possible features of the telecommunications carrier servicing the phone line used
2. Typical features
 - a. *67—blocks caller ID function
 - b. *69—call back feature—be aware if suspect's phone has this feature and plan accordingly, as suspects frequently call back
 - c. If victim uses a phone with call waiting, be aware of this prior to making covert call
 - 1) *70 will block incoming calls if your victim's call is long distance

G. Preservation of evidence

1. Knock out tabs of audio tape
2. Make duplicate(s)
3. Allow victim to hear tape, if desired
4. Empower victim by praising their courage and effort

H. Use of evidence

1. To provide probable cause for arrest/search warrants
2. If suspect denies offenses, play tape, which usually elicits confession
3. Victim credibility is usually unchallenged at trial—the audio tape usually pre-empts suspect from taking witness stand and, if he/she does, can be used to impeach
4. Audio tape may be admissible at administrative hearings, thus giving prosecution an additional punitive approach

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
ELIOT LIEBOW
12-YEAR LONGITUDINAL STUDY**

Activity	Involvement
Sexual Abuse and/or Activity	70% to 80%
Crime Or Other Forms Of Antisocial Behavior	30% to 50%
Used Drugs	60% to 75% (abuse and sale)
Car Theft	10% to 17%
Gang Crime	8% to 17%
Steal, Value More Than \$50	12% to 18%
Burglary	8% to 12%
Never Finished High School	40%
Later Became Chronically Unemployed	40%
Behavior Problems In School	50%
Later Had Contact With Court Systems As Adults	50%

This was a study of fourteen youths who had runaway from home.

DENTAL PRINTS

FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY

A missing child is every parent's worst nightmare. The longer a child is missing, the greater the possibility that they may never be seen or heard from again. No fear can be worse for a parent than the fear of not knowing whether their child is alive or dead.

As we in law enforcement know all too well, approximately 5,000 bodies, many of them children, are found in this country each year and never identified. The emphasis that has been placed on fingerprinting of children as a means of identification serves to alert parents to the perils faced by the children in our society. Unfortunately, fingerprints of a child who has been murdered at the hands of an abductor last only as long as the elements allow.

The concept of "Dental Prints" was developed to provide an effective, alternate method of identification that can be gathered in a non-threatening way during regular fingerprinting programs, or even at home. While simple, a "Dental Print" can serve as a 100% positive method of identification.

By comparing a "Dental Print" with the teeth of a found, yet unidentified body, investigators may be able to positively identify a missing child, apprehend a suspect, and as importantly, bring some closure to a grieving family.

THE PROCESS

The "Dental Prints" concept was developed to obtain dental impressions in a simple, easy to collect manner rather than the more complicated method of dental x-ray. The collection process can be easily done during law enforcement fingerprinting sessions or even individually by parents at home.

The only material needed to collect a "Dental Print" is a 2" X 2" piece of Styrofoam. Supermarkets chains or other food stores will often donate clean meat trays that can be cut to size. All that remains is to have the child bite into, but not through, the Styrofoam. With a ball point pen, write the child's name and the date on the square. The completed "Dental Print" is then given to a parent or guardian for safekeeping. Repeat the "Dental Prints" impression process every two years.

Remember, a "Dental Print", can be positive proof of a person's identity and may also serve as bite mark evidence. The availability of a "Dental Print" should be listed in the NCIC Missing Person File under Dental as mold.

ABILENE POLICE DEPARTMENT RUNAWAY REPORT

CASE NUMBER

290000
UCR

#6 FACTOR

FC 51.03B3
STATUTE/SECTION

DATE/TIME CHILD RAN AWAY

DATE/TIME REPORTED

CHILD'S NAME

HOME ADDRESS

<u>RACE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>WT</u>	<u>HAIR</u>	<u>EYES</u>	<u>SCHOOL AND GRADE</u>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-------------------------

LAST SEEN WEARING:

OTHER IDENTIFYING FACTORS:

MODE OF TRAVEL: _____ **VEHICLE:** _____

GUARDIAN INFORMATION:

1.)		
	NAME	ADDRESS

RELATIONSHIP TO THE CHILD

HOME PHONE NUMBER

DOB

2.) _____

NAME	ADDRESS
------	---------

RELATIONSHIP TO THE CHILD

HOME PHONE NUMBER

DOB

GUARDIAN EMPLOYMENT:

BUSINESS NAME AND ADDRESS	BUSINESS PHONE NUMBER
----------------------------------	------------------------------

2.) _____
BUSINESS NAME AND ADDRESS **BUSINESS PHONE NUMBER**

WHAT CAUSED YOUR CHILD TO RUNAWAY?

OFFICER'S SIGNATURE AND ID #

*******COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE BACK*******

NUMBER OF PRIOR RUNAWAYS:

REPORTED TO THE POLICE

NOT REPORTED TO THE POLICE

HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR CHILD HAS BEEN SNEAKING OUT AT NIGHT ?

YES NO

IN THE PAST NINETY (90) DAYS HAVE YOU NOTICED OR SUSPECTED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ABOUT YOUR CHILD ?

(check any or all that applies to your child)

SKIPPING SCHOOL

GRADES HAVE FALLEN

INCREASE IN TARDIES

TIRED A LOT

ALCOHOL OR DRUG USE

SUICIDAL

CHANGE OF FRIENDS

CHANGE IN MUSIC TASTE

CHANGE IN BEHAVIOR

CHANGE IN PERSONALITY

CHANGE IN DRESS STYLE

LIST OF HANGOUTS THE CHILD FREQUENTS:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

LIST OF FRIENDS OR ASSOCIATES ; NAME AND ADDRESS:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

OTHER POSSIBLE LEADS: _____

TWO OTHER PERSONS MY CHILD CAN BE RELEASED TO:

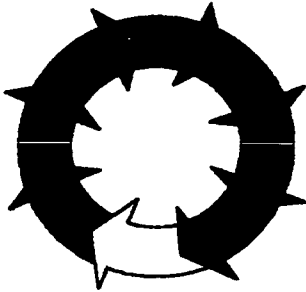
NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
------	---------	--------------

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
------	---------	--------------

I, BEING THE PARENT/GUARDIAN OF THE CHILD IN THIS REPORT, WHO IS A CHILD UNDER SEVENTEEN (17) YEARS, MAKE THIS REPORT TO THE ABILENE POLICE DEPARTMENT. THIS CHILD HAS BEEN VOLUNTARILY ABSENT FROM MY HOME WITHOUT MY CONSENT, AND/OR IT IS MY BELIEF THAT HESHE DOES NOT INTEND TO RETURN. I REQUEST THAT SAID CHILD BE APPREHENDED BY ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY THAT MAY COME IN CONTACT WITH THIS CHILD. I WILL IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF APPREHENSION FURNISH TRANSPORTATION FOR THE RETURN OF SAID CHILD. I AGREE TO TAKE MY CHILD TO HARMONY FAMILY SERVICES ONCE NOTIFIED.

PARENT /GUARDIAN SIGNATURE

DENTAL PRINTS



Suggestions

1. Try not to scare your child with this process.
2. This is good time to discuss safety measures with your child.
3. Always have a current photo of your child.
4. Always be informed about your child and his/hers friends.

"DENTAL PRINTS"

1. Obtain a small Styrofoam square approximately 2"X 2".
2. Have your child bite into the square but not through the square.
3. The "Dental Print" left on the square is a positive record of your child's identity.
4. Repeat the "Dental Print" process every 2 years until your child reaches 16 years of age.
5. Attach the "Dental Print" to this brochure and store in a safe and secure place.
6. if your child is ever lost or missing, remember to inform the investigating law enforcement agency that you have a "Dental Print".
7. "Dental Prints" can be entered by law enforcement into the NCIC system under-Dental

OFFICER LEE REED
ABILENE POLICE DEPARTMENT
ABILENE, TEXAS

THE PROCESS

The Abilene Police Department receives a runaway report and the child is located. A copy of the completed report is forwarded to Harmony Family Services and the STAR Program. These reports are turned over to a STAR intake worker. This worker calls or contacts the child and their family and offers services to them. This program is voluntary. Some of the services open to them include: individual and family counseling, life-skills groups, parenting classes, and case management. All parents and children referred to the STAR program are offered these services free of any charge.

If a parent refuses the services offered through the STAR program, a decision will be made to determine if this family should receive a letter from the Taylor County District Attorney's Office informing them that they are required to access these services. (see attached form letter). Areas of consideration for determination of this decision will include the number of past runaway episodes (chronic runners), past history of the child, if the child is accessing other services in the city, the child has moved out of town, or the child and family refuses the services for specific reasons. When it is determined that this family should access the STAR services, then the letter will be requested to be sent to the family from the District Attorney's Office. (see attached form) This letter will include the following information: 1) the need for the child and family to be involved in the program, 2) the requirement of the law, 3) consequences for non-involvement in the program, and 4) a time set for them to make contact with the STAR program.

If the parent does not contact the STAR program within the given time limit or refuses to bring in the child, then the STAR worker will contact the Taylor County District Attorney's Office and request a hearing in accordance with Title 5 Texas Family Code, section 264.303. The District Attorney's Office will then file for a hearing in one of the District Courts to require the parents and child to attend and complete the program, possibly incurring court costs for that family.

If the child and family do not access or complete the program, further consequences will occur. The child will be referred to the Taylor County Juvenile Probation Department for violation of a court order. They will be handled under Title 3 of the Texas Family Code. The parents may be sent to Taylor County Jail for contempt of court. This is in accordance with Title 5 of the Texas Family Code, section 264.306.

If the child and parent(s) successfully complete the program, the STAR program will notify the court of the completion of the program.

HARMONY FAMILY SERVICE
Service To At-Risk Youth
STAR Program

Case Number _____

Child's Name _____ **D.O.B.** _____

Parent's Name _____

Parent's Address _____

Parent's Phone Number: Home: _____ **Work:** _____

Date Offense Occurred: _____ **Date received at Harmony** _____

LOG

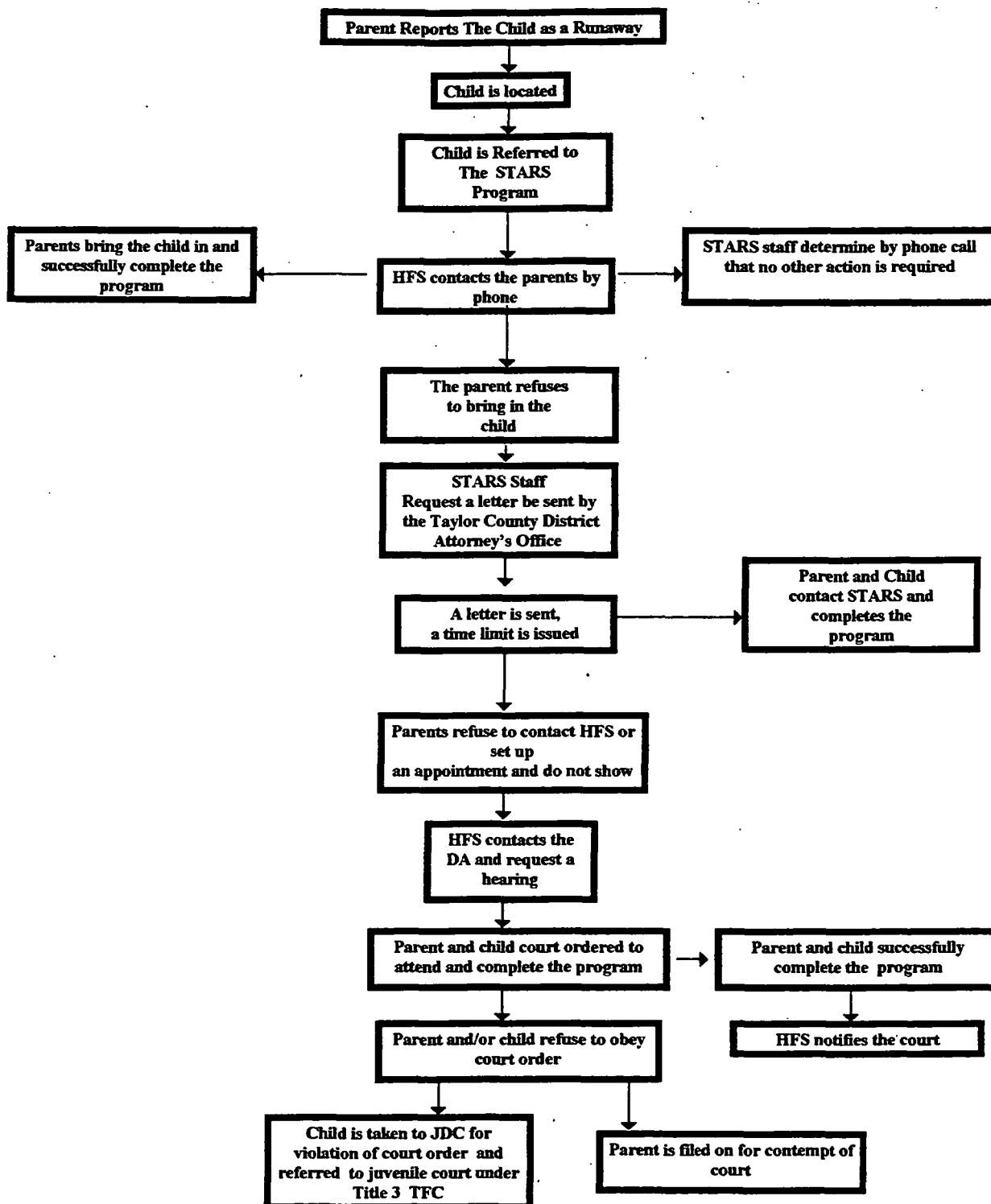
CONTACT

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Person Contacted</u>	<u>Result</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

The Harmony Family Service Staff have requested from the parents of the above child to bring him or her in for participation in the STARS Services. The parents have refused or failed to bring the child to Harmony Family Services as requested or agreed to. It is the opinion of the STAR Staff that this child is "At Risk" and we request a letter be sent to the parent.

Star Worker **Position** **Date**

Signature



§ 264.301

FAMILY CODE

- (4) parenting skills training; and
- (5) youth coping skills training.

Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 20, § 1, eff. April 20, 1995.

For text of section effective January 1, 1996, see § 264.301, post

§ 264.301. Services for At-Risk Youth

Text of section effective January 1, 1996

(a) The department shall operate a program to provide services for children in at-risk situations and for the families of those children.

(b) The services under this section may include:

- (1) crisis family intervention;
- (2) emergency short-term residential care;
- (3) family counseling;
- (4) parenting skills training;
- (5) youth coping skills training;
- (6) mentoring; and
- (7) advocacy training.

Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 20, § 1, eff. April 20, 1995. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 262, § 58, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

For text of section effective until January 1, 1996, see § 264.301, ante

§ 264.302. Early Youth Intervention Services

Text of section effective January 1, 1996

(a) This section applies to a child who:

- (1) is seven years of age or older and under 17 years of age; and
- (2) has not had the disabilities of minority for general purposes removed under Chapter 31.

(b) The department shall operate a program under this section to provide services for children in at-risk situations and for the families of those children.

(c) The department may not provide services under this section to a child who has at any time been referred to juvenile court for engaging in conduct that violates a penal law of this state of the grade of felony other than a state jail felony.

(d) The department may provide services under this section to a child who engages in conduct for which the child may be found by a court to be an at-risk child, without regard to whether the conduct violates a penal law of this state of the grade of felony other than a state jail felony, if the child was younger

than 10 years of age at the time the child engaged in the conduct.

(e) The department shall provide services, directly or by contract, for a child and the child's family if the child is referred to the department as an at-risk child by:

- (1) a court under Section 264.304;
- (2) a juvenile court or probation department a part of a progressive sanctions program under Chapter 59;
- (3) a law enforcement officer or agency under Section 52.03; or
- (4) a justice or municipal court under Section 54.022.

(f) The services under this section may include:

- (1) crisis family intervention;
- (2) emergency short-term residential care for children 10 years of age or older;
- (3) family counseling;
- (4) parenting skills training;
- (5) youth coping skills training;
- (6) advocacy training; and
- (7) mentoring.

Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 262, § 58, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

§ 264.303. Commencement of Civil Action for Determination of At-Risk Children

Text of section effective January 1, 1996

(a) The department may file a civil action to request any district court or county court, other than a juvenile court, to determine that a child is an at-risk child. A person with whom the department contracts to provide services under Section 264.302 may file an action under this section if the department has approved the filing.

(b) Notice of the action must be provided to:

- (1) the child;
- (2) the parent, managing conservator, or guardian of the child; and
- (3) any other member of the child's household who may be affected by an order of the court if the court finds that the child is an at-risk child.

(c) A person served with notice of the action may, but is not required, to file a written answer. An

the child engaged in

answer must be filed before the hearing on the action begins:

Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 262, § 58, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

§ 264.304. Hearing; Determination of At-Risk Child

Text of section effective January 1, 1996

(a) Unless a later date is requested by the department, the court shall set a date and time for the hearing not later than 30 days after the date the action is filed.

(b) The court is the trier of fact at the hearing.

(c) The court shall determine that the child is an at-risk child if the court finds that the child has engaged in the following conduct:

(1) conduct, other than a traffic offense and except as provided by Subsection (d), that violates:

(A) the penal laws of this state; or

(B) the penal ordinances of any political subdivision of this state;

(2) the unexcused voluntary absence of the child on 10 or more days or parts of days within a six-month period or three or more days or parts of days within a four-week period from school without the consent of the child's parent, managing conservator, or guardian;

(3) the voluntary absence of the child from the child's home without the consent of the child's parent, managing conservator, or guardian for a substantial length of time or without intent to return;

(4) conduct that violates the laws of this state prohibiting driving while intoxicated or under the influence of intoxicating liquor (first or second offense) or driving while under the influence of any narcotic drug or of any other drug to a degree that renders the child incapable of safely driving a vehicle (first or second offense); or

(5) conduct that evidences a clear and substantial intent to engage in any behavior described by Subdivisions (1)–(4).

(d) The court may not determine that a child is an at-risk child if the court finds that the child engaged in conduct violating the penal laws of this state of the grade of felony other than a state jail felony when the child was 10 years of age or older.

Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 262, § 58, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

§ 264.305. Court Order for Services

Text of section effective January 1, 1996

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (b), if the court finds that the child is an at-risk child under Section 264.304, the court may order the child, the child's parent, managing conservator, or guardian or any other member of the child's household to participate in services provided by the department under Section 264.302 and contained in a plan approved by the court.

(b) The court may order an at-risk child to participate in services involving emergency short-term residential care only if the court finds that the child engaged in conduct described by Section 264.304(c)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

(c) An order rendered by a court under this section expires not later than six months after the date the order was rendered.

Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 262, § 58, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

§ 264.306. Sanctions

Text of section effective January 1, 1996

(a) A child who violates a court order under Section 264.305 by failing to participate in services provided by the department engages in conduct indicating a need for supervision and the department shall refer the child to an appropriate juvenile authority for proceedings under Title 3 for that conduct.

(b) A parent, managing conservator, guardian, or other member of the child's household who violates a court order under Section 264.305 by failing to participate in services provided by the department is subject to contempt of court. The court may under its contempt powers impose a community service requirement.

Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 262, § 58, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

[Sections 264.307 to 264.400 reserved for expansion]

SUBCHAPTER E. CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTERS

§ 264.401. Definition

In this subchapter, "center" means a children's advocacy center.

Added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 255, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1995.

CAUSE NO. _____

IN THE INTEREST § IN THE DISTRICT COURT

 § OF

_____, § _____, COUNTY, TX.

A CHILD § _____ JUDICIAL DISTRICT

ORDER DETERMINING CHILD TO BE AT RISK

On this _____ day of _____, 19____ the petitioner, _____, a person with whom the Department of Protective and Regulatory Services has contracted to provide services to families pursuant to Section 264.303, Texas Family Code, appeared in person and by attorney.

Also appearing were: _____

The Court finds that all parties entitled to notice received proper notice.

The Court finds that DPRS has approved the filing of this petition.

The Court, having examined the pleading and heard evidence and argument of counsel, find it has jurisdiction of this cause and of all parties.

The Court finds that the child in this cause is an at risk child as set forth in Section 264.304 of the Texas Family Code.

The Court finds that the child would benefit from services offered by petitioner. The Court further finds that respondents' participation in services would be beneficial to the child.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the child participate in services offered by petitioner. The child is specifically ORDERED to do the following _____

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that respondents participate in service offered by petitioner.

The Respondents are specifically ORDERED to do the following: _____

THE CHILD HAS BEEN WARNED THAT A CHILD WHO VIOLATES A COURT ORDER UNDER SEC. 264.305 OF THE TEXAS FAMILY CODE BY FAILING TO PARTICIPATE IN SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT ENGAGES IN CONDUCT INDICATING A NEED FOR SUPERVISION AND SHALL BE REFERRED TO AN APPROPRIATE JUVENILE AUTHORITY FOR PROCEEDING PURSUANT TO TITLE 3 OF THE TEXAS FAMILY CODE FOR THAT CONDUCT.

THE RESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN WARNED THAT A PARENT, MANAGING CONSERVATOR, GUARDIAN OR OTHER MEMBER OF THE CHILD'S HOUSEHOLD WHO VIOLATES A COURT ORDER UNDER SECTION 264.305, TEXAS FAMILY CODE, BY FAILING TO PARTICIPATE IN SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PROTECTIVE AND REGULATORY SERVICES IS SUBJECT TO CONTEMPT OF COURT. THIS COURT MAY UNDER ITS CONTEMPT POWERS IMPOSE A COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT.

THESE ORDERS ARE EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY and remain in effect during the pendency of this suit.

SIGNED AND ENTERED THIS _____ day of _____,
19____.

JUDGE PRESIDING

THE CHILD HAS BEEN WARNED THAT A CHILD WHO VIOLATES A COURT ORDER UNDER SEC. 264.305 OF THE TEXAS FAMILY CODE BY FAILING TO PARTICIPATE IN SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT ENGAGES IN CONDUCT INDICATING A NEED FOR SUPERVISION AND SHALL BE REFERRED TO AN APPROPRIATE JUVENILE AUTHORITY FOR PROCEEDING PURSUANT TO TITLE 3 OF THE TEXAS FAMILY CODE FOR THAT CONDUCT.

THE RESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN WARNED THAT A PARENT, MANAGING CONSERVATOR, GUARDIAN OR OTHER MEMBER OF THE CHILD'S HOUSEHOLD WHO VIOLATES A COURT ORDER UNDER SECTION 264.305, TEXAS FAMILY CODE, BY FAILING TO PARTICIPATE IN SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PROTECTIVE AND REGULATORY SERVICES IS SUBJECT TO CONTEMPT OF COURT. THIS COURT MAY UNDER ITS CONTEMPT POWERS IMPOSE A COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT.

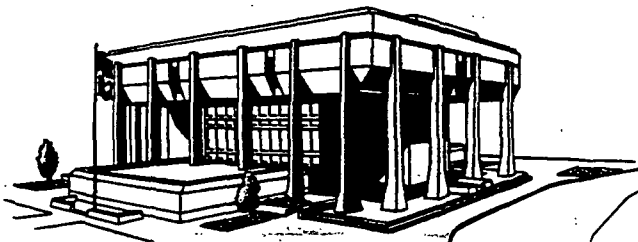
THESE ORDERS ARE EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY and remain in effect during the pendency of this suit.

SIGNED AND ENTERED THIS _____ day of _____,
19____.

JUDGE PRESIDING

TAYLOR COUNTY
COURTHOUSE
300 OAK
ABILENE, TX 79602-1577

TELEPHONE NUMBERS
(915) 674-1261
(800) 284-4038
FAX 674-1365



JAMES EIDSON
CRIMINAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY
42ND, 104TH AND 350TH
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF TEXAS

Date

Parents Name
Address

Dear Mr. & Mrs. _____:

Recently your child, _____, was referred to the First Offender Program, STAR Program, at Harmony Family Services for the offense of _____. Texas law requires a child and his/her family to participate and complete the STAR Program if that child is to be deviated from the Texas Juvenile Justice System.

As of this date you and your child have not participated in these services. If you do not voluntarily complete the STAR Program, one of two actions may be taken. First, Harmony Family Services may apply to the District or County Court for a court order determining your child to be an at risk child and ordering both you and your child to participate in the STAR Program. A violation of such court order could result in you and your child being held in contempt of court. Your child would then be redirected to the Juvenile Justice System.

Secondly, failure to participate in the STAR Program could result in your child being referred to the Taylor County Juvenile Justice Center and ultimately adjudicated as a "child in need of supervision" and placed on probation. At that time, both you and your child could be ordered to participate and complete several different counseling programs. Failure to comply with that order could result in either you and/or your child being held in Contempt of Court and the possibility of confinement in jail.

Since your child continues to be at risk, you are hereby requested to contact Harmony Family Services, Inc. at 674-8820 by

Page 2.

_____. Failure to contact Harmony could result in one of the above mentioned actions being taken against you and/or your child. Should you have any questions, please contact Harmony Family Services, STAR Staff at the above-referenced number.

Sincerely,

Taylor County District
Attorney's Office

RESPONSE TO THE RUNAWAY CHILD

RUNAWAY

- ◆ **The child left without parental permission and with out an intent to return**

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- ◆ **First Runaway Law in America**
- ◆ **Historical figures who were runaways**
- ◆ **1934 conference of social workers**
- ◆ **1960's period of counter culture**
- ◆ **1974 U.S. Government involvement**

Why should we be involved

- ◆ **Victimization**
- ◆ **Exploitation**
- ◆ **Cycle of Abuse**

ROLE OF THE FIRST RESPONDER

- ◆ **Obtain basic information**
- ◆ **Ascertain names of friends/hangouts**
- ◆ **Issue notifications**
- ◆ **Check hangouts/friends**

ROLE OF THE ASSIGNED INVESTIGATOR

◆ Initial Investigation

- review report for accuracy**
- case evaluation**

CONTACT WITH THE FAMILY

◆ HAS THE PARENT SUSPECTED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- skipping school**
- grades have fallen**
- increase in tardiness**
- alcohol or drug use**
- tired a lot**
- suicidal**

CONTACT WITH THE FAMILY

continued

- change of friends**
- change of music taste**
- change of personality**
- change in behavior**
- change in dress style**

INVENTORY THE CHILD'S ROOM

- ◆ **Is a search warrant needed?**
- ◆ **Life style**
- ◆ **What do you look for?**
- ◆ **What is missing and not missing?**

SCREENING RUNAWAY CASES

◆ CATEGORY I

- 1 or 2 runaways**
- mature, well adjusted, sophisticated**
- normal home life**
- usually external reasons for running away**
- The child should have returned or contacted someone with 36 hours, if not increase your investigation.**

SCREENING RUNAWAY CASES CONTINUED

◆ CATEGORY II

- 3 to 5 times runaway**
- feels rejected by their parents**
- feels powerless**
- exhibits little or no self control**
- highly vulnerable**
- The child should have returned or contacted someone with in 72 hours, if not increase the investigation.**

SCREENING PROCESS CONTINUED

◆ CATEGORY III

- 6 to 8 times runaway**
- some what street wise**
- severe family problems**
- modified value system**
- usually very ambivalent about going home**
- The child should have returned or contacted someone with 2 weeks, if not increase the investigation.**

SCREENING PROCESS CONTINUED

◆ CATEGORY IV

- more than 8 times runaway**
- extremely street wise**
- learned criminal skills to survive**
- aggressive and exploited of others**
- no motivation to return home**
- The child should have returned home or been located within 30 days, if not increase your investigation.**

ENDANGERED RUNAWAY

- ◆ **Under 13 years of age**
- ◆ **Outside their zone of safety**
- ◆ **Mentally incapacitated**
- ◆ **Drug dependent**
- ◆ **Missing more than 24 hours before being reported missing**
- ◆ **Believed to be in a life threatening situation**

ENDANGERED RUNAWAY CONTINUED

- ◆ **Believed to be in the company of someone who may endanger their life**
- ◆ **Any deviation from normal behavior pattern**

PROLONGED INVESTIGATION

- ◆ **Significant time period has passed without contact with the child**
- ◆ **Upgrade to endangered**
- ◆ **Update NCIC (fully loaded)**
- ◆ **Dental records**

PROLONGED INVESTIGATION CONTINUED

- ◆ **Contact State Clearinghouse**
- ◆ **NCMEC**
- ◆ **Contact non-profit organizations**
- ◆ **RE-Interview friends**

RECOVERY/ASSESSMENT

- ◆ **Clear from NCIC**
- ◆ **Clear from NCMEC**
- ◆ **Clear from State Clearinghouse**
- ◆ **Pull all bulletins**

AFTER LOCATE INTERVIEW

- ◆ **Interview the child alone**
- ◆ **Why did they leave?**
- ◆ **With whom did they stay?**
- ◆ **Did anyone encourage them to leave?**
- ◆ **How did they survive?**
- ◆ **Have they runaway before?**
- ◆ **Why did they return?**

AFTER LOCATE INTERVIEW CONTINUED

- ◆ **Is it safe for you to return home?**
- ◆ **Will you runaway again?**
- ◆ **Name one thing that needs to change for you not to runaway again**

DISCLOSURE OF EXPLOITATION

- ◆ **Immediate response**
- ◆ **Referral to proper unit**
- ◆ **Search warrants**
- ◆ **One party consent calls**
- ◆ **Physical exam**

WHAT THE INTERVIEW PROVIDES

- ◆ **Recommendations**
- ◆ **Intelligence**
- ◆ **Cooperative agreement with Non-Profit Organization**
 - **assist with interview**
 - **immediate crisis counseling**

EVALUATIONS OF AGENCIES POLICIES

- ◆ **National Study on Police Policy and Practices regarding missing children**
 - **agencies with a written policies are more aggressive toward missing children cases**

AGENCY EVALUATION

- ◆ **Is there a waiting period before a missing child report is taken**
- ◆ **Immediate entry into NCIC**
- ◆ **Runaway cases a priority**
- ◆ **Continuous contact with the parents**

AGENCY EVALUATION CONTINUED

- ◆ **Upon locating the child is there a system in place to refer the family/child to for counseling free of charge**
- ◆ **Is a network system setup for:**
 - **Prevention/education**
 - **Shelter**
 - **Counseling prior to and after locate**
 - **After locate interview process**

AGENCY EVALUATION CONTINUED

- ◆ **Does your agency seek out and prosecute persons who harbor or exploit runaways?**
- ◆ **Does your agency allow for pro-active development in reference to runaways?**
- ◆ **Does your agency allow officers to serve on non profit board of directors?**
- ◆ **Accurate statistics kept**
- ◆ **Does your agency utilize the largest resource base (patrol) to look for runaway children?**

PRO-ACTIVE PROGRAMS

- ◆ **Shelters**
- ◆ **Training at a early age**
- ◆ **Program to identify at risk youth**
- ◆ **Media assistance**

INVESTIGATION CHECK LIST

◆ Initial Investigation

- Check agency records**
- Review school records**
- Interview friends, teachers, counselors**
- Check contents of school locker**
- Check CPS records**
- Utilize screening procedure**
- Contact National Runaway Hotline**

PROLONGED INVESTIGATION

- ◆ **Update NCIC**
- ◆ **Re-Interview friends**
- ◆ **Assist family members**
- ◆ **Off line searches NCIC**
- ◆ **Notify NCMEC, State Clearinghouse**

RECOVERY/ASSESSMENT CLOSURE

- ◆ **Conduct an interview with the child**
- ◆ **Notify all appropriate agencies**
- ◆ **Consider physical examination**
- ◆ **Make family/child aware of services available**
- ◆ **Clear NCIC and all bulletins**

Victim Impact



Victim Impact

- I. Who Am I—Why Am I Here?
 - A. Introduction
- II. What Happened—The Facts
 - A. Initial search—pull out all the stops
 - 1. Outside resources
 - a. Helicopter
 - b. Volunteer fire department
 - c. National Guard
 - d. Dogs
 - e. Posse
 - f. Divers
 - 2. NPO's—support and services
 - a. NCMEC
 - b. AMECO
 - 3. Jimmy Ryce case –
 - a. Bloodhounds
 - 4. Jeanna North case –
 - a. Known sex offender in the area
 - 5. Runaway issue and complications
 - B. Polygraph and interview
 - 1. Ask “hard” questions
 - 2. Information sharing
 - C. Command center
 - 1. Multijurisdictional task force
 - 2. Telephones
 - 3. Computers
 - D. Rewards
 - 1. False leads

2. Embezzlements
3. Renews media interest

E. Media

1. Spokesperson
2. Cooperative effort
3. "Give the dog a bone"
4. Identify experts

III. Suspects

A. Anyone who liked the child too much

1. Kali Poulton case
2. It's not usually a stranger
3. Involve the family with lists
 - a. Friends
 - b. Co-workers, teachers, etc.
 - c. Neighborhood
 - d. Child's activities

B. Profiles of kidnappers

1. NCMEC
2. Motive?

C. Volunteers

1. Sign-in sheets
2. Phone log
3. "Tourists"
4. Videotape events
5. Big Jim

D. Rumors

E. Psychics

IV. Long-Term Impact

- A. Marriage challenges
- B. Other children

- C. Notoriety
 - 1. Loss of privacy
 - D. Anger
 - 1. Against law enforcement
 - 2. Pulling back resources
 - 3. Breaking in new staff
 - E. Anniversary dates, birthdays
 - F. Media—it's not news anymore
 - G. Keeping law enforcement motivated
 - H. "Expert"
- V. Many Victims
- A. Kidnapped child
 - B. Family
 - 1. Immediate
 - 2. Extended
 - C. Community
 - 1. Other parents
 - 2. Classmates
 - 3. Neighbors
 - 4. Suspects
 - D. Law enforcement
 - 1. Emotional stress
 - 2. Time away from family
 - 3. Discouragement
- VI. HOPE
- A. Kids can come home
 - B. Message to other kids
- VII. Opportunity to Ask Questions Without So Much at Stake



Submitted photos
Annette Marie Sanderson, left, is shown at 13 years of age. Edward Flores, above, is her alleged abductor.

Missing Janesville girl found in Ohio

By KEVIN FEATHERLY
Staff Reporter

A man accused of abducting a 13-year-old Janesville girl three years ago has waived extradition proceedings in Ohio and is expected to arrive in Waseca County late Friday.

Waseca County Chief Deputy Leo Nissen said he was leaving Wednesday for Ohio to get the suspect, Edward Javier Flores, 34. A felony charge of depriving another person of parental rights has been issued here against Flores, and others might be pending, Nissen said.

Meanwhile, the missing girl is expected to arrive back in Waseca County today with her mother, ending a three-year nationwide search.

Annette Marie Sanderson, now 17, was found living "inconspicuously" with her alleged abductor in a rural Paulding County, Ohio, trailer court, investigators said.

Flores, known locally as Brandon Edward Huntington, was scheduled for an extradition hearing Wednesday in Lucas County, Ohio. Criminal sex conduct charges might also be pending, officials said.

Flores is expected to make his first appearance on the abduction charges early next week, Nissen said.

Nissen said Tuesday that Sanderson left the county with Flores in October 1991, several days after investigators questioned him for suspected child abuse.

"That's how we became familiar with this case," Nissen said. "Our original report said it was a criminal sex case, but at the time we could not substantiate that."

The girl's mother, Doris Daniel, told investigators at the time that she did not think any child abuse was occurring, Nissen said.

Nissen said that just prior to the abduction, Flores moved to Waseca County from California, and was dating and living with Daniel.

'We have reason to believe that she was pregnant when she left here, and we have reason to believe Flores is the father of her child.'

— Leo Nissen,
Waseca County
chief deputy

Flores and Sanderson quietly left town one night, after he allegedly made the then 13-year-old girl pregnant. Daniel reported the girl missing on Oct. 11, 1991.

"We have reason to believe that she was pregnant when she left here, and we have reason to believe Flores is the father of her child," Nissen said.

If that is the case, Flores may face criminal sex conduct charges in addition to the abduction charge.

Sanderson's child is now 2-and-a-

See ABDUCTION, Page 2A

ABDUCTION

Continued from Page 1A

half years old, Nissen said.

Nissen said it does not appear that Flores forced the girl to leave the area against her will.

"There was no force, and no notice, at least not that we know of at this stage," Nissen said.

Nissen said the case attracted the attention of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Jacob Wetterling Foundation, the California Vanishing Children Alliance and the Federal Fugitive Task Force. All played key roles in locating Sanderson, Nissen said.

"Through their efforts this case gained notoriety," Nissen said. "They kept it in the public eye."

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, based in Arlington, Va., has for several years distributed fliers with the photographs of both Sanderson and Flores. A Paulding County, Ohio, resident saw one of the group's ads in a phone directory, recognized the girl, and notified authorities.

After the case became public knowledge, investigators in California linked Flores to two previous sex assault incidents in Fresno. Flores also has one prior criminal sex conduct conviction involving at least one child in California, Nissen said.

Because of his prior record and former California residence, investigators initially focused their search on the West Coast, Nissen

'I think the lesson to be learned from this is to never give up hope.'

— Leo Nissen,
Waseca County
chief deputy

said.

However, Sanderson and Flores were spotted living in a Texas trailer court at the time of the birth of the girl's child, a boy. Nissen said authorities narrowly missed arresting Flores at that time, but he fled.

"We just missed them," Nissen said.

Daniel has had no contact with her daughter during the entire time of her absence, Nissen said. She spoke to her daughter finally for the first time on the telephone on Sunday night, he said.

"The mom said it was a strained but amicable conversation," Nissen said. "But she will come back to Minnesota with her mom."

Nissen said that case shows that the families of missing persons should never stop searching.

"I think the lesson to be learned from this is to never give up hope," Nissen said.

Janesville to buy land for new development

By JANET KUBAT
Janesville Argus

Land around the Prairie Ridge Golf Course has passed inspection and the city of Janesville plans to buy it for a housing development.

City Administrator Jody Vogl gave the council an update on the project at the council's last meeting, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

She said soil borings on the Steve and Sue Cowdin property confirm that the property is suitable for a housing development.

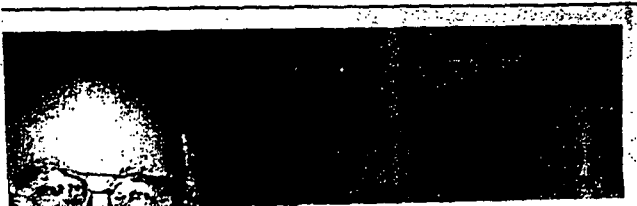
Since the land is suitable for building, the land will be purchased

utility fund will be reimbursed. If not, the money will be considered a donation from the municipal utility toward development and expansion of its territory, Vogl said.

It is projected that 34 lots will be available in the \$15,000 to \$20,000 range. Another 22 lots will be available at a higher cost.

Michael Teske, Prairie Ridge Golf Course superintendent, suggested the city put a clause in the leases when selling lots to protect the tree line which will protect the aesthetic value of the course.

The development team will be at the Tuesday, Jan. 24 council meet-



RECEIVED
RC 7/19/76

Parents Meet Man They Say Is Son Who Was Kidnaped in 1976

■ **Reunion:** They point out strong resemblance to boy abducted at age 4. 'I can feel it,' he affirms. Police, seeking proof, want to question Riverside County woman in the case.

By MICHELLE FUETSCH
TIMES STAFF WRITER

A mother and father said the 22-year-old man they rushed to the airport to meet Tuesday night is definitely the son who was kidnaped from a park near their Inglewood home 17 years ago.

"He and my other son have hazel eyes," said the mother, Willie Mae Ruffin of Hawthorne. "He has his father's lips and my nose."

The father, Kenneth Portis of Lompoc, said, "He has a lot of our fathers' features."

Inglewood police said they were attempting to question a woman in the Riverside County town of Perris in the abduction of 4-year-old Kevin D. Portis in May 1976.

K.K., as the boy was known to his family, was taken from Inglewood's Centinela Park by a woman who police believe lured him into her car with a promise of ice

cream.

The man, who believes he is Kevin—although he says he was given the name Henry Miller by his alleged kidnaper—arrived at Los Angeles International Airport where a crowd of Portis relatives met him.

The quiet young man seemed somewhat overwhelmed by the dozens of well-wishers who crowded into Ruffin's apartment after his arrival from his Oakland home. Although authorities have yet to establish full proof that Miller is the long-lost boy, the man himself had no doubt. "I can feel it," he said firmly.

According to Inglewood Police Capt. John Frazier and family members, the young man said that he always knew that his name was Kevin and that relatives of the woman who raised him as her own were suspicious about how he came into their family.

The man told family members that a relative of the woman helped him find his true identity by contacting a missing children's organization in Sacramento. Frazier said. When the organization came up with information on the Portis kidnaping, the relative contacted Inglewood police Dec. 21.

The young man's helper, an 18-year-old woman who asked not to be identified, was

Please see **BOY, B4**

NEWS



LARRY DAVIS / Los Angeles Times

Henry Miller hugs Willie Mae Ruffin, who says the 22-year-old is her son who was kidnaped 17 years ago.

BOY: Parents Say Man Is Son Kidnaped in '76

Continued from B1

at the Ruffin home on Tuesday night. Although she was reluctant to discuss many details, she was firm in her belief that she had reunited him with his rightful parents.

"All you have to do is look at him," said the woman, an Oakland resident, referring to the family resemblance.

The suspected kidnaper, who was not identified, is the young woman's grandmother.

The parents of the kidnaped child first learned he may have been found when an Inglewood police detective rang Ruffin's doorbell on Monday. That event touched off a whirlwind of phone calls and memories, especially for Ruffin and the elder Portis, who are divorced.

"He remembered being in the park," Kenneth Portis said Tuesday, after talking with the man by phone for three hours. "But he didn't remember much after that. His whole world disappeared around him."

"I never gave up hope," Ruffin said, explaining that she always believed her son was alive somewhere.

Inglewood police were reluctant to declare that the man is Kevin Portis.

"We don't have any fingerprints," said Frazier, commander of the office of criminal investigations. "We have a picture of a 4-year-old. We don't have any dental records because he just had baby teeth at the time. So we'll eventually probably have to go to DNA on this but that will take a lot

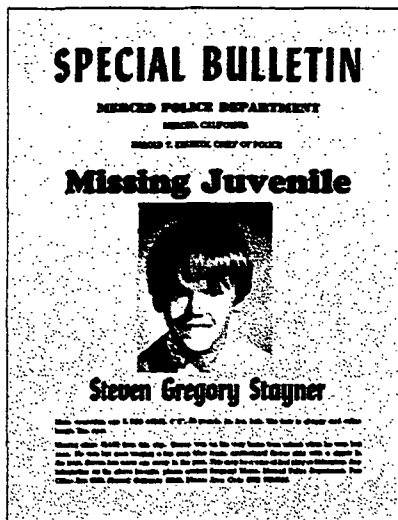
of time."

DNA testing can help determine a person's genetic origin.

Gayron Jackson, the kidnaped boy's older half brother, said he also talked to the young man by phone Monday.

Jackson said he can recall searching the park for days after Kevin disappeared. The house the family lived in at the time was across the street from the park.

Kevin had been playing in the park with a 3-year-old cousin at the time of the abduction, and the boy was too young to provide many details about the kidnaper, police said.



On December 4, 1972, 7-year-old Steven Stayner was walking home from school. Two men in a car told him they were collecting money for the church. He agreed to show them the way to his house.

For the next 7 years, Steve grew up as an abducted, sexually abused child. Some people knew, but didn't do anything. Some suspected, but would not get involved. Most people didn't see the signs that could have saved him. And so it went on.

At the age of 14, when his abductor had grabbed another 5-year-old boy, Steve took the child and brought him to the local police.

After 7 years, a shattered family was reunited.

Now Steven Stayner shares his insights into finding abducted children.

"When it comes to finding abducted children, most people think of posters and milk cartons. Photographs are very important in finding abducted children. But to depend on pictures alone is a big mistake.

First, because they may not get to the isolated areas where abductors take children. But also because children change and abductors can easily change a child's appearance.

I believe the single most important thing you can do to help find abducted children is to be aware of the problem and keep an eye out for suspicious 'family' situations around you.

For starters, many abductors are men appearing as single parents, with one child. They intentionally choose to live in isolated areas and are generally not socially active.

You should know that the first thing abductors often do is convince the child that their parents don't want them. My abductor faked phone calls to my parents. He actually told me he went to court to get legal custody. I was 7. I had nowhere else to turn. I eventually accepted the lie as reality.

The next stage was adapting for survival. This meant doing anything to avoid punishment. I actually helped my abductor keep the secret.

So don't expect abducted children to come up and ask for help. They're totally dependent on their abductors. And if they're being sexually abused, which is usually the case, the last thing they want is to draw attention to it.

I trusted no one. My greatest fear was that someone would find out the truth and confront my 'father.' I didn't

not psychotic killers. They don't have good relationships with adults. They start out molesting children and graduate to longer abductions. And when they murder children, often it's to get rid of evidence.

As is often the case, there were people involved with my abductor who knew the truth. These people could have saved me at any time but were afraid of legal trouble. You should know that in other cases where people have come forward to save a child, they have not been prosecuted. These people often hold the power of life and death.

Before I was grabbed, my abductor had been convicted of child molesting. Throughout my abduction he never stopped molesting other children. Even so, after taking me from my home, abusing me for 7 years and abducting another 5-year-old, he served only 3½ years in jail. He's now one of the 65,000 registered sex offenders free, in California alone.

Today, no one knows how many missing children are dead or how many now live as I did.

But if you're going to help, you have to be aware of the real nature of stranger abduction. And be committed to helping children. While it may be hard for you to

tell an abducted child from an abused child, it's not hard to tell a child in trouble. And it's not hard to do something about it.

If you know of, or suspect, there's a situation where a child is in trouble, please call the police."

If you have any information on a stranger abduction or want more information on what you can do, contact the Kevin Collins Foundation, Post Office Box 590473, San Francisco, California 94159. Or just call the phone number below.



An abducted child tells how he could have been found.

know what he'd do. As bad as things were, I knew it could get worse.

To survive, abducted children must learn to lie. When people would ask me about my past, I made it up. I now assume people knew I was lying, but no one ever tried to find out why.

Throughout the 7 years, we were constantly moving. We lived in 5 different towns, in a dozen houses and trailer homes. The minute my abductor felt people were getting too close, we'd pack up. That kind of movement is typical of abductions. So is a child who's not enrolled in school.

My abductor was careful and made sure I was always enrolled.

If people paid attention to my relationship with my 'father' there were clues that something was wrong. It was not a normal father-son relationship. And among other things, at 13, I was taller than, and looked nothing like, my 'father.' You should know that most abductors are pedophiles,

Help Us Find Abducted Children 1-800-843-5678

On September 16th, Steve Stayner died in a motorcycle accident. His family has requested that this message continue to run, that his work to protect other children may live on.

Red Wing man, kidnapped as toddler, finds his parents and love he never felt

ASSOCIATED PRESS

A 29-year-old man is getting to know the parents he was separated from as a toddler when he was kidnapped and turned over to authorities who eventually put him up for adoption.

Ken Mapel of Red Wing, who was born Kenneth Roach, was reunited with Bill and Carol Roach in Florida late Thursday night. It was the first time he has seen them since he was 2½ years old. His wife and sons, 2 and 4, accompanied him.

"Like I told Kenny, I lost one, now I'm gaining four," said Bill Roach, via telephone from Thonotosassa, Fla. "I just want him to come home."

Last month, Mapel tracked down information about his family from a Chicago orphanage and eventually connected with his parents.

The belief that he was abandoned by his parents haunted Mapel all his life and sent him into a downward spiral that included drugs, prison time and a suicide attempt.

"Pretty much I was a throw-

RED WING, MINN.



Ken Mapel

Now has wife and two sons.

away child," Ken Mapel said. "I've gone through life with the big question: Why?"

On March 1, he got the answer.

"You weren't abandoned. You were kidnapped," said an uncle, the first family member Mapel found in his search. "Your parents love you very much."

Mapel's ordeal began in 1967 when Bill Roach's wife left the family, who lived in Chicago at

the time. Roach said he couldn't afford child care so a baby-sitter cared for Ken and two siblings stayed with relatives.

"They absolutely loved this child," Roach said of the baby-sitter and her husband. "I thought they fell out of heaven."

The picture changed when Roach went to get Ken and the baby-sitter fled with the child but turned him over to Cook County authorities a month or two later.

Roach said police in Chicago refused to help, so the family hired a private detective and even scanned schoolyards looking for Ken over the years.

Roach says he thinks that authorities made no real effort to find Ken's family and that he eventually became lost in the system. He was eventually adopted by a Minnesota family in 1975 but ran away within a year. That led to a progression of shelters, group homes and boys' work camps and the search for his biological parents.

"I always had it in the back of my head that my parents hated me. I've got 200 people who love me," Mapel said, gesturing at the family tree he's been drafting.

(gone
21 yrs.)

Federal Agencies' Roles and Resources



Federal Agencies' Roles and Resources

I. OJJDP—FVTC Training Resources

- A. Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques (CAE)
- B. Child Abuse and Exploitation Team Investigative Process (CAE-TIP)
- C. Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations (CSE)
- D. Missing and Exploited Children (MEC)
- E. OJJDP training program access
- F. Technical assistance

II. State Resources

- A. Missing Children Clearinghouses
 - 1. Purpose and access to them
 - 2. Services provided
- B. Missing Children Nonprofits
 - 1. Services provided
- C. Local Resources
 - 1. Services provided

III. Federal Resources

- A. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

1. 24-hour free hotline
2. Photograph and poster preparation and rapid distribution
3. Age-enhancement facial reconstruction and image/identification services
4. Information analysis service
5. Queries and database searches
6. Expert investigative on-site assistance

B. Secret Service

1. Forensic Information System for Handwriting (FISH)
2. Polygraph examination
3. Image enhancement
4. Age progression
5. Suspect drawings
6. Video/audio enhancement
7. Graphic and photographic support
8. Automated fingerprint examination

C. FBI Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit

1. Rapid response component of the Bureau's Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG)
 2. Violent crime analysis
 3. Technical and forensic resource
 4. Investigative strategies
 5. Interview and interrogation strategies
 6. Information on behavioral characteristics of unknown offenders
 7. Trial preparation and prosecution strategies
 8. Expert testimony
- D. Postal Inspection
1. Automated database of changed address forms
 2. Mail cover
 3. Undercover activities
- E. Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program (M/CAP)
1. Assist communities in the development of teams that:
 - a. improve interagency communication
 - b. expedite services to children and families
 - c. reduce duplication of services
 - d. make better use of existing resources and identify new resources

2. Provide ongoing training and technical assistance to teams

Missing Children Information Clearinghouse

Services to Missing Children Investigations

LEVEL ONE: Analytical Support

- *National Hotline
- Leads Tracking
- *Out of state leads system
- Lead Analysis
- *Department of Education flags
- *Sexual Predator listing
- *Off-line searches
- *Intelligence flags
- *Production/Distribution of fliers
- *NCMEC burst fax to 6,500 law enforcement agencies nationwide
- *Vital Statistics flags
- *State burst fax to local law enforcement agencies
- Background screening of volunteers

*Denotes services offered by MCIC

LEVEL TWO: Investigative Assistance

- Public Information consultant for media contact
- Polygraph Services
- Rewards
- Profiling Services
- Expedited Laboratory Services
- Rapid Response Team/Mobile Command Post/Interview Room
- Forensic Artists
- Search & Rescue manpower and bloodhounds
- Follow-up on leads statewide
- Victim Services/Advocate
- Helicopter with million candle power spotlight for night searching
- Logistical planning and support





OJJDP 1998 Regional Training Workshops

Welcome to

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Fox Valley Technical College
Appleton, Wisconsin, USA

State Laws: An Analysis of Current State Level Juvenile Justice Legislation

1998 Workshops				
Workshop	Date	Location	Open/ Full	Team/ Individual
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations) REMAC (Responding to Missing and Abducted Children)	01/12-16/98	San Diego, CA	Full Full	Individual Individual
CAE (Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques) CAE-TIP (Child Abuse and Exploitation Team Investigative Process)	02/02-06/98	Greenville, SC	Full Full	Individual Team
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations) REMAC (Responding to Missing and Abducted Children)	03/09-13/98	Kansas City, MO	Full Open	Individual Individual
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations) REMAC (Responding to Missing and Abducted Children)	04/20-24/98	New Orleans, LA	Full Full	Individual Individual
CAE (Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques) CAE-TIP (Child Abuse and Exploitation Team Investigative Process)	05/04-08/98	Appleton, WI	Full Open	Individual Team
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations) REMAC (Responding to Missing and Abducted Children)	06/15-19/98	Colorado Springs, CO	Full Open	Individual Individual
CAE (Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques) CAE-TIP (Child Abuse and Exploitation Team Investigative Process)	07/13-17/98	Cherry Hill, NJ	Full Open	Individual Team
CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations)			Open	Individual

<u>REMAC</u> (Responding to Missing and Abducted Children)	08/10-14/98	St. Paul, MN	Open	Individual
<u>CAE</u> (Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques)	09/14-18/98	San Francisco, CA	Open	Individual
<u>CAE-TIP</u> (Child Abuse and Exploitation Team Investigative Process)			Open	Team
<u>CSE</u> (Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations)	10/19-23/98	San Antonio, TX	Open	Individual
<u>REMAC</u> (Responding to Missing and Abducted Children)			Open	Individual
<u>CAE</u> (Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques)	11/16-20/98	Indianapolis, IN	Open	Individual
<u>CAE-TIP</u> (Child Abuse and Exploitation Team Investigative Process)			Open	Team

Dates and locations of all workshops are subject to change.

Other Workshops Offered

- Missing and Exploited Children—*Available through technical assistance only!*

● **OJJDP Training Workshop ACCESS**

The training offered by OJJDP is coordinated by a contractor, Fox Valley Technical College in Appleton, Wisconsin. Participant applications may be received by Fox Valley Technical College for these course offerings at any time prior to the planned event. Workshop participants may attend any event regardless of location. Qualified participant applications are approved on a first-come basis. The tuition, student materials, instructional cost and lodging will be provided by OJJDP. The participant is responsible for transportation, meals and incidental expenses. A confirmation letter will be sent to all participants, pending OJJDP approval. Daily attendance is required for all workshops.

● **Technical Assistance**

These same workshops may be conducted on-site as technical assistance to requesting jurisdictions. The requesting jurisdiction must provide all workshop recruitment, participation notification, the training facility and other related logistics. The requesting jurisdiction must also provide for instructor lodging, meals and ground transportation costs. Instructor fees and air transportation are provided by the OJJDP.

For further details and registration information, call or write:

**OJJDP Training
Criminal Justice Department
Fox Valley Technical College
1825 N. Bluemound Drive
P.O. Box 2277
Appleton, WI 54913-2277
Phone: 800-648-4966
FAX: 920-735-4757
CompuServe: 76325,2512**

We welcome any comments or suggestions. If you have any questions, comments, concerns or need a registration form FAXed to you, contact newell@foxvalley.tec.wi.us. You may also print an individual or team registration form.

© 1998, OJJD 1998 Regional Training Workshops --- Last updated January 6, 1998



Individual Registration Form

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Workshop Title: _____

Workshop Dates: _____

Workshop Location: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Dept/Agency: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ FAX: _____

Sex: Male ____ Female ____ Total Years Experience: _____

Present Position: _____

Do you request lodging? Yes ____ No ____ Smoking Room ____ Nonsmoking room ____

Arrival Date: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____

Departure Date: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____

Supervisor's Signature _____ Date _____

Supervisor's Name _____

Supervisor's signature required for participation.

The tuition, student materials, instructional cost and lodging will be provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The participant is responsible for transportation, meals, and incidental expenses. A confirmation letter will be sent to all participants pending OJJDP approval.

Please return this registration form to the address below. If you prefer, you may fax your registration form to 920-735-4757. Questions regarding registration may be telephoned to Cammy Newell at 800-648-4966.

Cammy Newell
Criminal Justice Department/OJJDP
Fox Valley Technical College
1825 N. Bluemound Drive
P.O. Box 2277
Appleton, WI 54913-2277

We welcome any comments or suggestions. If you have any questions, comments or concerns, contact newell@foxvalley.tec.wi.us.

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Team Registration Form

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Workshop Title: _____

Workshop Dates: _____

Workshop Location: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Dept/Agency: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ FAX: _____

Sex: Male _____ Female _____ Total Years Experience: _____

Present Position: _____

Do you request lodging? Yes _____ No _____ Smoking Room _____ Nonsmoking room _____

Arrival Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Departure Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Supervisor's Signature _____ Date _____

Supervisor's Name _____

Supervisor's signature required for participation.

The tuition, student materials, instructional cost and lodging will be provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The participant is responsible for transportation, meals, and incidental expenses. A confirmation letter will be sent to all participants pending OJJDP approval.

Please return this registration form to the address below. If you prefer, you may fax your registration form to 920-735-4757. Questions regarding registration may be telephoned to Cammy Newell at 800-648-4966.

Cammy Newell
Criminal Justice Department/OJJDP
Fox Valley Technical College
1825 N. Bluemound Drive
P.O. Box 2277
Appleton, WI 54913-2277

We welcome any comments or suggestions. If you have any questions, comments or concerns, contact newell@foxvalley.tec.wi.us.

© 1997, OJJDP 1997 Regional Training Workshops Schedule --- Last updated August 22, 1997

Team Registration Form

Name: _____

Title: _____

Dept/Agency: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ FAX: _____

Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐ Total Years Experience: _____

Present Position: _____

Do you request lodging? Yes ☐ Smoking Room ☐ Nonsmoking room ☐
 No ☐

Arrival Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Departure Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Supervisor's Signature _____ Date _____

Supervisor's Name _____

Supervisor's signature required for participation.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Dept/Agency: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ FAX: _____

Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐ Total Years Experience: _____

Present Position: _____

Do you request lodging? Yes ☐ Smoking Room ☐ Nonsmoking room ☐
 No ☐

Arrival Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Departure Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Supervisor's Signature _____ Date _____

Supervisor's Name _____

Supervisor's signature required for participation.

Team Registration Form

Name: _____

Title: _____

Dept/Agency: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ FAX: _____
Sex: Male ____ Female ____ Total Years Experience: _____
Present Position: _____
Do you request lodging? Yes ____ Smoking Room ____ Nonsmoking room ____
No ____
Arrival Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
Departure Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
Supervisor's Signature _____ Date _____
Supervisor's Name _____

Supervisor's signature required for participation.

Name: _____
Title: _____
Dept/Agency: _____
Address: _____

Phone: _____ FAX: _____
Sex: Male ____ Female ____ Total Years Experience: _____
Present Position: _____
Do you request lodging? Yes ____ Smoking Room ____ Nonsmoking room ____
No ____
Arrival Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
Departure Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
Supervisor's Signature _____ Date _____
Supervisor's Name _____

Supervisor's signature required for participation.





CAE--Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques

This workshop is designed to enhance the skills of law enforcement and other justice system agencies, including child protective services, involved in the investigation of child abuse, sexual exploitation of children, child pornography and missing children cases. The training provides valuable information in the areas of recognizing the signs of physical/sexual abuse, evidence collection and preservation, case preparation for prosecution, interviewing victims/offenders, liability issues, child prostitution, CPS perspective and investigating techniques for abuse and missing cases. **Length of workshop is 4½ days.**

Target audience: Law enforcement investigators, child protective service workers and other juvenile justice system officials involved in the investigation of child abuse, exploitation and missing children.

We welcome any comments or suggestions. If you have any questions, comments, concerns or need a registration form FAXed to you, contact newell@foxvalley.tec.wi.us. You may also print an individual registration form.

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CAE-TIP--Child Abuse and Exploitation Team Investigative Process

CAE-TIP is an intensive "team" workshop designed for a four-member local team. The focus of this workshop is the development of an interagency process and protocols for the enhanced enforcement, prevention and intervention of child abuse cases. Hands-on team activity involving investigations, case preparation and prosecution form the basis of this fast-paced offering. Teams are assisted in the development of their own interagency implementation plan for the improved management and investigation of these important and sensitive cases. **Length of workshop is 4½ days.**

Target audience: Attendance for this course requires "team" participation. Teams must include an *executive or administrative* representative from law enforcement, prosecution, social services and the medical field (request or print a "team" registration form). Maximum on a team is six individuals. **Individual enrollees will not be accepted; registration must be for a team.**

We welcome any comments or suggestions. If you have any questions, comments, concerns or need a "team" registration form FAXed to you, contact newell@foxvalley.tec.wi.us. You may also print a team registration form.

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CSE--Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations

This workshop is designed to provide law enforcement professionals with the information necessary to properly understand, recognize, investigate and resolve child sexual exploitation. During this workshop, the participant will understand the behavior of the child predator, obtain complete understanding of how a child predator solicits and accomplishes his/her sexual satisfaction, gain enough expertise to obtain search warrants and learn how to execute them. Topics covered include computer child exploitation, missing children, child prostitution, interviewing the victim, suspect interrogation, prosecution, federal agencies' roles and resources, federal statutes, case enhancement/victim services and managing the child exploitation problem. **Length of workshop is 4½ days.**

Target audience: Law enforcement investigators, child protective service workers and other juvenile justice system officials involved in the investigation of child sexual abuse, exploitation and missing children.

We welcome any comments or suggestions. If you have any questions, comments, concerns or need a registration form FAXed to you, contact newell@foxvalley.tec.wi.us. You may also print an individual registration form.

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Missing and Exploited Children

This workshop is intended as a complement to the *Child Abuse and Exploitation* offering and presents more advanced concepts regarding the investigative process for the experienced investigator. Interagency development/process, advanced interviewing techniques, advanced techniques for missing children cases and advanced techniques for child exploitation are covered in this workshop. **Length of workshop is 3 days.**

Target audience: Experienced law enforcement investigators and other juvenile justice system officials involved in the investigation of child abuse, exploitation and missing children.

This workshop is available through technical assistance only.

We welcome any comments or suggestions. If you have any questions, comments, concerns or need a registration form FAXed to you, contact newell@foxvalley.tec.wi.us. You may also print an individual registration form.

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REMAC--Responding to Missing and Abducted Children

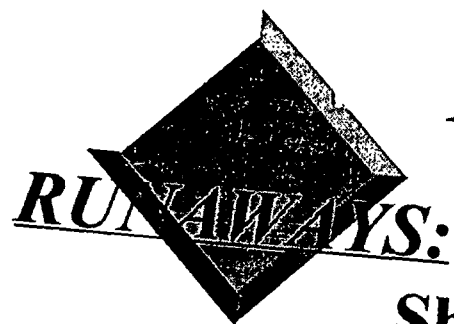
The purpose of this program is to provide law enforcement and other professionals with the information necessary to properly understand, recognize, investigate, and resolve missing and abducted children cases. Topics covered include: investigation of nonfamily abductions, family abductions, investigation of runaway/throwaway children, victim impact, reunification/recovery, media, case management, and case enhancement resources. **Length of workshop is 4½ days.**

Target audience: This training is open to law enforcement investigators, child protective service workers and other juvenile justice system officials involved in the investigation of missing and abducted children.

We welcome any comments or suggestions. If you have any questions, comments, concerns or need a registration form FAXed to you, contact newell@foxvalley.tec.wi.us. You may also print an individual registration form.

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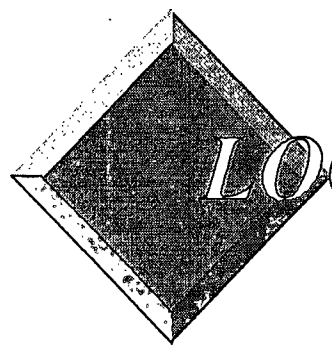
LOCAL RESOURCES

RUNAWAYS:

Shelters
Mental Health Agencies
Schools
Greyhound's "Home Free" Program
Non Profit Organizations

FAMILY ABDUCTIONS:

Pro Bono Attorneys/Local Bar Association
Mental Health Agencies for Reunification
Child Protective Services
Local Abuse Registry Information
School Flagging
Non Profit Organizations



LOCAL RESOURCES (continued)

NON-FAMILY ABDUCTION:

Search & Rescue

Fire Department/Emergency Management

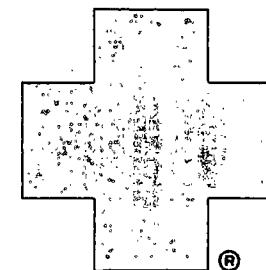
Mutual Aid Agreements/Local Law Enforcement

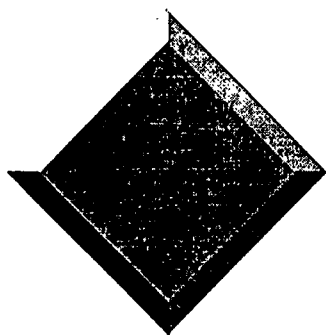
Local Correctional Facilities/Use of Dogs

Civil Air Patrol

Red Cross

Non Profit Missing Children





LOCAL RESOURCES (continued)

NON-FAMILY ABDUCTION continued:

Organizations

Media

Victim Advocates

Telephone Company/Extra Phone Lines

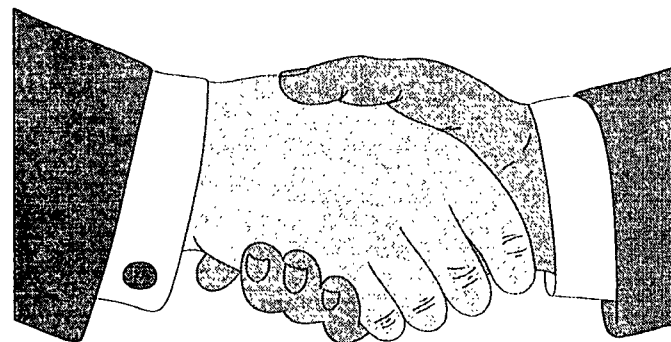
Civic Groups/Flier Distribution

Volunteers

Food

Outer Perimeter Searches

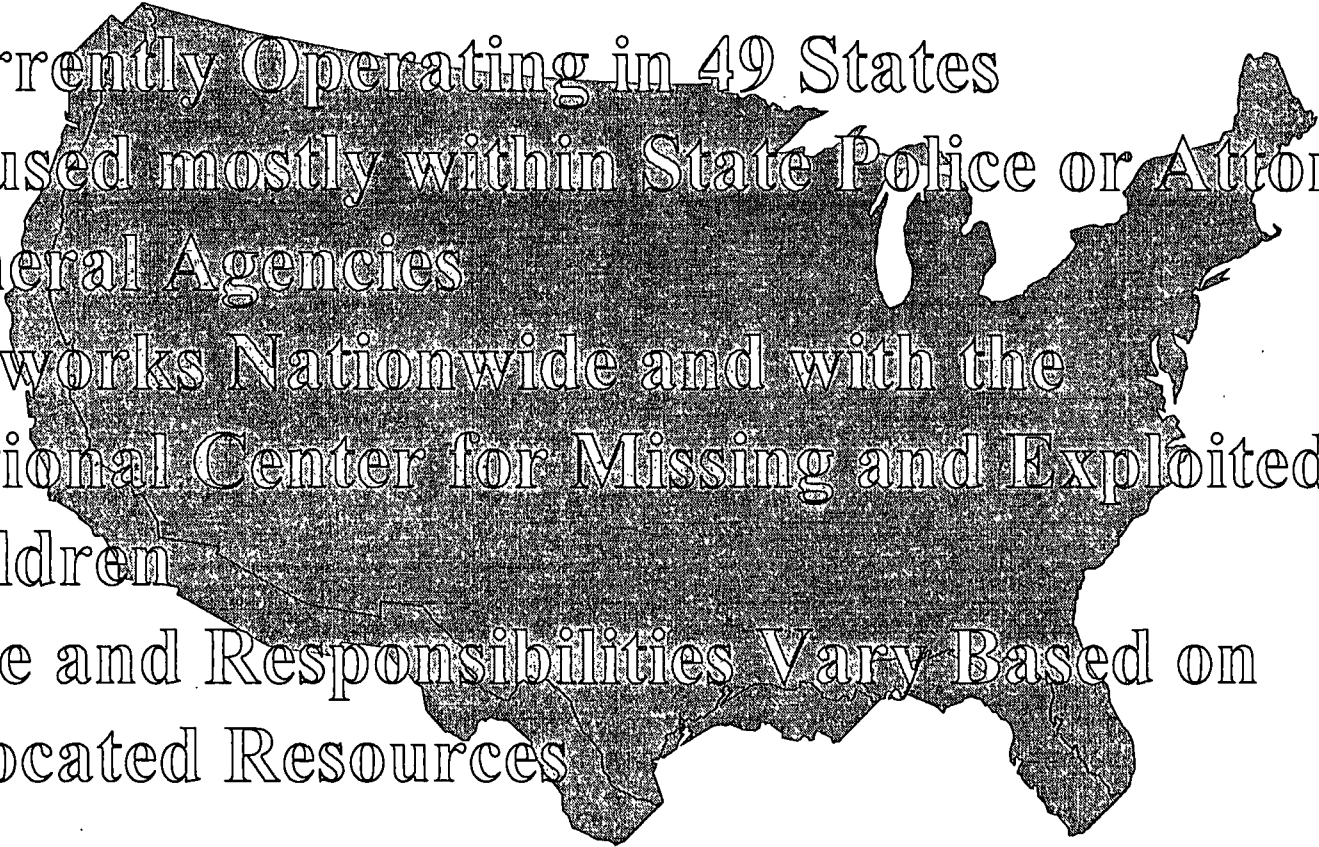
Administrative Duties



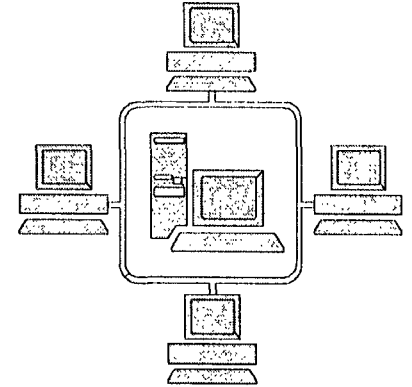


MISSING CHILDREN CLEARINGHOUSES

- ☐ Currently Operating in 49 States
- ☐ Housed mostly within State Police or Attorney General Agencies
- ☐ Networks Nationwide and with the
- ☐ National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- ☐ Role and Responsibilities Vary Based on
- ☐ Allocated Resources

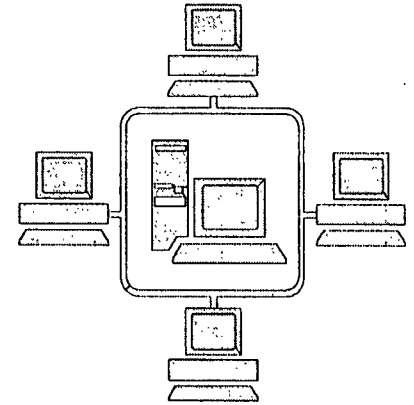


ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STATE CLEARINGHOUSES



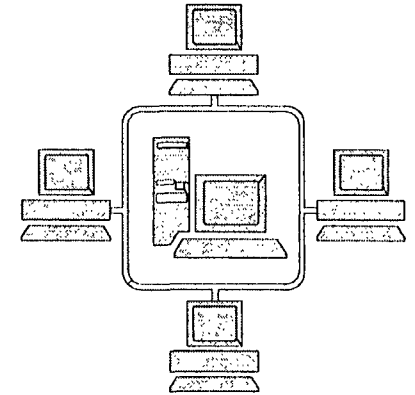
- ☐ **Central repository of information**
- ☐ **Technical and/or investigative support**

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STATE CLEARINGHOUSES...cont.

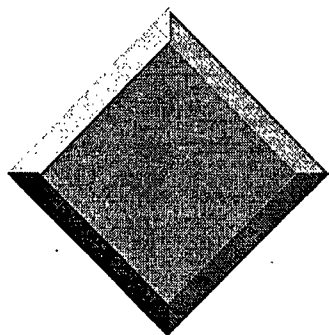


- ❑ Resource center that collects, compiles, and disseminates information both intra and inter state**
- ❑ Collection point for state-wide data for the purposes of developing prevention programs and determining the scope of the problem**

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STATE CLEARINGHOUSES...cont.



- ☐ **Liaison between private citizens and law enforcement**
- ☐ **Coordination of resources among local, state, federal and non-profit organizations**



FEDERAL RESOURCES





CASE ENHANCEMENT RESOURCES

- ☐ **Child Abuse and Exploitation
Investigative Techniques (CAE)**
- ☐ **Child Abuse and Exploitation Team
Investigative process (CAE-TIP)**
- ☐ **Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations
(CSE)**
- ☐ **OJJDP Training Program Access**
- ☐ **Technical Assistance**

Helping those hunting their children

Missing children get poster space in federal places

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Orlando Sentinel 1/20/96

WASHINGTON — After Jimmy Ryce was abducted in the Miami area last year, his parents posted his picture in public buildings in the desperate hope that someone would report seeing him.

In some of the buildings, the pictures were removed. They had not been "authorized."

On Friday, as Claudine and Don Ryce watched, President Clinton acted to ensure that won't happen again. He signed an executive order to set aside space in every federal building for such pictures.

"It's more than a bulletin board you're going to have here. This is a helping hand going out to the parents," Claudine Ryce said. "The child, remember, could be anywhere. They're taken in one location, but they're often taken a thousand miles away."

Attorney General Janet Reno said every federal building will have a person designated to maintain the area.

The displays will emphasize "children who have been abducted by strangers, or who are in imminent danger, so that we can focus our efforts on making sure our children are returned," she said.

The General Services Administration, the government's landlord, said the order could involve more than 80,000 locations.

As part of the child-finding effort, Reno said, missing notices will be transmitted faster to the country's 16,000 police departments.

Jimmy Ryce disappeared two weeks before his 10th birthday last September in Homestead. A 28-year-old ranch hand confessed to killing the boy and led investigators to his remains.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Clinton speaks on Friday as Claudine Ryce and Marc Klaas listen.

Klaas' daughter Polly was abducted and murdered in 1993.



NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

- ☐ **Technical Case Assistance**
- ☐ **24 Hour, Toll Free Hotline**
- ☐ **Leads/Sightings and Information Dissemination**
- ☐ **Photograph and Poster Preparation and Rapid Distribution**
- ☐ **Age-Enhancement, Facial Reconstruction, and Imaging/Identification Services**



NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

- ☐ **Informational Analysis Services**
- ☐ **Queries and Database Searches**
- ☐ **Educational Materials and Publications**
- ☐ **Expert Investigative On-Site Assistance**
- ☐ **Forensic Services**



Mailbox Values® asks...

Have you seen us?



Agencies are sponsored by Jiffy Lube International, Inc.

Name: Lisa Mae Zaharias

Last Seen With Susan Elizabeth Zaharias

DOB: 8/18/86 Age: 9

DOB: 12/5/59

Ht: 2'0" (est) Wt: 20 lbs. (est) Ht: 5'8" Wt: 100 lbs.

Hair: Blonde Eyes: Blue

Hair: Blonde Eyes: Brown

Sex: F Date Missing: 11/20/87

Sex: F Date Missing: 11/20/87

From: Santa Ana, CA

From: Santa Ana, CA

CALL 1-800-THE-LOST

(OR 1-800-843-5678)

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Over 75 children featured have been recovered.

ADVO, Inc.
231 West Service Road
Hartford, CT 06120



Post Office Regulations require that this address card be delivered together with its accompanying postage paid mail advertisements. If you should receive this card without its accompanying mail, please notify your local postmaster.

Jan. 11, 1976

WASHINGTON

Abducted boy finally arrives home

Bad weather along the East Coast delayed 8 year old Niki Sullivan's return to his parents in Seattle.

By Ferdinand M. Do Leon
SEATTLE TIMES
SEATTLE

It was a reunion and homecoming delayed by canceled flights and blizzards, but, in the end, it was no less sweet.

A week after being abducted from school by a former child counselor, then spirited 3000 miles away, 8-year-old Niki Sullivan was back home Wednesday.

Sadness, though tamed and intimidated by the media attention that surrounded his arrival, Niki was the first to emerge from the room where he and his parents were escorted after arriving from New York City.

Asked how he felt about being back home, he grinned shyly.

"It's OK," he said. "I like it."

But for Laura Stringfellow and David Sullivan, who were finally able to pick up their son, Tuesday

afternoon after being stranded for three days in St. Louis, being home meant the end of a nightmare.

And not even a three-hour wait out their return. York dumped him, being home. "It was just said Sullivan's 'I when we get on work stop."

Murphy, called taking boy. The family's traced nothing the morning of the abduction, from his Lyndw by Jason Murphy, who had befriended his family.

Murphy, who said Niki had let Stringfellow van to cut off his contact boy, quickly became the investigation.

Last month, Murphy was tested on two counts of child abduction after Niki told investigators Murphy kissed him and touched him inappropriately.

When investigators learned that Murphy, who was released on bond, had sold his car and computer abduction, it to take the Murphy's was in the of bridge.

Television show led police to abductor

The car police say Murphy used when he abducted Niki was found in a parking lot at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport.

On Saturday night, investigators got their big break when Niki and Murphy were featured in a segment of the television program "America's Most Wanted." Shortly afterward a hotel clerk in New York City recognized Murphy from the show and called police.

back Murphy, who is in FBI custody. They are expected to be back in Seattle with Murphy today, said Snohomish County Sheriff's Office spokesman Jan Jorgensen.

Murphy faces kidnapping, child molestation charges

Murphy, who has waived extradition to Washington, faces kidnapping and child molestation charges. He will be held in Snohomish County Jail and is expected to appear in Snohomish County Superior Court Friday, Jorgensen said.

Laura Stringfellow and David Sullivan declined to go into much detail about the abduction and chose not to have Niki answer questions.

Both said they were grateful for the assistance and support they have received in the past week.

"I was just amazed at how everybody pitched in to help," Stringfellow said.

Asked if Niki understood what had happened in the past week, Sullivan said "I think he does, and he doesn't blame himself too much. I don't think that he thinks it's his fault, and that's important to me."

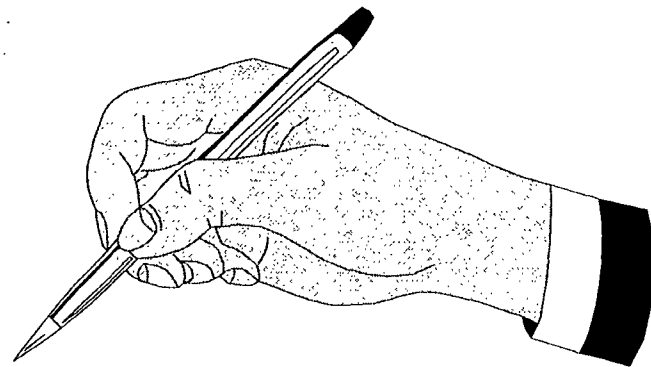
CASE ENHANCEMENT RESOURCES

(continued)



SECRET SERVICE:

- ☐ Forensic Information System for Handwriting (FISH)
- ☐ Polygraph Examination
- ☐ Image Enhancement
- ☐ Age Progression
- ☐ Suspect Drawings
- ☐ Video/Audio Enhancement
- ☐ Graphic and photographic Support
- ☐ Automated Fingerprint Examination





CASE ENHANCEMENT RESOURCES

(continued)

FBI CHILD ABDUCTION AND SERIAL KILLER UNIT (CASKU)

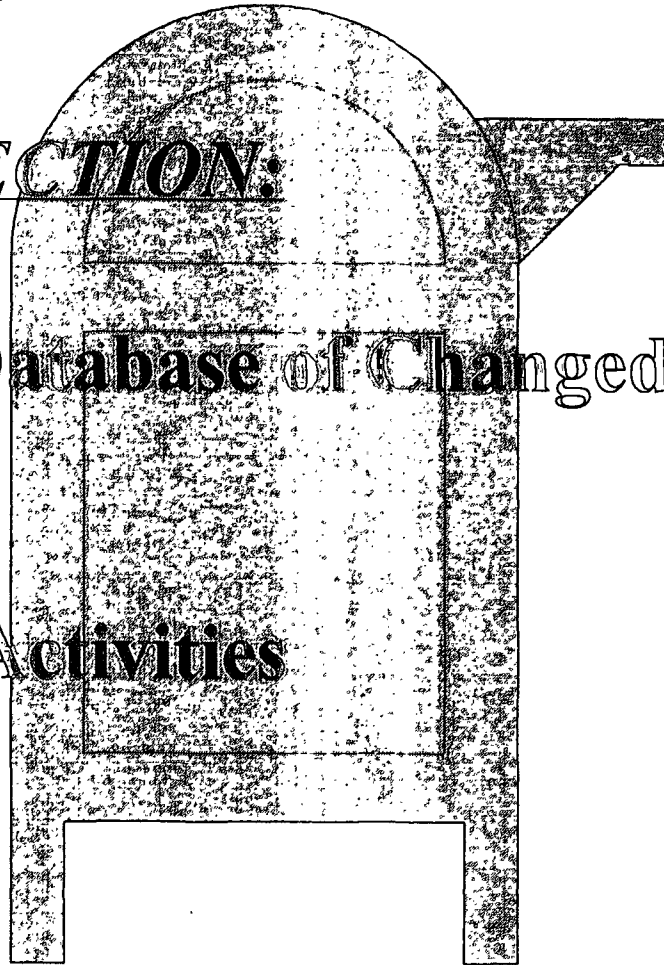
- ☐ **Rapid Response Component of the Bureau's
Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG)**
- ☐ **Violent Crime Analysis**
- ☐ **Technical and Forensic Resource**
- ☐ **Investigative Strategies**
- ☐ **Interview and Interrogation Strategies**
- ☐ **Trial Preparation and Prosecution Strategies**
- ☐ **Expert Testimony**

CASE ENHANCEMENT RESOURCES

(continued)

POSTAL INSPECTION:

- ☐ Automated Database of Changed Address Forms
- ☐ Mail Cover
- ☐ Undercover Activities





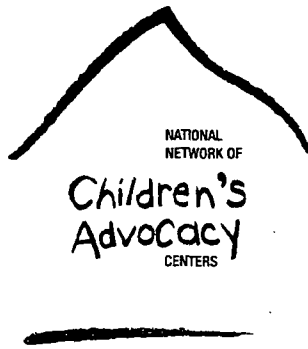
CASE ENHANCEMENT RESOURCES

(continued)

MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN **COMPREHENSIVE ACTION PLAN (M/CAP):**

- 1. Assist communities in the development of teams that:**
 - ☐ **Improve interagency communication**
 - ☐ **Expedite services to children and families**
 - ☐ **Reduce duplication of services**
 - ☐ **Make better use of existing resources and identify new resources**
- 2. Provide ongoing training and technical assistance to teams**





National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers

Listing of Children's Advocacy Centers

October 1996

Executive Committee

Paula Smith, President
Canton, OH
Carolyn Levitt, M.D.
St. Paul, MN
Roe Bubar, Esq.
Ft. Collins, CO
Mike Gillespie
Huntsville, AL
Reed Richards
Salt Lake City, UT
Claire Ellis
Little River, CA

NNCAC Full Members - 119
NNCAC Associate Members - 69
State Chapters - 11
Program In Development & Non-members - 152

***Full Member**
****Associate Member**
◆State Chapter
◆◆State Chapter Contact

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Boston, MA
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Eugene, OR
Michael Johnson
Plano, TX
Peg Langhammer
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Judy Lind
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Mary Ellen Mahoney
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Kathy Redmond
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Erin Sorenson
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No Fax
Judith Veon, Executive Director

***Children's Advocacy Center**
4000 Chestnut St., 2nd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-387-9500
Fax: 215-387-9513
Chris Kirchner, Director

***Family Intervention Center**
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh
3705 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
412-692-8664
Fax: 412-621-8605
Mary Carrasco, Director

RHODE ISLAND

***Rhode Island Rape Crisis
Center, Inc.**
300 Richmond Street, Ste. 205
Providence, RI 02903
401-421-4100
Fax: 401-454-5565
Stacie Cummins-McLaughlin,
Director

SOUTH CAROLINA

***Lowcountry Children's
Center Inc.**
P.O. Box 20579
Charleston, SC 29413
803-723-3600
Fax: 803-720-7106
Elizabeth Ralston, Executive
Director

****Child Advocacy Center of
Spartanburg, Inc.**
P.O. Box 6007
Spartanburg, SC 29304
864-515-9922
Fax: 864-948-0983
Dateria Johnson, Executive Director

◆TENNESSEE

***Children's Advocacy Center
of Sullivan County, Inc.**
P.O. Box 867
150 Blountville By-Pass
Blountville, TN 37617
615-279-1222
Fax: 615-323-0972
Vicky Byrd, Executive Director

***Child Advocacy Center**
909 Vine Street
Chattanooga, TN 37403
615-266-6918
Fax: 615-265-0620
Nancy Ridge, Volunteer
Coordinator

***Childhelp U.S.A.**
2505 Kingston Pike
Knoxville, TN 37919
423-637-1753
Fax: 423-544-7150
Richard Willey, Contact

***Memphis Child Advocacy Center**
P.O. Box 42203
Memphis, TN 38174-2203
901-525-2377
Fax: 901-526-6088
Nancy Williams, Executive
Director

****Nashville Child Advocacy
Center**
1808 West End Ave., Suite 709
Nashville, TN 37203
615-327-9958
Fax: 615-327-9896
June Turner, Executive Director

◆◆Tennessee Chapter of CACs
Rebecca Thompson
4532 Alcott Drive
Nashville, TN 37125
615-665-9803

***Robertson County Child
Advocacy Center**
101 5th Avenue West
Springfield, TN 37172
615-384-5885
Fax: 615-384-2269
Mitzi R. Stites, Contact

◆TEXAS

***The Bridge Children's Advocacy
Center**
P.O. Box 624
Amarillo, TX 79105
1419 South Polk
Amarillo, TX 79101
806-372-2873
Fax: 806-372-2878
Roxanne Carter, Director

***Alliance for Children**
1320 West Abram
Arlington, TX 76013
817-795-9992
Fax: 817-795-9997
Annette Newman, Center
Coordinator
Nancy Hagan, Executive Director

***Travis County Children's
Advocacy Center**
1110 E. 32nd Street
Austin, TX 78722
512-472-1164
Fax: 512-472-1167
Sandra Martin, Executive Director

◆◆CACs of Texas, Inc.
Natacha Wagoner
CACs of Texas, Inc.
611 S. Congress, Ste. 220
Austin, TX 78704
512-441-4115

Children's Advocacy Center
of Bastrop County
P.O. Box 1098
Bastrop, TX 78602
512-321-6161
Fax: 512-321-6161
Linda Carlisle, Director

*The Garth House
1895 McFaddin
Beaumont, TX 77701
409-838-9084
Fax: 409-838-9106
Lanis McWilliams, Director

Scotty's House
502 South Coulter
Bryan, TX 77803
409-775-4695
Fax: 409-822-2622
Pam Rosynek, Director

*Hill Country Children's
Advocacy Center
1001 Buchanan, Suite 2
Burnet, Texas 78611
512-756-2607
Fax: 512-756-6773
Deborah Keith, Executive Director

Nueces County Children's
Advocacy Center
502 McClendon
Corpus Christy, TX 78404
512-855-9058
Fax: 512-855-5412
Kenna Roberts, Director

*Children's Advocacy Center
3611 Swiss Avenue
Dallas, TX 75204
214-818-2600
Fax: 214-823-4819
Claudia Byrnes, Executive
Director

**Denton County Children's
Advocacy Network, Inc.
P.O. Box 293263
Denton, TX 75029
817-565-8556
Fax: 817-565-8588
Emily Field, Executive Director

(Prospective Site)
Advocacy Center for the
Children of El Paso
2001 North Oregon Street, Two
Hilton Tower
El Paso, TX 79902
915-577-6580
Fax: 915-577-7154
Mark Zakarian, Interim Executive
Director

Alliance for Children
908 Southland Ave.
Ft. Worth, TX 76104
817-335-7172
Fax: 817-335-8482
Sean Leonard, Center Coordinator
Nancy Hagan, Executive Director
(full mbr. satellite of Arlington, TX)

Children's Advocacy Center
2127 Avenue M
Galveston, TX 77550-4729
409-762-3932
Fax: 409-765-6730
Louise Pound, Executive Director

Young County Family Resource
Center
P.O. Box 155
Graham, TX 76450
817-549-9829
Fax: 817-549-0302
Cathy Crabtree, Director

*Children's Assessment Center
5100 S.W. Freeway
Houston, TX 77056
713-599-5687
Fax: 713-599-5583
Ellen Cokinos, Director

(Prospective Site)
The School Zone
105 Doyle Street
Howe, TX 75459
903-532-5437
No Fax
Kathleen Rogers, Contact

Crisis Center of Anderson
& Cherokee Counties
301 East Commerce, 3rd Floor
Jacksonville, TX 75766
903-586-9118
Fax: 903-586-4609
Kimberly Fain, Executive Director

(Prospective Site)
Children's International Advocacy
Center of Webb County
P.O. Box 1343
Laredo, TX 78042
210-721-2421
Fax: 210-721-2434
Mattie Smith, Executive Director

(Prospective Site)
Children's Advocacy Center
P.O. Box 10081
Midland, TX 79702
915-682-7273
Fax: 915-685-0108
Laurie Barber, Contact

(Prospective Site)
Child Advocacy Center
Rt. 2 Box 654 F
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210-609-2625
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Patricia Gittinger, Contact

*Harmony Home
Ector County Children's
Advocacy Center
P.O. Box 3087
Odessa, TX 79760
915-333-5233
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Danette Tipton, Executive
Director

*Collin County Children's
Advocacy Center
1555 Avenue K
Plano, TX 75074
214-516-0814
Fax: 214-578-1720
Jamie Caperton, Director

***The Harbor**
P.O. Box 1300
618 N. Ann Street
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Fax: 512-552-1982
Tammy Hernandez, Executive
Director

***Hope House**
Children's Advocacy Center
of Tom Green County
P.O. Box 5195
San Angelo, TX 76902
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Fax: 915-655-7461
Debbie Brown, Interim Director

***Alamo Children's Advocacy
Center**
301 S. Frio #260
San Antonio, TX 78207
210-270-4635
Fax: 210-270-4636
Marlyn Gibbs, Executive Director

(Prospective Site)
1400 Woodloch Forest Dr., Ste. 590
The Woodlands, TX 77380
713-364-1350
Fax: 713-292-1655
Diana Cromer, Contact

****Texarkana Child Advocacy
Center**
P.O. Box 1546
Texarkana, TX/AR 75504
903-792-0420
903-794-0465
Danita Duffey, Executive Director

**Child Advocacy Center of Smith
County**
2026 Republic Drive
Tyler, TX 75701
903-509-2464
Fax: 903-509-2283
Jill McAfee, Director

(Prospective Site)
Child Advocacy Center of
McLannan
P.O. Box Drawer 7695
Waco, TX 76714
817-752-9330
Lynnan Kendrick, Contact

UTAH

****Davis Citizen's Coalition Against
Violence**
Davis County Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 618
Farmington, UT 84025
801-451-4301
Fax: 801-451-4328
Ellen Archibald, Vice-President

***Children's Justice
Center**
1004 24th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
801-393-5710
Fax: 801-393-6128
Ann Freimuth, Director

****Family Support and Advocacy
Center of Southeastern Utah**
c/o Active Re-Entry
451 South Carbon Avenue
Price, UT 84501
801-637-1622
Fax: 801-637-1129
Terry Gibbs, Director

***Utah County Children's Justice
Center**
315 South 100 East
Provo, UT 84606
801-370-8554
Fax: 801-370-8518
Laura Blanchard, Director

****Uintah County Children's Justice
Center**
Rt. 2 Box 2104
Roosevelt, UT 84066
801-722-4737
No Fax
Jane Thompsen, Contact

***Salt Lake County Children's
Justice Center**
257 11th Avenue
Salt Lake City, UT 84103
801-355-0781
Fax: 801-355-3578
Susanne Mitchell, Director

Utah Attorney General's Office
236 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, UT 84114
801-538-1941
Fax: 801-538-1699
Brenda Stubbs, Contact

****Tooele County Children's Justice
Center**
53 East 1st South
Tooele, Utah 84074
801-882-4378
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Carolyn Gumina, Contact

VERMONT

***Our House of Central
Vermont, Inc.**
38 Summer Street
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802-476-8825
Fax: 802-479-0370
Sheila Duranleau, Executive
Director

(Prospective Site)
**Chittenden Unit for Special
Investigations**
1110 Ethan Allen Avenue
Colchester, VT 05446
802-655-7710
Fax: 802-655-2866
Walter C. Decker, Coordinator

(Prospective Site)
Center for Crime Victim Services
P.O. Box 991
Montpelier, VT 05601
802-828-3374
Fax: 802-828-3389
Laurie Hayes, Contact

(Prospective Site)
Orleans County State
Attorney's Office
30 Coventry Street
Newport, VT 05855
802-334-2037
Fax: 802-334-3326
Jane Woodruff, Attorney or
Ann Vining, Victims Advocate

(Prospective Site)
Office of the Rutland County
State's Attorney
400 Asa Bloomer Building
Rutland, VT 05701
802-786-2531
No Fax
James P. Mongeon, Attorney

Northwest Unit for Special
Investigations
45 Kingman Street
St. Albans, VT
802-524-7961
Fax: 802-524-7989
Warren Whitney, Coordinator

VIRGINIA

Child Abuse Center of
Hampton Roads
840 Redgate Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23507
804-622-7478
Fax: 804-623-7549
Jane Stein, Executive Director

(Prospective Site)
Children's and Family Services
1805 Airline Blvd.
Portsmouth, VA 23707
804-397-2121
Edward Welt, Contact

WASHINGTON

****Northeast Washington Rural
Resource Development
Association/Kid's First**
165 East Hawthorne
Colville, WA 99114
509-684-7528
Fax: 509-684-5286
Nancy Foll, Director

Children's Advocacy Center
of Snohomish County
3000 Rockefeller
Everett, WA 98201
206-388-3461
Fax: 206-388-3572
Bill France, Executive Director

Kitsap County Child Advocacy
Center
614 Division Street
Port Orchard, WA 98366-4676
206-876-7148
Fax: 206-895-4949
Diana Gates, Director

The Special Assault Unit
c/o Pierce County
Prosecutor's Office
930 Tacoma Ave. South, Room 946
Tacoma, WA 98402-2171
206-596-6718
Fax: 206-596-6636
Vickie Halverson, Coordinator

Child Abuse Intervention Center
P.O. Box 61992
Vancouver, WA 98666
206-737-6002
Fax: 206-737-6003
Marlene Watkins, Liaison Officer

WEST VIRGINIA

****CATCH-Children's Advocacy
Treatment Center in Huntington**
P.O. Box 7933
Huntington, WV 25779
304-522-9312
Fax: 304-522-7095
Barbara Hoeft, President

WISCONSIN

Langlade County Department of
Social Services
1225 Langland Road
Antigo, WI 54409
715-627-4750
Fax: 715-627-6295
Helen Jo Case, Social Work
Supervisor

****YWCA Care House**
1126 Conde St.
Janesville, WI 53546
608-755-4750
Fax: 608-755-4752
Jennifer Tropp, Coordinator

Wisconsin Department of Justice
P.O. Box 7857
Madison, WI 53707
608-266-7477
Fax: 608-267-2223
Sandra Nowack, Contact

Jefferson County Children Services
Board
240 John Scott Highway
Steubenville, WI 43952
614-264-5515
Fax: 614-264-2860
Robert Kubiak, Executive Director

WYOMING

Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes
Crime Victim Services Program
P.O. Box 608
Ft. Washakie, WY
307-332-9255
Fax: 307-332-7587
Carole Justice, Coordinator

(Prospective Site)
Department of Family Services
1682 Sunset Drive
Rock Springs, WY 82901
307-362-5630
Fax: 307-382-5917
Dana Ward, Contact

Corrections To CACs Listings Form

Name of Center: _____

P.O. Box and/or Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone Number: (____) _____ - _____ Fax Number: (____) _____ - _____

Contact Person: _____

Title: _____

Please mail this form to the following address:

National Network of CACs
115 Manning Drive, Bldg. D, Ste. 202
Huntsville, AL 35801-4341
1-800-239-9950

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE LIST -- NOVEMBER 1997

(Mailing addresses provided. If street address is different, it appears in italics.)

ALABAMA 74431.125@compuserve.com

Alabama Department of Public Safety
Alabama Center for Missing & Exploited Children
P.O. Box 1511
Montgomery, AL 36109-1014
ORI: ALAST0047

Street Address:

2720 West Gunter Park Dr. W # A

(334) 260-1172
(800) 228-7688 (nationwide)
FAX: (334) 260-8788

Web site: http://e-pages.com/aag/list_mc.qry

Clearinghouse Manager: Peter Petrillo, Jr.
Analyst: Billie Crawford (334) 260-1176
Investigative Technicians: Faye Hester (334) 260-1181
Renita Ward

ALASKA 74431.124@compuserve.com

Alaska State Troopers
Missing Persons Clearinghouse
5700 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99507
ORI: AKAST0100

(907) 269-5497
(800) 478-9333 (in-state only)
FAX: (907) 338-0276
FAX: (907) 338-7243

Clearinghouse Manager: First Sgt. Dianne Brown
Investigator: Dave Johnson
Leads, Sightings, Referrals: Paula Sweetwood

ARIZONA 74431.127@compuserve.com

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Criminal Investigations Research Unit
P.O. Box 6638
Phoenix, AZ 85005
ORI: AZ0079925

Street Address:

2102 W. Encanto Blvd.

(602) 223-2158
FAX: (602) 223-2911

Clearinghouse Manager: Gayle McBride

ARKANSAS 74431.126@compuserve.com

Office of Attorney General
Missing Children Services Program
200 Catlett-Prien Building
Little Rock, AR 72201
ORI: AR060035A

(501) 682-1323
FAX: (501) 682-6704

Web site: <http://www.ag.state.AR.us>

Clearinghouse Manager: Carol Robinson (501) 682-3645
Investigators: Kathy Sheehan
Avis Jones
Patsy Gatlin
Lewis Delavan

CALIFORNIA 74431.130@compuserve.com

California Department of Justice
Missing/Unidentified Persons Unit
P. O. Box 903387
Sacramento, CA 94203-3870
ORI: CA0349454
Street address:
4949 Broadway
Sacramento, CA 95820

(916) 227-3290
(800) 222-3463 (in-state only)
FAX: (916) 227-3270

Web site: <http://www/caag.state.ca.us/>

Clearinghouse Manager: Jeannine Willie
Information/Technicians: Mel Morrison
Jan Gomes
Markcurtis Otani

COLORADO 74431.131@compuserve.com

Colorado Bureau of Investigation
Missing Children Project
690 Kipling, Suite 4000
Denver, CO 80215
ORI: COCBI0009

(303) 239-4251
FAX: (303) 238-6714

Clearinghouse Manager: Carol Clark
Staff: Michelle Coleman (303) 239-4284
Carol Savier (303) 239-4601

CONNECTICUT 76710.402@compuserve.com

Connecticut State Police (860) 685-8260
Research & Planning/Missing Persons (800) 367-5678 (in-state only)
1111 Country Club Road FAX (860) 685-8496
Middletown, CT 06457 Emergency Messaging: (860) 685-8190
ORI: CTCSP2900

Clearinghouse Manager: Capt. Daniel Stebbins
Staff: Trooper Tony Vitale
Detective Theresa Freeman
Elise Robie

DELAWARE 74431.133@compuserve.com

Delaware State Police (302) 739-5883
State Bureau of Identification FAX: (302) 739-5888
1407 N. DuPont Hwy.
Dover, DE 19901
ORI: DEDSP0001

Clearinghouse Manager: Rodney Hegman
Admin. Asst: Thelma Butler

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 74431.132@compuserve.com

D.C. Metropolitan Police Dept. (202) 576-6771
Missing Persons/Youth Division FAX: (202) 576-6561
1700 Rhode Island Avenue, N.E.
Washington, DC 20018
ORI: DCMPD0000

Clearinghouse Manager: Sgt. Robert Garaffo
Staff: Lt. John Alter

FLORIDA 74431.134@compuserve.com

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Missing Children Information Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 1489
Tallahassee, FL 32302

Street Address:
2331 Phillips Road
Tallahassee, FL 32308
ORI: FL03701J1

(904) 488-5224
(888) 356-4774 (nationwide)
FAX: (904) 487-6763

Web site: <http://fdle.state.fl.us>

Clearinghouse Manager: Donna Uzzell
Supervisor: Lucy Ingley
Information, Leads, Referrals: Gwen Johnson
Heather Keegan
Letha Paulhus

GEORGIA 74431.135@compuserve.com

Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Intelligence Unit
P.O. Box 370808
Decatur, GA 30037
ORI: GAGBI0050

Street Address:
3121 Panthersville Road
Decatur, GA 30034

(404) 244-2554
(800) 282-6564 (nationwide)
FAX: (404) 244-2798

Clearinghouse Manager: T.D. Craven
Information, Sightings, Leads: Emily Buttrill
Staff: Beth Lenox
Charletha Askew

HAWAII 74777.115@compuserve.com

Missing Child Center - Hawaii
Department of the Attorney General
Kekuanaoa Building
465 S. King Street, B-3
Honolulu, HI 96813

(808) 586-1416
FAX: (808) 586-1424
(808) 753-9797

Web site: <http://www.hgea.org/HSC/>

Clearinghouse Manager: Anne Clarkin, Esq. (808) 586-8197
Assistant Coordinator: Shawna J. Allen (808) 586-1449
Staff Attorney Volunteer: Lyn Woodruff (808) 586-1449

IDAHO 76710.404@compuserve.com

Idaho Bureau of Criminal Identification
Missing Persons Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 700
Meridian, ID 83680-0700
ORI: ID001015Y

Street Address:

*700 South Stratford Drive
Meridian, ID 83642*

(208) 884-7136
(888) 777-3922 (nationwide)
FAX: (208) 884-7193

Web site: <http://www.state.id.us/idle/idmpch/htmlsrc/mcpage.htm>

Bureau Chief: Jerry Brannan
Operations Officer: Dawn Peck (208) 884-7136
Clearinghouse Manager:

ILLINOIS 74431,137@compuserve.com

Illinois State Police
I-SEARCH
500 Iles Park Place, Suite 400
Springfield, IL 62718
ORI: IL0849800

(217) 557-1775
(800) 843-5763 (nationwide)
FAX: (217) 785-3328

Web Site: <http://www.state.il.us/isp/isphpage.htm>

Clearinghouse Manager: M. Sgt. Jim Stricker
Staff: Sgt. Chris Liebe
Cinda Lubich

INDIANA 74777.116@compuserve.com

Indiana State Police
Indiana Missing Children Clearinghouse
100 N. Senate Avenue, Room 309
Third Floor North
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2259
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(317) 232-8310
(800) 831-8953 (nationwide)
FAX: (317) 232-0652

Web Site: <http://www.ai.org/isp/html/mcc>

Clearinghouse Manager: Andre Clark
Staff: Terry Linza
Lucinda Maillet

IOWA 74431.136@compuserve.com

Missing Person Information Clearinghouse
Division of Criminal Investigation
Wallace State Office Building
E. 9th and Grand
Des Moines, IA 50319

(515) 281-7958
(515) 281-5138
(800) 346-5507 (nationwide)
FAX: (515) 242-6297

Clearinghouse Manager: Steven Conlon
Staff: Wendie Nerem

Web site: <http://www.state.ia.us/government/dps/dci/mpic/index.htm>

KANSAS 74431.140@compuserve.com

Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Missing Persons Clearinghouse
1620 S.W. Tyler Street
Topeka, KS 66612-1837
ORI: KSKBI0050

(785) 296-8200
(800) 572-7463 (nationwide)
FAX: (785) 296-6781

Web site: <http://www.ink.org/public/kbi>

Clearinghouse Manager: Judith Ashbaugh (785) 296-8244
* 800 number is not for missing persons activities

KENTUCKY 74431.141@compuserve.com

Kentucky State Police
1240 Airport Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
ORI: KYSKP0022

(502) 227-8799
(800) 543-7723 (nationwide)
(800) KIDS SAFE
FAX: (502) 564-4931

Clearinghouse Manager: Detective Brenda Caudill-Barnes
Staff: Elsie Franklin
Cathy Wilson Moore

Web site: <http://www.state.ky.US/agencies/KSP/mchild.htm>

LOUISIANA 74431.142@compuserve.com

Louisiana Department of Social Services
Clearinghouse for Missing & Exploited Children
Office of Community Services
P. O. Box 3318
Baton Rouge, LA 70812
333 Laurel Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

(504) 342-4011

FAX: (504) 342-4038

Clearinghouse Manager: Jennifer B. Hembree

MAINE 74431.145@compuserve.com

Maine State Police
Missing Children Clearinghouse
State House Station 52
18 Meadow Road
Augusta, ME 04333-0052
ORI: MEMSP0000

(207) 287-7502

(800) 452-4664 (in-state only)

FAX: (207) 287-7277

Clearinghouse Manager: Lt. Gerard Therrien
Staff: Sharon Mairs (207) 287-3987

MARYLAND 74431.144@compuserve.com

Maryland Center for Missing Children
Maryland State Police
1201 Reisterstown Road
Pikesville, MD 21208
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(410) 290-0780

(800) 637-5437 (nationwide)

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In DC: (301) 621-3910

Clearinghouse Manager: Carla Proudfoot
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Susan Hood

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Massachusetts State Police
Missing Persons Unit
470 Worcester Rd.
Framingham, MA 01701
ORI: MAMSP0070

(508) 820-2130
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FAX: (508) 820-2128

Clearinghouse Manager: Sarah O'Leary

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Michigan State Police
Prevention Services Unit
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Lansing, MI 48909-8134
4000 Collins Road

(517) 333-4006
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Clearinghouse Manager: Sandra Thompson (517) 336-6603

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Minnesota State Clearinghouse
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
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(612) 642-0610
FAX: (612) 642-0618

Clearinghouse Manager: Rick Loewen

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Mississippi Highway Patrol
P.O. Box 958
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Street Address:
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Jackson, MS 39216

(601) 987-1592
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Clearinghouse Manager: Captain Judy Tucker

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Missouri State Highway Patrol
Division of Drug and Crime Control
P. O. Box 568
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Street Address:

1510 East Elm Street, zip: 65101

ORI: MOMHP0014

ORI: MOMHP0007

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(800) 877-3452 (nationwide)

FAX: (573) 526-5577

Clearinghouse Manager: Denice Tipton (573) 526-6178

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Montana Department of Justice
Missing/Unidentified Persons
303 N. Roberts Street Room 374
Helena, MT 59620-1417
ORI: MT025045Y

(406) 444-1526

FAX: (406) 444-0689

Bureau Chief: Walter Joyce (406) 444-2966
Clearinghouse Manager: Melanie Davis
Staff: Linda Reed

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Nebraska State Patrol
Criminal Records & Identification Division
P. O. Box 94907
Lincoln, NE 68509

Street Address:

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Lincoln, NE 68502

(402) 479-4019

(402) 479-4938

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Clearinghouse Manager: Butch Rohren
Supervisor: Marlene Dailey (402) 479-4924
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Nevada Office of the Attorney General
Missing Children Clearinghouse
555 E. Washington Ave., Suite 3900
Las Vegas, NV 89101-6208
ORI: NV018025A

(702) 486-3539
(800) 992-0900 (in-state only)
FAX: (702) 486-3768

Clearinghouse Manager: Jan Cohen (702) 486-3455
Staff: Joanne Embry (702) 486-3154
Maria Emeterio (702) 486-3456

NEW HAMPSHIRE 74431.155@compuserve.com

New Hampshire State Police
Major Crimes Unit/Missing Children
Hayes Bldg. Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03305
ORI: NHNSP0800

(603) 271-2663
(800) 852-3411 (in-state only)
FAX: (603) 271-2520

Clearinghouse Manager: Sgt. Kelly McClare
24 hour referral number (603) 271-3636

NEW JERSEY 74431.156@compuserve.com

New Jersey State Police
Missing Persons Unit/Child Exploitation
P. O. Box 7068
W. Trenton, NJ 08628
Street Address:
River Road
ORI: NJNSP0032

(609) 882-2000* (see extensions)
(800) 709-7090 (nationwide)
FAX: (609) 883-2007

Clearinghouse Manager: Sgt. Bruce Geleta *2543
Staff: Donna Fontana *2893

NEW MEXICO 75162.2462@compuserve.com

New Mexico Department of Public Safety
ATTN: Communications
P. O. Box 1628
Santa Fe, NM 87504
Street Address:
4491 Cerrillos

(505) 827-9191
FAX: (505) 827-3396

Clearinghouse Manager: Paul Herrera

NEW YORK 74431.160@compuserve.com

New York Division of Criminal Justice Service
Missing & Exploited Children
4 Tower Place
Albany, NY 12203
ORI: NY001025Y

(518) 457-6326
(800) 346-3543 (nationwide)
FAX: (518) 457-6965

Web site: <http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us>

Clearinghouse Manager: Diane Vigars
Staff: F. Michael O'Hearn
Lora Edmonds
Judith Van Vranken
Karen Chesebro
Mary Jean Lattimore

NORTH CAROLINA 74431.152@compuserve.com

North Carolina Center for Missing Persons
Administration Building
116 West Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27603-1335
ORI: NCNHP0000

(919) 733-3914
(800) 522-5437 (in-state only)
FAX: (919) 715-1682

Clearinghouse Manager: John Goad (919) 733-3557
Sightings, Leads, Information: Jane Davison (919) 733-5416
Staff: Mark Munden (919) 733-3559

NORTH DAKOTA 74431.153@compuserve.com

North Dakota Clearinghouse for Missing Children
North Dakota Radio Communication
Fraine Barracks
P. O. Box 5511
Bismarck, ND 58502
ORI: NDRCD0000

(701) 328-2121
(800) 472-2121 (in-state only)
FAX: (701) 328-2126

Clearinghouse Manager: Rick Hessinger (701) 328-9632

OHIO 74431.161@compuserve.com

Missing Children Clearinghouse
Attorney General's Office
30 East Broad Street, 16th floor
Columbus, OH 43215-3428

(614) 644-0122
(800) 325-5604 (nationwide)
FAX: (614) 466-8226

Web site: <http://www.ag.state.oh.us/juvenile/mcc/missing.htm>

Clearinghouse Manager: Terri Peaks
Staff: Nancy Snyder

OKLAHOMA 74431.162@compuserve.com

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Information Unit
P. O. Box 11497
Oklahoma City, OK 73136
Street Address:
6600 N. Harvey, Suite 300
Oklahoma City, OK 73116
ORI: OKOBI0003

(405) 848-6724
FAX: (405) 843-3804

Clearinghouse Manager: Leon Gillum
Sightings, Leads: Mary Jane Cook
Staff: Terri Turner
Lynetta Long

OREGON 74431.163@compuserve.com

Oregon State Police
Missing Children Clearinghouse
400 Public Service Building
Salem, OR 97310
ORI: OROSP0003
 OROSP0004

(503) 378-3720
(800) 282-7155 (in-state only)
FAX: (503) 363-5475

Clearinghouse Manager: Judy Hayes, ext. 4412

PENNSYLVANIA 74431.164@compuserve.com

Pennsylvania State Police
Bureau of Criminal Investigation
1800 Elmerton Avenue
Harrisburg, PA 17110
ORI: PAPSP0012

(717) 783-5524
FAX: (717) 772-6917

Clearinghouse Manager: Doug Grimes
Staff: Trooper Victor Woerner

RHODE ISLAND 74431.165@compuserve.com

Rhode Island State Police
Missing & Exploited Children Unit
311 Danielson Pike
North Scituate, RI 02857
ORI: RIRSP0001

(401) 444-1125
(800) 546-8066 (Nationwide)
FAX: (401) 444-1133

Clearinghouse Manager: Lt. Armand H. Bilodeau, Jr.
Staff: Glenn Lawrence (401) 444-1121

SOUTH CAROLINA 74431.166@compuserve.com

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
Missing Person Information Center
P. O. Box 21398
Columbia, SC 29221-1398
Street Address:
4400 Broad River Road
ORI: SCLED00M0

(803) 737-9000
(800) 322-4453 (in-state only)
FAX: (803) 896-7041

Clearinghouse Manager: Lt. Dottie Cronise
Staff: Lynda Causey
Michael Anders

SOUTH DAKOTA 74431.167@compuserve.com

South Dakota Attorney General's Office
Division of Criminal Investigation
East Highway 34
c/o 500 East Capitol Ave.
Pierre, SD 57501
ORI: SDDCI0000

(605) 773-3331
FAX: (605) 773-4629

Clearinghouse Manager: Bob Grandpre
Staff: Bonnie Feller-Hagen (605) 773-4613

TENNESSEE 74431.170@compuserve.com

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Intelligence Unit
1148 Foster Avenue
Nashville, TN 37210
ORI: TNTBI0000

(615) 741-0430
FAX: (615) 532-8315

Clearinghouse Manager: Jeffrey L. Long
Staff: Kathi Randolph (615) 726-7818

TEXAS 74431.171@compuserve.com

Texas Department of Public Safety
Special Crimes Services
Missing Persons Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 4087

Austin, TX 78773-0422

Street Address:

6100 Guadalupe, Building E zip: 78752

ORI: TXDPS4300

(512) 424-2810

(800) 346-3243 (in-state only)

FAX: (512) 424-2885

Web Site: <http://www.gan.net/mpch>

Clearinghouse Manager: Deanna Tidwell

Information, Sightings, Leads, Referrals: Heidi Fischer (512) 424-2811

Staff: Paula Martinez (512) 424-2812

Kristy Dubec (512) 424-2813

UTAH

Utah Department of Public Safety
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Box 148280
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-8280

(801) 965-4500

(888) 740-6477 (nationwide)

FAX: (801) 965-4749

Clearinghouse Manager: Maryann Curtis (801) 965-4500

VERMONT

Vermont State Police
RR#1 Box 4468
Rutland, VT 05701

(802) 773-9101

FAX: (802) 775-6968

Clearinghouse Manager: Sgt. William G. Stattel

VIRGINIA 74431.172@compuserve.com

Virginia State Police Department
Missing Children's Clearinghouse
P. O. Box 27472
Richmond, VA 23261
Street Address:
7700 Midlothian Turnpike
Richmond, VA 23235
ORI: VAVSP0000

(804) 674-2026
(800) 822-4453 (in-state only)
FAX: (804) 674-2105

Clearinghouse Manager: Lt. W. Crowder
Staff: Sgt. Kenneth Brooks

WASHINGTON 74431.173@compuserve.com

Washington State Patrol
Missing Children Clearinghouse
P. O. Box 2347
Olympia, WA 98507-2347
Street Address:
Building 17 Airdustrial Way
ORI: WAWSP00L1

(360) 586-0030
(800) 543-5678 (nationwide)
FAX: (360) 586-8231

Clearinghouse Manager: Susan Wagner

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia State Police
Missing Children Clearinghouse
725 Jefferson Road
South Charleston, WV 25309-1698

(304) 558-1467
(800) 352-0927 (in-state only)
FAX: (304) 558-1470

Clearinghouse Manager: Sgt. Bruce Adkins

WISCONSIN 74431.205@compuserve.com

Wisconsin Department of Justice
Crime Information Bureau
P. O. Box 2718
Madison, WI 53701-2718
Street Address:
123 W. Washington Avenue
Madison, WI 53703

(608) 266-7314
(800) THE-HOPE (in-state only)
FAX: (608) 267-1338

ORI: WI013015Y

Clearinghouse Manager: Jim Donovan
Staff: Colleen Seifert
Vickie Stamm

WYOMING 74431.174@compuserve.com

Wyoming Office of the Attorney General
Division of Criminal Investigation
316 West 22nd
Cheyenne, WY 82002
ORI: WY0110400

(307) 777-7537
FAX: (307) 777-7252

Clearinghouse Manager: Ben Webster (interim)

CANADA 74431.175@compuserve.com

Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Missing Children's Registry
P.O. Box 8885
Ottawa, Ontario, CN K1G 3MB
Street Address:
1200 Vanier Parkway
ORI: ON11074

(613) 993-1525
FAX: (613) 993-5430

Web site: <http://www.childcybersearch.org/rcmp/registry.htm>

Clearinghouse Manager: Sgt. John Oliver
Staff: Nicole Laumon-Bauer (613) 990-7860
Dr. Marlene Dalley (613) 990-9833
Dina Zanovello (613) 993-5111
Marie-Franie Dedieu (613) 993-8656
Digital Pager: (613) 780-6225



2101 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 550 • Arlington, VA
22201-3052

Telephone: 703-235-3900

Facsimile: 703-235-4067

<http://www.missingkids.com>

October 1997

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) works with approximately 40 nonprofit organizations (NPOs) throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Many of the groups listed are locally based organizations working on the missing and exploited child issue primarily within their communities. The following groups responded to our national survey and indicated that they deliver services as described by Congress in Title IV - Missing Children - of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.

The term "missing child" is operationally defined by Congress as any individual less than 18 years of age whose whereabouts are unknown to such individual's legal custodian if:

- the circumstances surrounding such individual's disappearance indicate that such individual may possibly have been removed by another from the control of such individual's legal custodian without such custodian's consent; or
- the circumstances of the case strongly indicate that such individual is likely to be abused or sexually exploited.

Groups providing services in cases involving missing children as defined above should provide at least the following services:

- Educate parents, children, and community agencies and organizations in ways to prevent the abduction and sexual exploitation of children.
- Provide information to assist in locating and returning missing children.
- Aid communities in the collection of materials that would be useful to parents in assisting others in the identification of missing children.
- Provide information about the existence and nature of programs being carried out by Federal agencies and other governmental agencies to assist missing children and their families.

In addition, the NCMEC has requested that any organization wishing to be listed must provide documentation of their 501(c)3 nonprofit status as provided by the Internal Revenue Service, and two letters of recommendation--from law-enforcement or government agencies with whom an organization has worked in the past or is currently working on a missing or exploited child case. Also required are samples of handouts, descriptions of NPO programs, specific services furnished by the organization, number of families served and written policies used by the NPO to evaluate service delivery of referrals to attorneys, therapists and private investigators.

Following is a list of NPOs we are aware of within the United States, Canada, and Europe that meet the above listed criteria. Please note that we provide this list as a public service. The NCMEC does not sponsor or endorse any group listed.

Appendix A provides contact information for the branches of NCMEC.

Appendix B provides information about the Association of Missing and Exploited Children's Organization (AMECO).

Branches:
California
Florida
New York
South Carolina

Adam Walsh Children's Fund

Cross-reference Index

Amber Foundation for Missing Children.....	CA
Child Find© of America, Inc.....	NY
Child Find Canada, Inc.....	CN
Child Quest International, Inc.....	CA
Child Search/National Missing Children Center	TX
Child Watch of North America, Inc.....	FL
Children of the Night.....	CA
Children's Rights of America, Inc.....	GA
Children's Rights of Pennsylvania, Inc.....	PA
Commission on Missing and Exploited Children.....	TN
Exploited Children's Help Organization.....	KY
Find the Children.....	CA
Heidi Search Center.....	TX
I.D. Resource Center of Albuquerque.....	NM
International Center for the Search and Recovery of Missing Children	FL
Interstate Association For Stolen Children.....	CA
Iowa's Missing and Exploited Children, Inc.	IA
Lost Child Network.....	MO
Missing and Exploited Children's Association.....	MD
Missing Children Center, Inc.	FL
Missing Children International Network.....	Europe
Missing Children Help Center.....	FL
Missing Children - Minnesota.....	MN
Missing Children Society of Canada.....	CN
Missing Children's Network of Michigan.....	MI
Missing Youth Foundation.....	NE
The Nation's Missing Children Organization, Inc.	AZ
National Missing Children's Locate Center.....	OR
North America Missing Children Organization, Inc.	CN
Nevada Child Seekers.....	NV
Operation Lookout National Center for Missing Youth.....	WA
Our Town Family Center.....	AZ
The Paul & Lisa Program, Inc.	CT
The Polly Klaas Foundation.....	CA
Reunite: National Council for Abducted Children.....	Europe
Services For The Missing, Inc.	NJ
The Missing Children's Network.....	CN
The Society for Young Victims.....	RI
Vanished Children's Alliance.....	CA
Youth Educated in Safety.....	WI
Jacob Wetterling Foundation.....	MN

ARIZONA

The Nation's Missing Children Organization, Inc.

Kym Pasqualini, President
536 E. Dunlap Avenue, Suite 4
Phoenix, AZ 85020
e-mail: nmco-al@bham.net
web site: <http://www.nmco.org>

(602) 944-1768
(800) 690-FIND

FAX (602) 944-7520

Regional Office:

Dumas, Texas

Blenda Arbuthnot

806-934-1027

Services:

Prevention and Education Materials
Child Identification Kits
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Assist in Search and Rescue
National Distribution of Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Victim Assistance
Assistance in Cases of Endangered Missing Adults
National Parent Support Group
Assistance to Law Enforcement
24-hour Hotline and Crisis Center
Volunteer Coordination

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1995

Our Town Family Center

Karen Pugh, Crisis Counselor
3833 East 2nd Street
Tucson, AZ 85716

(602) 323-1708

FAX (602) 323-5900

Services:

Prevention and Education Materials
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Languages Other Than English (Spanish)
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Resource for Counseling Services to Victims of Sexual
Exploitation

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1989

CALIFORNIA

Amber Foundation for Missing Children

1-800-541-0777

Betty R. Capps, Public Relations
2550 Appian Way, #204/P. O. Box 565
Pinole, CA 94564

FAX (510) 758-0319

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Fingerprinting
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Speakers Bureau
Assist in Search and Rescue
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Languages Other than English (Spanish)
Legislative Advocate
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Date of Nonprofit status: 1989

Child Quest International, Inc.

(408) 287-HOPE

Trish Williams, Executive Director
1625 The Alameda, Suite 400
San Jose, CA 95126
e-mail: info@kids.org
web site: <http://www.kids.org>

** (800) 248-8020
(sightings only)
FAX (408) 287-4676

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child ID Kits/Child Fingerprinting
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Speakers Bureau
Assist in Search and Rescue
Search and Safety Van - Mobil Command Center
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Active Investigations
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Provide National Referral Services to Child Victims of
Sexual Exploitation and to Missing/Recovered Children
Languages other than English (Spanish, Italian, Portuguese)
Materials (including Photo ID Sheet) in English and Spanish
On-site/In-house Counseling/TA for Missing Children
Retired Law Enf. Officers & Attny on-site for TA & Search
Local/National Televised Photos of Missing Children
Computer Bulletin Boards
24 Hour Hotline

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1990

**International Hotline serves USA, Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Children of the Night

(818) 908-4474

Dr. Lois Lee, Executive Director
14530 Sylvan Street
Van Nuys, CA 91441

FAX (818) 908-1468

Services: Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Resource for Counseling Services to Child Victims
of Sexual Exploitation
24 Hour Shelter and Statewide Hotline
Street Outreach - Statewide

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1981

Find the Children

(310) 477-6721

Karen Strickland, Executive Director
11811 W. Olympic Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90064
e-mail: findthechild@loop.com

FAX (310) 477-7166

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Post Recovery/Reunification Services
Direct Crisis Support for Families

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1983

Interstate Association for Stolen Children

(916) 631-7631

Gregory Mengell
10033 Yukon River Way
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-2725
e-mail: iasckids@pacbell.net
web site: <http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/6042/>

FAX (916) 631-1009

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child ID Kits
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Speakers Bureau
Assist in Search and Rescue
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Resource for Counseling Services to Victims of
Sexual Exploitation
Auburn Project (juvenile prostitution intervention and
referral services)

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1991

Affiliates: TX Rod Watson (903) 935-4825
NV Dave Dunbar (702) 887-0509

The Polly Klaas Foundation

(707) 769-1334

Julie Grosse, Response & Managing Director
P.O. Box 800
Petaluma, CA 94953
web site: <http://www.pklaas.com>

(800) 587-4357
FAX (707) 769-4019

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child Identification Kits
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Speakers Bureau
Assist in Search and Rescue
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Languages Other Than English (Spanish)
Legislative Advocate
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Resource For Counseling Services to Victims of Sexual
Exploitation (referrals only)

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1993

Vanished Children's Alliance

Georgia Hilgeman, Executive Director
2095 Park Avenue
San Jose, CA 95126
web site: <http://www.fga.com/vanished/>

(408) 296-1113
(800)826-4743
* for sightings
FAX (408) 296-1117

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Child ID Kits
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assist in Search and Rescue
 Assistance in Family Abductions
 Foreign Languages: Spanish, Filipino, Greek, Lao,
 Cambodian, Chinese, and Arabic
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters\Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 In-House Legal Assistance
 Provide On-Site and In-House Counseling and Technical
 Assistance
 National Information and Referral Network
 Resource for Counseling Services to Child Victims of
 Sexual Exploitation
 Child Fingerprinting
 Post Recovery/Reunification Services
 Expert Witnesses Available

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1981

CONNECTICUT

The Paul and Lisa Program

Frank Barnaba, President
P.O. Box 348
Westbrook, CT 06498

(860) 767-7660

FAX (860) 767-3122

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Posters\Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Resource for Counseling Services to Child Victims
 of Sexual Exploitation

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1983

FLORIDA

Child Watch of North America, Inc.

Don Wood, Executive Director
7380 Sand Lake Road, Suite 500
Orlando, FL 32819

(407) 363-9313

(800) 928-2445

FAX (407) 876-4939

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Child Identification Kits
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1994

International Center for the Search and Recovery of Missing Children

Johnny L. Ramazini
President
5456 Hoffner Avenue, Suite 204
Orlando, FL 32812
e-mail: johnnyr@ao.net

(407)382-7762

(800) 887-7762

FAX (407) 382-8673

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Child Identification Kits
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assist in Search and Rescue
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Languages Other Than English (Spanish, German, French,
 Japanese, Vietnamese)
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1994

Missing Children Center, Inc.

Joan Thompson, Executive Director
276 East Highway 434
Winter Springs, FL 32708

(407) 327-4403

FAX (407) 327-4514

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Child ID Kits
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Posters\Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Resource for Counseling Services to Child
 Victims of Sexual Exploitation
 Provide Direct Crisis Support to Families

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1984

Missing Children Help Center

Ivana DiNova, Executive Director
410 Ware Boulevard, Suite 400
Tampa, FL 33619
e-mail: 800usakids@compuserve.com

(813) 623-5437
(800) USA-KIDS

FAX (813) 664-0705

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters\Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Casework
 Sighting Program

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1982

GEORGIA

Children's Rights of America, Inc.

Kathy Rosenthal, Founder and Executive Director
8735 Dunwoody Place, Suite 6
Atlanta, GA 30350

(770) 998-6698

(800) 442-HOPE

FAX (770) 998-3405

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child ID Kits
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Assist in Search and Rescue
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Resource for Counseling Services to Victims of
Sexual Exploitation
Advocacy and Support Services for Child Victims of
Sexual and Physical Abuse
Technical Assistance and Dissemination of Information
to Law Enforcement
Training Seminars

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1983

IOWA

Iowa's Missing and Exploited Children, Inc.

Edward E. Williams, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1197
Sioux City, Iowa 51102

(712) 252-5000

FAX (712) 258-2756

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child Identification Kits
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Speakers Bureau
Assist in Search and Rescue
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Languages Other than English
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abduction
Resource for Counseling Services to
Victims of Sexual Exploitation
Counseling for Parents & Children

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1990

KENTUCKY

Exploited Children's Help Organization

(502) 458-9997

Lucy Lee, Volunteer Coordinator
2440 Grinstead Drive
Louisville, KY 40204-2304
e-mail: echolou@aol.com

FAX: (502) 458-9797

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Resource for Counseling Services to Victims of
 Sexual Exploitation
 Resource Library
 Search and Recovery Fund
 Kids in Court Program
 Parent Support Group

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1984

MARYLAND

Missing and Exploited Children's Association

(410) 667-0718

Anne Lane Vosough, President
1106 High Country Road
Towson, MD 21286-1515

(410) 282-0437

NO FAX

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Speakers Bureau
 Support Group for Families of Missing Children or Adults
 Contact Patricia Stevenson (410) 282-0437

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1986

MICHIGAN

Missing Children's Network of Michigan

Janice Rott, Executive Director
P.O. Box 5151
Traverse City, MI 49685

(616) 935-4447
(800) 98-KATHY

FAX (616) 935-4483 (call first)

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Child Identification Kits
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Date of Nonprofit Status: July 1995

MINNESOTA

Jacob Wetterling Foundation

Robert H. Lee
Executive Director
P.O. Box 639
St. Joseph, MN 56374
e-mail: jacob@uslink.net
web site: <http://uslink.net/hope>

(320) 363-0470
(800) 325-HOPE

FAX (320) 363-0473

Services: Educational programs/materials focused on prevention
 Speakers Bureau
 Assist in cases of possible nonfamily abductions
 Prepare/distribute posters of missing children
 Legislative advocacy

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1991

Missing Children - Minnesota

Carol Watson, Executive Director
P.O. Box 11216
Minneapolis, MN 55411

(612) 521-1188
(888) RUN YELL
(888-786-9355)

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Child ID Kits
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Expert Witness on Parental Abduction Available

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1985

MISSOURI

Lost Child Network

Sergeant Craig Hill, President
7701 State Line Road, Suite B
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
e-mail: lostchildnet@juno.com

(816) 361-4554
FAX (800) 729-3463

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Speakers Bureau
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Assistance in Cases of Endangered Runaway Children

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1985

NEBRASKA

Missing Youth Foundation

Roy Stephens, Executive Director
P.O. Box 44172
Omaha, NE 68144-0172
e-mail: hunter@probe.net

(402) 289-9817
(800) 52-FOUND

FAX (402) 289-9812

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Child ID Kits
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assist in Search and Rescue
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Active Investigations

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1988

Affiliate: CA Laurie Dennis (707) 762-5120

NEVADA

Nevada Child Seekers

Jill LeMasurier, Executive Director
25 TV5 Drive
Henderson, NV 89014

(702) 458-7009

FAX (702) 451-4220

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Child ID Kits
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Resource for Counseling Services to Child Victims of
 Sexual Exploitation
 Televised Missing Children's Photos

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1986

NEW JERSEY

Services for the Missing, Inc.

(609) 783-3101

Nancy Heller, Executive Director
P.O. Box 26
Gibbsboro, NJ 08026

FAX (609) 783-9442

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters\Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1985

NEW MEXICO

I.D. Resource Center of Albuquerque

(505) 883-0983

Gayle File, Executive Director
2913 San Mateo, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110

FAX (505) 880-0948

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters\Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Resource for Counseling Services to Potential or
 First Time Runaways and Their Families
 Child ID Video and Fingerprinting Services
 Resource Referrals

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1984

NEW YORK

Child Find© of America, Inc.

Donna Linder, Executive Director
P.O. Box 277
243 Main Street
New Paltz, NY 12561-0277

(914) 255-1848

(800)A-WAY-OUT

(800)I-AM-LOST

FAX (914) 255-5706

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Speakers Bureau
Assist in Search and Rescue
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Posters\Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Active Investigations
Child Find Mediation

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1981

Affiliates-

Friends of Child	MT	Joyce Kenney	(406) 259-6999
Find:	PA	Diane Brown	(412) 241-1234

OREGON

National Missing Children's Locate Center

Marilyn Mann, President
P.O. Box 20007
Portland, OR 97220
web site: <http://www.cybernw.com/~nmclc>
e-mail: nmclc@cybernw.com

(503) 257-1308

** (800) 999-7846 Sightings
FAX (503) 257-1443

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child ID Kits
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children & Unidentified
Speakers Bureau
In-house Search and Rescue Team
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Foreign Languages: French and Spanish
Legislative Advocate
Posters\Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Resource for Counseling Services to Child Victims
of Sexual Exploitation
Pro bono Attorneys and Investigators; In-house Investigators
Cable TV program (local/international); in-house TV studio

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1982

PENNSYLVANIA

Children's Rights of Pennsylvania, Inc.

(610) 437-2971

Thomas Watts, Executive Director
P.O. Box 4362
Allentown, PA 18105

FAX (610) 437-4090

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Assist in Search and Rescue
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1985

RHODE ISLAND

The Society for Young Victims

(401) 353-9000

Roger Corrente, Executive Director
1920 Mineral Spring Avenue, Suite 16
North Providence, RI 02904

(800) 999-9024

FAX (401) 353-9001

Hours of Operation:
Monday-Friday:
9:00am - 3:00pm; 6:00pm - 9:00pm

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assist in Search and Rescue
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
 Resource for Counseling Services to Child Victims
 of Sexual Exploitation
 Parent Support Group
 Expert Witnesses in Custody Cases
 Attorney Training in Custody Laws

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1980

TENNESSEE

Commission on Missing and Exploited Children (COMEC)

(901) 528-8441

Sergeant Len Edwards, Executive Director
Juvenile Court
616 Adams Avenue, Room 102
Memphis, TN 38105

FAX (901) 575-8839
mark "COMEC"

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child Identification Kits
Speakers Bureau
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Teen Drug Hotline

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1990

TEXAS

Child Search

National Missing Children Center

(713) 537-2111

Marilyn Ward, President
P.O. Box 73725
Houston, TX 77273-3725

(800) 832-3773

FAX (713) 355-6477

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Speakers Bureau
Assist in Search and Rescue
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Languages Other Than English
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Post Recovery/Reunification Services

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1990

Heidi Search Center, Inc.

(210) 650-0428

Bob Walcutt

7900 North IH 35

San Antonio, TX 78218

FAX (210) 650-3653

web site: <http://www.halcyon.com/alt.missing-kids.gifs/heidi.html>

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Child Identification Kits
 Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 Speakers Bureau
 Assist in Search and Rescue
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abduction
 Languages Other Than English (Spanish)
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1990

WASHINGTON

Operation Lookout/National Center for Missing Youth

(206) 771-7335

Melody Gibson, Executive Director

(800) 782-7335

2725 Wetmore Avenue, Suite 100

(800) LOOKOUT x.1234

Everett, WA 98201

FAX (206) 388-0130

e-mail: lookout@premier1.net

web site: <http://www.premier1.net/~lookout/>

Services: Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
 International Symposiums for Professionals/Authorities
 Assist in Search and Rescue
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
 Legislative Advocate
 Posters\Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1985

WISCONSIN

Youth Educated in Safety, Inc.

Jay Breyer, Program Development Director
P.O. Box 3124
Appleton, WI 59414-0124
e-mail: yes3124@aol.com

(414) 734-5335

(800)272-7715

FAX (414) 734-7077

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
 Speakers Bureau
 Assist in Search and Rescue
 Assistance in Cases of Family Abduction
 Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
 Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1996

CANADA

Child Find Canada (905) 845-3463

Ms. Linda Thomas, National Executive Director (800) 387-7962*
710 Dorval Dr., Suite 508 *Toll free number serves Canada and USA
Oakville, Ontario Canada L6K 3V7 FAX (905) 845-9621
E-mail: childcan@aol.com
Home Page: <http://www.discribe.ca/childfind/>

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child ID Kits

Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Assist in Search and Rescue

Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children

Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

Provide Services in English and French

Liaison with Police Services, National, and
International Agencies as required

Provincial Resource Libraries

Provincial Speakers Bureaus

Aboriginal Programs

Health Care Sector Program on

Guarding against Abduction

Hospital Security Audit

Reunification Program

National and Local Media Contacts for

Exposure of Children's Photographs

Date of Nonprofit Status: 1988

Provincial Offices:

Alberta Eric Sommerfeldt, Executive Director
Fax: (403) 270-8355 Phone: (403) 270-3463
E-mail: childab@aol.com

British Columbia Mary Ann Fiske, Executive Director
Fax: (604) 860-0843 Phone: (604) 763-2022

Manitoba Myrna Driedger, Executive Director
Fax: (204) 948-2461 Phone: (204) 945-5735
E-mail: childmb@aol.com

New Brunswick Keith Ross, Executive Director
Fax: (506) 459-8742 Phone: (506) 459-7250
E-mail: childnb@aol.com

Newfoundland Maura Beam, President
Fax: (709) 738-0550 Phone: (709) 738-4400
E-mail: childfld@aol.com

Ontario Jackie Cutmore, Executive Director
Fax: (905) 842-5383 Phone: (905) 842-5353
E-mail: childfind@spectranet.ca

P.E.I. Mary Scott, President
Fax: (902) 368-1389 Phone: (902) 368-1678
E-mail: childPEI@aol.com

Saskatchewan Phyllis Hallet, President
Fax: (306) 373-1311 Phone: (306) 955-0070
E-mail: childsask@aol.com

Missing Children Society of Canada

Rhonda Morgan, Founder/Office Administrator
#219, 3501-23 Street, NE
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2E 6V8
Home Page: <http://www.maracomm.com/ccsc/mcsc>
E-mail: 74737.132@compuserve.com

(403) 291-0705

(800) 661-6160

FAX (403) 291-9728

Services: Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Assist in Search and Rescue
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions
Professional Active Investigations

The Missing Children's Network/
Le Reseau Enfants Retour Canada

Susan Armstrong, Executive Director
Patrick Bergeron, Case Manager
231 St. Jacques, Suite 406
Montreal, Quebec Canada H2Y 1M6
E-Mail: missing@InterLink.NET
Home Page: <http://www.alliance9000.com/E/MCNC/11.html> and
<http://www.maracomm.com/CCSC/MCNC/>

(514) 843-4333

FAX (514) 843-8211

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child Identification Kits
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Speakers Bureau
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Languages Other than English/French
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children/National and
International Distribution
Resource Library
Parent Support Group
Training Sessions, Workshops for Parents, Children,
Groups, Professionals, Law Enforcement
National/International Networking with NPOs, Police,
Government Agencies
Local, National and International Media contacts for
Exposure of Missing Children Cases/Issue Awareness

North America Missing Children Organization

(902) 468-2524

Linda Davis, President
202 Brownlow Building F, Unit L
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia Canada B3B 1T5

FAX (902) 468-2803

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Child Identification Kits
Assistance in Cases of Runaway Children
Assistance in Cases of Family Abduction
Posters/Pictures of Missing Children

EUROPE

Missing Children International Network

02-534-6531

Patsy Heymans, President
Rue Defacqz 1, Box 23
1050 Brussels, Belgium

FAX 32-2-7624195

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Assistance in Cases of Nonfamily Abductions

reunite: National Council for Abducted Children

Anne-Marie Hutchinson, Chairperson
Denise Carter, Director
P.O. Box 4
London, England WC1X 3DX
e-mail: reunite@dircon.co.uk
web site: <http://www.dircon.co.uk/users/reunite>

Advice Line : 0171-404-8356

Hours:

Mon/Fri: 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Wed: 1 - 8 p.m.

Tues/Thurs: 2-5 p.m.

British Time

Emergency messages 24 hours

Administrative Line: 0171-404-8357

FAX: 0171-242-1512

Services: Prevention and Education Materials
Assistance in Cases of Family Abductions
Counseling for Parents of Parental Abductions
Legal Advice
Resource for Advice and Support

APPENDIX A

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

NCMEC/California

18111 Irvine Boulevard, Suite C
Tustin, CA 92680
(714) 508-0150 (telephone)
(714) 508-0154 (fax)

NCMEC/Florida

9176 Alternate A1A, Suite 100
Lake Park, FL 33403-1445
(561) 848-1900 (telephone)
(561) 848-0308 (fax)
e-mail: 74603.2104@compuserve.com

NCMEC/New York

249 Highland Avenue
Rochester, NY 14620-3036
(716) 242-0900 (telephone)
(716) 242-0717 (fax)

NCMEC/South Carolina

1234 St. Andrews Road
Columbia, SC 29210-5827
(803) 750-7055 (telephone)
(803) 750-1459 (fax)
e-mail: 74143.670@compuserve.com

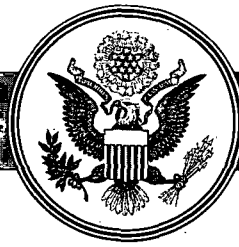
APPENDIX B

THE ASSOCIATION OF MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN'S ORGANIZATIONS (AMECO)

The purpose of AMECO is to serve as a membership organization for nonprofit missing and exploited children's organizations and to support the endeavors of the membership on behalf of missing and exploited children, their families, and the community-at-large. These purposes are strictly non-commercial and not-for-profit.

For membership criteria, a list of members, or information about the services provided by AMECO, contact:

Association for Missing and Exploited Children's Organizations
Patty Wetterling, Acting President
P.O. Box 639
St. Joseph, MN 56374
(320) 363-0470 (telephone)
(320) 363-0473 (fax)



Federal Resources on
Missing and Exploited
Children:

***A Directory for Law
Enforcement and Other
Public and Private
Agencies***

Federal Agency Task Force for Missing and Exploited Children

U.S. Department of Defense

Family Advocacy Program
Legal Assistance Offices

U.S. Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Family and Youth Services Bureau
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

U.S. Department of Justice

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office for Victims of Crime
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/
Missing and Exploited Children's Program
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)

U.S. Department of State

Office of Children's Issues

U.S. Department of Treasury

U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Secret Service
Forensic Services Division

U.S. Postal Service

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

**Federal Resources on Missing and Exploited Children:
A Directory For
Law Enforcement and Other Public and Private Agencies**

Federal Agency Task Force for Missing and Exploited Children

Revised Edition - December 1997

This document was prepared by Fox Valley Technical College under Cooperative Agreement 95-MC-CX-K002 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Foreword

Our children are our most important resource, and providing a safe environment for them is our most important responsibility. When a child is reported missing or victimized, our response as a society must be swift, efficient, and effective.

Faced with reduced budgets and high violent crime rates, state and local law enforcement are often unable to actively investigate missing children cases on a long-term basis. In stranger abduction cases, where victim life expectancy often can be measured in hours, local law enforcement is under incredible pressure to recover the child immediately. All missing and exploited children cases, whether short or long-term, can strain the resources of the investigating agency. Consequently, it is critical for information about Federal programs and services to be available so that local law enforcement can request them when needed.

This directory was prepared by the Federal Agency Task Force for Missing and Exploited Children and represents the Task Force's initial efforts to enhance the coordination of the delivery of Federal services to missing and exploited children and their families. Designed to provide information about Federal resources, the directory is a compilation of the many services, programs, publications, and training that address issues of child sexual exploitation, child pornography, child abductions, and missing children cases. The directory contains information ranging from access to specialized forensic resources for an abducted child case, to proactive training and prevention programs.

This second edition of the directory has been prepared to insure that the most up-to-date information is readily available and accessible to law enforcement officials as they investigate cases involving missing and exploited children. It is the Task Force's hope that child-serving professionals and law enforcement will find this publication to be a valuable supplement and that it will enhance their activities and programs for missing and exploited children.

I invite you to make use of this directory as we all work to protect our Nation's children.

Shay Bilchik
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Acknowledgments

Compiling a directory of this type is a labor of love. It requires the commitment, dedication, and cooperation of many agencies and many persons within those agencies. The Task Force wishes to thank the following individuals in particular, who gave their time and energy so generously to the development of the first and revised versions of the Resource Directory:

Thomas Andreotta
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
U.S. Department of Justice

Gail Beaumont
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
U.S. Department of Education

Joe Bock
Family and Youth Services Bureau
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Greg Burns
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Department of Treasury

Ray Clore
Office of Children's Issues
U.S. Department of State

Emily Cooke
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Richard Dusak
Forensic Services Division
U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Department of Treasury

William Hagmaier, S.S.A.
Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit
Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force on Missing and
Exploited Children
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

John Hargett
Forensic Services Division
U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Department of Treasury

Don Huycke, S.S.A.
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Department of Treasury

Margie Kazdin
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Richard Laczynski, S.S.A.
U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)
U.S. Department of Justice

Ronald C. Laney
Missing and Exploited Children's Program
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention
U.S. Department of Justice

Cynthia J. Lent
Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

Terry R. Lewis
Family and Youth Services Bureau
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

David Lloyd
Family Advocacy Program
U.S. Department of Defense

Terry Lord
Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
U.S. Department of Justice

George Martinez
Office of Crimes Against Children
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

Michael Medaris
Missing and Exploited Children's Program
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention
U.S. Department of Justice

Carolyn O'Doherty
Violent Crimes Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

Curtis Porter
Family and Youth Services Bureau
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

James R. Prietsch, S.A.
U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)
U.S. Department of Justice

John Rabun
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Leslie Rowe
Office of Children's Issues
U.S. Department of State

Judy Schretter
Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
U.S. Department of Justice

Jim Schuler
Office of Children's Issues
U.S. Department of State

Sue Shriner
Office for Victims of Crime
U.S. Department of Justice

Raymond C. Smith
Office of Criminal Investigations
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
U.S. Postal Service

Dan Wright, S.S.A.
Violent Crime and Fugitive Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

Elizabeth Yore
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Jim York
Interpol - U.S. Central Bureau
U.S. Department of Justice

Cynthia Quinn
Interpol - Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice

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Introduction

Creation of the Federal Agency Task Force for Missing and Exploited Children was announced by Attorney General Janet Reno on May 25, 1995, at the 12th Annual Missing Children's Day. The mission of the Task Force is to coordinate Federal resources and services to effectively address the needs of missing, abducted, and exploited children and their families. The Task Force:

- Serves as an advocate for missing and exploited children and their families.
- Initiates positive change to enhance services and resources for missing and exploited children, their families, and the agencies and organizations that serve them.
- Promotes communication and cooperation among agencies and organizations at the Federal level.
- Serves as the focal point for coordination of services and resources.

The Task Force includes representatives from 16 Federal agencies and one private agency that work directly with cases involving missing, abducted, and exploited children and their families. As used in this guide, the term "missing child" refers to any youth under the age of 18 whose whereabouts are unknown to his or her legal guardian. This includes children who have been abducted or kidnaped by a family member or a nonfamily member, a child who has run away from home, a child who is a throwaway, or a child who is otherwise missing. It also includes both national and international abductions. The term "child exploitation" refers to any child under the age of 18 who has been exploited or victimized for profit or personal advantage. This includes children who are victims of pornography, prostitution, sexual tourism, and sexual abuse.

Members of the Task Force are acutely aware of the tremendous pressure placed on people who handle these types of cases on an ongoing basis. The devastating impact on the child, family, community, and practitioner; the gravity and severity of these offenses; and the overwhelming amount of time required to resolve such cases often place unfair burdens and challenges on those responsible for case investigations. Yet, when a child is missing, abducted, or victimized, an immediate and continual response is key to the successful resolution of a case.

In response to these concerns, the Task Force developed this resource manual to contribute support and to provide real solutions to practitioners when they most need them. This manual contains information on the resources, technical assistance and support, and services that are available during the investigation of cases involving missing and exploited children. The manual describes the role of each Task Force agency in the location and recovery of missing and exploited children, the types of services and support that are available, the procedures for accessing these services, and instructions for obtaining additional information. To make the information accessible, the next section, "Where To Get Help," categorizes the type of assistance offered by each agency. In addition, telephone quick reference cards can be removed and kept where most needed; addresses and phone numbers are correct as of the date of publication.

The information contained in this manual will help to expand the resources that are available, enhance services for children and their families, increase coordination of services for missing and exploited children and their families, and promote positive system change. We hope this manual provides the added tools and information practitioners need to face the many challenges that lie ahead.

The manual is from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, 800-638-8736. The manual is also available through OJJDP's home page at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/fedredir/pdf>.

Where To Get Help

Agencies that provide...

TRAINING

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- U.S. Department of Education
 - Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program*
- U.S. Department of Health and Family Services
 - Family and Youth Services Bureau*
 - National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect*
- U.S. Department of Justice
 - Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section*
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation*
 - Office for Victims of Crime*
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency*
 - Prevention/Missing and Exploited Children's Program*
 - U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service*
 - U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)*
- U.S. Department of State
 - Office of Children's Issues*
- U.S. Department of Treasury
 - U.S. Customs Service*
- U.S. Postal Service
 - U.S. Postal Inspection Service*

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- U.S. Department of Defense
 - Family Advocacy Program*
- U.S. Department of Education
 - Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program*
- U.S. Department of Health and Family Services
 - Family and Youth Services Bureau*
 - National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect*
- U.S. Department of Justice
 - Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section*
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation*
 - Office for Victims of Crime*
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency*
 - Prevention/Missing and Exploited Children's Program*
- U.S. Department of Treasury
 - U.S. Secret Service/Forensic Services Division*
- U.S. Department of State
 - Office of Children's Issues*

LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
U.S. Department of Defense
Legal Assistance Offices

LITIGATION ASSISTANCE

U.S. Department of Justice
Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section

PUBLICATIONS

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
U.S. Department of Defense
Family Advocacy Program
U.S. Department of Education
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Family and Youth Services Bureau
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office for Victims of Crime
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/
Missing and Exploited Children's Program
U.S. Department of State
Office of Children's Issues
U.S. Department of Treasury
U.S. Secret Service/Forensic Services Division

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

U.S. Department of Education
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Family and Youth Services Bureau
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/
Missing and Exploited Children's Program

Agencies that provide services to...

MISSING AND EXPLOITED YOUTH AND THEIR FAMILIES

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

U.S. Department of Defense

Family Advocacy Program

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Family and Youth Services Bureau

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

U.S. Department of State

Office of Children's Issues

FEDERAL PROSECUTORS

U.S. Department of Justice

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)

U.S. Department of State

Office of Children's Issues

U.S. Department of Treasury

U.S. Customs Service

U.S. Postal Service

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

STATE AND LOCAL PROSECUTORS

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Office for Victims of Crime

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/

Missing and Exploited Children's Program

U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)

U.S. Department of State

Office of Children's Issues

U.S. Department of Treasury

U.S. Customs Service

U.S. Postal Service

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- U.S. Department of Defense
 - Family Advocacy Program*
- U.S. Department of Justice
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation*
 - Office for Victims of Crime*
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/*
Missing and Exploited Children's Program
 - U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service*
 - U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)*
- U.S. Department of State
 - Office of Children's Issues*
- U.S. Department of Treasury
 - U.S. Customs Service*
 - U.S. Secret Service/Forensic Services Division*
- U.S. Postal Service
 - U.S. Postal Inspection Service*

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- U.S. Department of Health and Family Services
 - National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect*
- U.S. Department of Justice
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation*
 - Office for Victims of Crime*
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/*
Missing and Exploited Children's Program
- U.S. Department of State
 - Office of Children's Issues*
- U.S. Department of Treasury
 - U.S. Customs Service*
- U.S. Postal Service
 - U.S. Postal Inspection Service*

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

- U.S. Department of Health and Family Services
 - National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect*
- U.S. Department of Justice
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation*
 - Office for Victims of Crime*
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/*
Missing and Exploited Children's Program

DIRECT SERVICE PROVIDERS AND YOUTH SERVICE AGENCIES

- U.S. Department of Education
 - Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program*
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 - Family and Youth Services Bureau*
 - National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect*
- U.S. Department of Justice
 - Office for Victims of Crime*
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/*
 - Missing and Exploited Children's Program*

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 - Family and Youth Services Bureau*
 - National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect*
- U.S. Department of Justice
 - Office for Victims of Crime*
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/*
 - Missing and Exploited Children's Program*
- U.S. Department of State
 - Office of Children's Issues*

GENERAL PUBLIC

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 - Family and Youth Services Bureau*
 - National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect*
- U.S. Department of Justice
 - Office for Victims of Crime*
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/*
 - Missing and Exploited Children's Program*
- U.S. Department of State
 - Office of Children's Issues*
- U.S. Department of Treasury
 - U.S. Customs Service*

Agencies that provide assistance on cases involving...

PARENTAL KIDNAPING

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

U.S. Department of Defense

Legal Assistance Offices

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)

U.S. Department of State

Office of Children's Issues

RUNAWAY CHILDREN

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Family and Youth Services Bureau

U.S. Department of Justice

U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)

U.S. Department of Treasury

U.S. Secret Service Forensic Services Division

MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

U.S. Department of Defense

Family Advocacy Program

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Family and Youth Services Bureau

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Office for Victims of Crime

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/

Missing and Exploited Children's Program

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)

U.S. Department of State

Office of Children's Issues

U.S. Department of Treasury

U.S. Customs Service

U.S. Secret Service/Forensic Services Division

U.S. Postal Service

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
U.S. Department of Defense
Family Advocacy Program
U.S. Department of Health and Family Services
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
U.S. Department of Justice
Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office for Victims of Crime
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/
Missing and Exploited Children's Program*
U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)
U.S. Department of Treasury
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Secret Service/Forensic Services Division
U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Postal Inspection Service

CHILD PROSTITUTION

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
U.S. Department of Justice
Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office for Victims of Crime
U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
U.S. Department of Justice
Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office for Victims of Crime
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention/
Missing and Exploited Children's Program*
U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)
U.S. Department of Treasury
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Secret Service/Forensic Services Division
U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Postal Inspection Service

SEXUAL TOURISM

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
U.S. Department of Justice
 Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Office for Victims of Crime
U.S. Department of Treasury
 U.S. Customs Service
 U.S. Secret Service/Forensic Services Division

INTERNATIONAL ABDUCTION

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
U.S. Department of Defense
 Legal Assistance Offices
U.S. Department of Justice
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)
U.S. Department of State
 Office of Children's Issues

INTERNATIONAL ADOPTION

U.S. Department of Justice
 U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)
U.S. Department of State
 Office of Children's Issues

Agencies that provide 24-hour information and referral sources to children and their families...

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 Family and Youth Services Bureau
U.S. Department of State
 Consular Affairs Duty Officer (when an international abduction is in progress)

Agencies that provide compensation to crime victims...

U.S. Department of Justice
 Office for Victims of Crime

Agencies that provide forensic services...

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. Department of Treasury

U.S. Secret Service/Forensic Services Division

List of Acronyms

AFIS -- Automated Fingerprint Identification System
BCP -- Basic Center Program
CASKU -- Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit
CCR -- Community Crisis Response
CEOS -- Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
CI -- Children's Issues
CIRG -- Critical Incident Response Group
CJA -- Children's Justice Act
DoD -- Department of Defense
FBI -- Federal Bureau of Investigation
FISH -- Forensic Information System for Handwriting
FYSB -- Family and Youth Services Bureau
JJDP -- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
NCB -- National Central Bureau
NCCAN -- National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
NCFY -- National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth
NCIC -- National Crime Information Center
NCJRS -- National Criminal Justice Reference Service
NCMEC -- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
OVC -- Office for Victims of Crime
OJJDP -- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
RICO -- Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
SOP -- Street Outreach Program
TECS -- Treasury Enforcement Computer System
TLP -- Transitional Living Program
USNCB -- U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)
VICAP -- Violent Criminal Apprehension Program
VOCA -- Victims of Crime Act



FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Defense

Family Advocacy Program

Agency Description

The Family Advocacy Program of the Department of Defense (DoD) is designed to prevent and treat child and spouse abuse in accordance with DoD Directive 6400.1, Family Advocacy Program. DoD maintains a central registry of reports of alleged child and spouse abuse. Allegations of child sexual abuse that occur in out-of-home care settings, such as in child care centers, family day care homes, schools, or recreation programs, must also be reported within 72 hours to the Service Family Advocacy Program for inclusion in the central registry and to the DoD Assistant Secretary (Force Management Policy) or to his or her designee. Criminal prosecution is the primary goal of intervention in cases involving multiple victim child sexual abuse in an out-of-home care setting.

Services

If more than one child is a victim of sexual abuse in an out-of-home care setting, the Service may convene a multidisciplinary technical assistance team for the installation at the request of the installation commander, or the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management Policy) may deploy a joint service multidisciplinary team of specially trained personnel from the four Services to provide technical assistance. Technical assistance may include law enforcement investigations, forensic medical examinations, forensic mental health examinations, and victim assistance to the child and family.

The primary recipients at the installation are the Family Advocacy Program Manager, the investigators of the installation law enforcement agency, and the physicians and mental health professionals at the military treatment facility or those who provide services under contract.

For cases involving missing and exploited children, appendix 1 lists the investigative liaisons for law enforcement agencies.

Availability of Services

Services are available to: (1) members of the Armed Services who are on active duty and their family members who are eligible for treatment in a military treatment facility, and (2) members of a reserve or National Guard component who are on active duty and their family members who are eligible for treatment in a military treatment facility.

At the request of the installation commander, a multidisciplinary team is convened by the Family Advocacy Program Manager for a particular Service. A joint Service team is deployed by the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Force Management Policy) at the request of the installation

commander. These services are directed to cases in which multiple children are victims of sexual abuse in an out-of-home care setting.

Publications

Copies of the following publications are available from the Military Family Resource Center:

- ▶ DoD Directive 6400.1, "Family Advocacy Program."
- ▶ DoD Instruction 6400.2, "Child and Spouse Abuse Report."
- ▶ DoD Instruction 6400.3, "Family Advocacy Command Assistance Team."
- ▶ DoD Directive 5525.9, "Compliance of DoD Members, Employees, and Family Members Outside the United States With Court Orders."

Publication orders should be directed to:

Military Family Resource Center
4040 N. Fairfax Drive, 4th Floor
Arlington, VA 22203-1635
Telephone: (703) 696-9053
Fax: (703) 696-9062

Agency Contact

For further information, contact the appropriate Department of Defense Family Advocacy Program Manager listed below:

Army

Army Family Advocacy Program Manager
HQDA, CFSC-FSA
Department of the Army
Hoffman #1, Room 1407
Alexandria, VA 22331-0521
Telephone: (703) 325-9390
Fax: (703) 325-5924

Navy

Director
Family Advocacy Program
BUPERS 661
Department of the Navy
Washington, DC 20370-5000
Telephone: (703) 697-6616/8/9
Fax: (703) 697-6571

Air Force

Chief
Family Advocacy Division
HQ AFMOA/SGPS
8901 18th Street, Suite 1
Brooks Air Force Base, TX 78235-5217
Telephone: (210) 536-2031
Fax: (210) 536-9032

Marine Corps

Marine Corps Family Advocacy Program
Manager
Headquarters USMC
Human Resources Division (Code MHF)
Washington, DC 20380-0001
Telephone: (703) 696-2066 or 696-1188
Fax: (703) 696-1143

Defense Logistics Agency

Family Advocacy Program Manager
Quality of Life Program CAAPQ
Defense Logistics Agency
8725 John J. Kingman Road, STE 2533
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221
Telephone: (703) 767-5372
Fax: (703) 767-5374

U.S. Department of Defense

Legal Assistance Offices

Agency Description

The Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps legal assistance offices serve as the point of contact for inquiries concerning the legal issues in the abduction of a child by a parent or other family member either on active duty with that Armed Service or accompanying such a Service member. They are also the point of contact for the State Department in cases of international abduction of the children of Service members.

Services

Responsibility for ensuring a Service member's compliance with child custody orders is placed with that Service member's commander. Legal assistance offices provide advice to active-duty and retired Service members and their family members on personal civil legal matters, but do not provide representation in civilian court. The legal assistance offices listed below can provide assistance in locating a Service member and will coordinate with the local legal office where that Service member is stationed. That local legal office provides legal assistance to the Service member's commander. The legal assistance offices listed below are also the points of contact for the State Department in cases of international abduction of the children of Service members.

Availability of Services

Legal advice is available to active-duty and retired Service members and their family members who are parents of children who have been abducted. In all other cases, services are limited to assistance in locating the Service member and coordinating with the local legal office or commander. Representation in civilian court is not provided. Services may be obtained directly by a parent at the Service's legal assistance agency or through the legal office where the Service member is stationed. The parent seeking assistance must have a valid court order for custody or visitation.

Publications

Copies of the following publication are available from the Military Family Resource Center:

DoD Directive 5525.9, "Compliance of DoD Members, Employees, and Family Members Outside the United States With Court Orders."

Publication orders should be directed to:

Military Family Resource Center
4040 N. Fairfax Drive, 4th Floor
Arlington, VA 22203-1635
Telephone: (703) 696-9053
Fax: (703) 696-9062

Agency Contact

For further information, contact the appropriate Department of Defense Legal Assistance Office listed below:

Army

DAJA-LA
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Room 2C463
Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-2200
Telephone: (703) 697-3170

Air Force

AFLSA/JACA
1420 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1420
Telephone: (202) 697-0413

Navy

Legal Assistance (Code 36)
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Department of the Navy
9S25 Hoffman II Building
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, VA 22332-2400
Telephone: (703) 325-7928

Marine Corps

Legal Assistance Office
Judge Advocate Division
Headquarters, USMC
301 Henderson Hall
Southgate Road and Orme Street
Arlington, VA 22214
Telephone: (703) 614-1266

U.S. Department of Education

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program

Agency Description

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program supports initiatives to meet the seventh National Education Goal, which provides that by the year 2000 all schools will be free of drugs and violence and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol and will offer a disciplined environment that is conducive to learning. These initiatives are designed to prevent violence in and around schools and to strengthen programs that prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs; that involve parents; and that are coordinated with related Federal, State, and community efforts and resources.

Services

Programs and activities supported by the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program are primarily prevention efforts. The Program provides funding for formula grants to States to support local educational agencies and community-based organizations in developing and implementing programs to prevent drug use and violence among children and youth. The Program also provides funding for national leadership activities that meet identified needs and that directly support classroom teaching. Examples of such activities include:

- Development and implementation of comprehensive drug and violence prevention programs for all students from preschool through grade 12 that include health education, early intervention, pupil services, mentoring, rehabilitation referral, and related activities.
- Strategies to integrate services, such as family counseling and early intervention to prevent family dysfunction, from a variety of providers to enhance school performance and boost attachment to school and family.
- Dissemination of drug and violence prevention materials for classroom use.
- Professional training and development for school personnel, parents, law enforcement officials, and other community members.
- Support for "safe zones of passage" for students between home and school through enhanced law enforcement, neighborhood patrols, and similar measures.
- Interagency initiatives that coordinate Federal efforts to achieve safe and drug-free schools.

- Direct services to schools and school systems afflicted with especially severe drug and violence problems.

Availability of Services

Training and technical assistance for States, school districts, schools, community-based organizations, and other recipients of funds under the Improving America's Schools Act are available by contacting the appropriate Comprehensive Regional Center listed in appendix 2. Information about programs for elementary and secondary students that are provided by local schools and school districts can be obtained by contacting local Safe and Drug-Free Schools coordinators. State coordinators for Safe and Drug-Free Schools can provide information about statewide programs operated by State education agencies and governors' offices.

Publications

The publications listed below can be obtained by calling 1-800-624-0100:

Art of Prevention (1994).

Creating Safe and Drug Free Schools: An Action Guide (1996).

Drug Prevention Curricula: A Guide to Selection and Implementation (1988).

Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Prevention (1991).

Learning To Live Drug Free: A Curriculum Model for Prevention (1991).

Manual to Combat Truancy (1996).

Success Stories From Drug-Free Schools (1994).

What Works: Schools Without Drugs (revised 1992).

Youth and Alcohol: Selected Reports to the Surgeon General (1994).

Youth and Tobacco: Preventing Tobacco Use Among Young People, A Report of the Surgeon General (1995).

Legislative Citations

- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994, Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*).

- ▶ Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, enacted in March 1994, reauthorized as part of the Improving America's Schools Act in October 1994.
- ▶ Pro-Children Act of 1994, enacted as part of the Goals 2000 Educate America Act, March 1994.
- ▶ Comprehensive Regional Assistance Centers program, Title XIII of the Improving America's Schools Act.
- ▶ Safe Schools Act of 1994 enacted as Title VII of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act.

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact:

Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
U.S. Department of Education
Portals Building
600 Independence Avenue SW.
Room 604
Washington, DC 20202-6123
Telephone: (202) 260-3954
Fax: (202) 260-7767
e-mail: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Family and Youth Services Bureau

Agency Description

The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) is an agency within the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families. FYSB provides national leadership on youth-related issues and helps individuals and organizations to provide comprehensive services for youth in at-risk situations, as well as for their families. The primary goals of FYSB programs are to provide positive alternatives for youth, ensure their safety, and maximize their potential to take advantage of available opportunities. FYSB programs and services support locally based youth services.

Services

There are six major FYSB programs that relate to missing and exploited children: the Basic Center Program (BCP), the Transitional Living Program (TLP) for Homeless Youth, the Street Outreach Program (SOP), the National Runaway Switchboard, the National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth (NCFY), and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance System.

Basic Center Program

FYSB's Basic Center Program supports agencies that provide crisis intervention services to runaway and homeless youth who are outside the traditional juvenile justice and law enforcement systems. The goal of the Program is to reunite youth with their families, whenever possible, or to find another suitable placement when reunification is not an option. Discretionary grants are awarded to Basic Center projects each year on a competitive basis.

There are 350 Basic Center projects across the country. More than three-quarters of these projects are operated by community-based organizations. Some of the projects are freestanding, single-purpose emergency shelters, while others are multipurpose youth service agencies. All Basic Center projects are required to provide a set of essential core services to runaway and homeless youth, including the following:

- Short- and long-term emergency shelter.
- Individual, group, and family counseling for youth and families.
- Aftercare services to stabilize and strengthen families and to ensure that additional assistance is available, if necessary.
- Recreation programs for youth.

- Linkages to other local providers for services that are not available through the Basic Center Program.
- Outreach efforts to increase awareness of available services.

Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth

TLP helps homeless youth, ages 16 through 21, make a successful transition to self-sufficient living. The goal is to help young people avoid long-term dependency on social services. Discretionary funds are awarded to local agencies that provide youth with comprehensive services in a supervised living arrangement. The first TLP projects were funded in fiscal year 1990. To date, 86 projects have been funded.

Most local agencies operating TLP's are multipurpose youth service organizations, of which more than half also receive FYSB funds to operate temporary shelter and counseling services for runaway and homeless youth. TLP project staff provide the following services:

- Safe, supportive living accommodations in group homes, host family homes, or supervised apartments.
- Mental and physical health care.
- Education in basic living skills.
- Development of an individual transitional plan.
- Educational advancement assistance.
- Employment preparation and job placement.

Street Outreach Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth

The primary focus of the Street Outreach Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth is the establishment and building of relationships between staff of local youth service providers and street youth, with the goal of helping young people leave the streets. The local grantee programs provide a range of services directly to or through collaboration with other agencies, specifically those working to protect and treat young people who have been, or who are at risk of being, subjected to sexual abuse or exploitation. Those services include the following:

- Street-based education and counseling.
- Emergency shelter.
- Survival aid.

- Individual assessment.
- Treatment and counseling.
- Prevention and education activities.
- Information and referral.

National Runaway Switchboard

The National Runaway Switchboard is a confidential, 24-hour, toll-free hotline (1-800-621-4000) that provides assistance to runaway and homeless youth and helps them to communicate with their families and service providers. The switchboard provides the following services to at-risk youth and their families:

- Message delivery.
- Crisis intervention counseling.
- Information and referral services.

The switchboard uses a computerized national resource directory that includes more than 9,000 resources. In addition, the switchboard maintains a management information system for local switchboard staff and conducts an annual conference for local switchboard service providers.

Since early 1970 the switchboard has responded to approximately 120,000 crisis intervention calls. In 1990 the switchboard provided 7,000 referrals to youth service organizations. Through a collaborative agreement with the SONY Corporation, public service announcements are run on SONY's giant video screen in New York City's Times Square.

National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth

NCFY is a resource for communities interested in developing effective new strategies to support young people and their families. NCFY serves as a central information source on family and youth issues for youth service professionals, policymakers, and the general public. Services include:

Information Sharing. NCFY distributes information about effective program approaches, available resources, and current activities relevant to the family and youth services fields. The agency uses special mailings, maintains literature and FYSB program databases, and operates a professionally staffed information line.

Issue Forums. NCFY facilitates forums that bring together experts in the field to discuss critical issues and emerging trends and to develop strategies for improving services to families and youth.

Materials Development. NCFY produces reports on critical issues, best practices, and promising approaches in the field of family and youth services, as well as information briefs on FYSB and its programs.

Networking. NCFY supports FYSB's efforts to form collaborations with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, national organizations, and local communities to address the full range of issues facing young people and their families today.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance System

Ten regionally based centers (see appendix 3) provide training and technical assistance to projects funded under the Basic Center Program, the Transitional Living Program, the Drug Abuse Prevention Program, and other programs serving runaway and homeless youth. Training and technical assistance are designed to enhance the skills and increase the effectiveness of youth service providers by facilitating information exchange on programmatic and operational procedures that are critical to runaway and homeless youth programs. The 10 regional centers offer onsite consultations; local, State, and regional conferences; information sharing; and skill-based training.

Availability of Services

Services provided by FYSB are directed to runaway and homeless youth and their families. To locate a service provider in your community or to secure services, contact the regional center serving your area (see appendix 3).

Publications

National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth, *Research Summary: Youth With Runaway, Throwaway, and Homeless Experiences: Prevalence, Drug Use, and Other At-Risk Behaviors* (October 1995).

National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth, *Supporting Your Adolescent: Tips for Parents* (January 1996).

Legislative Citations

The Runaway Youth Act, Title III, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415) focused attention on the need to develop a nonpunitive system of social services for vulnerable youth and authorized resources to support shelters for runaway and homeless youth. The 1977 Amendments to the JJDP Act (P.L. 95-115) extended services to "otherwise homeless youth" and authorized support for coordinated networks to provide training and technical assistance to runaway and homeless youth service providers (Basic Center Program). The 1980 JJDP Act Amendments (P.L. 96-509) changed the title to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. The Program was reauthorized through 1992 by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988

(P.L. 100-690) and was subsequently reauthorized through FY 1996 by the 1992 JJDP Act Amendments (P.L. 102-586).

The 1988 Amendments to Title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (P.L. 100-690) included the Transitional Living Program, which was subsequently reauthorized through 1996 by the 1992 Amendments to the JJDP Act (P.L. 102-586).

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact any of the agencies listed below:

Family and Youth Services Bureau
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 1882
Washington, DC 20013
Telephone: (202) 205-8102
Fax: (202) 260-9333

National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth
P.O. Box 13505
Silver Spring, MD 20911-3505
Telephone: (301) 608-8098
Fax: (301) 608-8721

National Runaway Switchboard Hotline
Telephone: 1-800-621-4000

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

Agency Description

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN), established by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-247), is an agency within the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families. It is the primary Federal agency with responsibility for assisting States and communities in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect. The Center grants congressionally appropriated funds to States to improve and increase their prevention and intervention efforts. The Center generally coordinates Federal activities in this field.

Services

NCCAN's major activities include: three State grant programs (Basic State Grants, Children's Justice Act [CJA] grants, and Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants); funding for research, service improvement programs and demonstration projects; the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS); the National Incidence Study (NIS); the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information; and the National Resource Center for Child Maltreatment.

All of these programs relate to missing and exploited children in the sense that all victims of child abuse are exploited in some way. However, in a more specific way CJA grantees are required to improve procedures for the State's investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases, particularly child abuse and exploitation, and to improve the handling of these cases so that additional trauma to the child is limited. Also, the National Resource Center for Child Maltreatment assists States, local agencies, and tribes in developing effective and efficient child protective services (CPS) systems to handle reports of child abuse and neglect.

Availability of Services

The NCCAN Clearinghouse and Resource Center for Child Maltreatment provide information to public and private agency personnel, professionals working in related fields, and members of the general public. See appendix 4 for more information.

Publications

The NCCAN Clearinghouse maintains a complete database of up-to-date information, including all NCCAN publications, on all aspects of child abuse and neglect for professionals and members of

the general public. The Clearinghouse can provide annotated bibliographies on specific topics by request, as well as a copy of the database on CD-ROM.

The **1997 State Statute Series** reflects the status of the law as of December 1996. It includes six volumes of State statutes summaries organized according to the following topic areas:

<i>Volume I:</i>	<i>Reporting Laws</i>	<i>Volume IV:</i>	<i>Child Witnesses</i>
<i>Volume II:</i>	<i>Central Registries</i>	<i>Volume V:</i>	<i>Crimes</i>
<i>Volume III:</i>	<i>Investigations</i>	<i>Volume VI:</i>	<i>Permanency Planning*</i>

*This latest volume currently includes one topic element: *Termination of Parental Rights*. Please contact the NCCAN Clearinghouse at (800) FYI-3366 for price information.

In addition to the State Statute Series, the NCCAN Clearinghouse has produced the **1997 Statutes at a Glance Series**. Available free of charge, this series includes 6-7 page fact sheets on the following topic areas:

Reporting Penalties (1997)
Central Registry Expungement (1997)
HIV Testing of Sex Offenders (1997)
Sex Offender Registration (1997)
Public Notification of the Release of Sex Offenders (1997)

Finally, law enforcement officials may also be interested in the most recent **User Manuals**, which also are available free of charge:

Crisis Intervention in Child Abuse and Neglect (1995)
Treatment for Abused and Neglected Children: Infancy to Age 18 (1994)

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact:

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
Administration on Children, Youth and
Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, DC 20013-1182
Telephone: (202) 205-8586
Fax: (202) 260-9351

NCCAN Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, DC 20013-1182
Telephone: 1-800-FYI-3366
Fax: (703) 385-3206

U.S. Department of Justice

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section

Agency Description

Established in 1987 and expanded in 1994, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) is a group of attorneys who have specialized in the prosecution of obscenity, child exploitation, and child abuse cases, in international child abduction, and in victim-witness issues. CEOS attorneys, who are responsible for the enforcement of Federal laws in these areas, work with Federal law enforcement agencies, other Federal agencies, and U.S. Attorneys around the country. Although CEOS will assist State and local law enforcement agencies upon request, CEOS's jurisdiction is limited to enforcement of Federal statutes; strictly intrastate cases must be handled at the local level. The CEOS chief serves as the legal advisor to the Missing and Exploited Children Task Force.

Services

- Litigation support, including assistance to U.S. Attorney's Offices; legal research; legal assistance to other Federal agencies, task forces, and committees on projects relating to child exploitation and obscenity; and policy development.
- ▣ Technical assistance.
- ▣ Training for prosecutors and investigators on topics such as interviewing skills, case preparation, and child exploitation law.

Availability of Services

Upon request, CEOS provides litigation support, technical assistance, and training to Federal investigators and prosecutors who work on child sexual exploitation cases, including child pornography, child prostitution, sexual tourism, and sexual abuse occurring on Federal lands. Services are available by contacting the local U.S. Attorney's Office or the FBI field office in the Federal judicial district where the matter arises and requesting that these offices contact CEOS by telephone and/or by writing, and if no response is forthcoming, contacting CEOS directly at the address below.

Legislative Citations

- 18 U.S.C. § 228 Child support.
- 18 U.S.C. § 1204 International parental child kidnaping.

- ▶ 18 U.S.C. § 2241 *et seq.* Sexual abuse.
- ▶ 18 U.S.C. § 2251 *et seq.* Sexual exploitation and other abuse of children.
- ▶ 18 U.S.C. § 2421 *et seq.* Transportation for illegal sexual activity (Mann Act).
- ▶ 18 U.S.C. § 3509 Child victims' and witnesses' rights.
- ▶ 42 U.S.C. § 5776a Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children.

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact:

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice
1331 F Street NW.
6th Floor
Washington, DC 20530
Telephone: (202) 514-5780
Fax: (202) 514-1793

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Agency Description

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) exercises its jurisdiction and investigative responsibilities pursuant to Federal statutes addressing various crimes against children including kidnaping and sexual exploitation. Federal law defines children as minors under the age of 18, often referred to as "children of tender years." FBI investigations involving crimes against children generally include violations of Federal statutes relating to child abuse, sexual exploitation of children, interstate transportation of obscene material, computer pornography, interstate transportation of children for sexual activity, parental kidnaping, and violations of the Child Support Recovery Act. In some instances, the RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations) statute also may apply. While some of those Federal violations may not necessarily involve the sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of children, such as violations of the International Parental Kidnaping Act, the FBI pursues any child victimization offense within its lawful jurisdiction, often coordinating those investigations with other Federal, State, and local agencies.

Cases related to the sexual abuse and exploitation of children and other crimes against children are given high priority within the FBI. All available and necessary FBI resources are used during these investigations, and each case is aggressively prosecuted. Nonfamily abductions, often referred to as stranger abductions, receive immediate attention. Particular attention is also given to investigations involving organized criminal activity, commercialized child prostitution, and the manufacture and distribution of child pornography. The transmission and exchange of child pornography through computer bulletin boards are aggressively investigated as an insidious form of child sexual exploitation.

The FBI also investigates allegations of sexual assault in Indian country, including the investigation of child abuse and the sexual exploitation of children. The FBI addresses these sensitive investigations by participating with other professionals in a multidisciplinary team approach that enlists the expertise of investigators, social workers, clinical psychologists, victim-witness coordinators, and Federal prosecutors.

Services

Investigative Services and Support

FBI Headquarters. On January 20, 1997, a new unit and two new offices were established within the Violent Crime and Major Offenders Section, Criminal Investigations Division, at FBI Headquarters. These entities, the Office of Crimes Against Children (OCAC) and the Office of Indian Country Investigations (OICI), are managed within the Special Investigations and Initiatives Unit (SIIU), and became operational during March 1997. Staffed by Supervisory Special Agents

and support professionals, these entities were established to specifically focus on crimes against children and crimes in Indian country. The OCAC addresses all crimes under the FBI's jurisdiction that in any way involve the victimization of children, providing program management and field wide investigative oversight of those critical FBI operations. Likewise, the OICI addresses crimes in Indian country, providing program management and investigative oversight of those sensitive FBI operations. The SIIU, OCAC, and OICI work closely with FBI field offices, other FBI components, and various other entities to provide and coordinate operational support to more effectively address crimes against children.

FBI Field Offices. Individual FBI field offices throughout the country serve as the primary point of contact for persons requesting FBI assistance. Special agents assigned as Crimes Against Children Coordinators use all available resources--including investigative, forensic, tactical, informational, and behavioral science--in the investigation of crimes against children. The special agents coordinate their investigations with appropriate local law enforcement agencies, as well as with Federal or State prosecutors. Upon receiving notification that a child has been abducted, FBI Evidence Response Team personnel may be assigned immediately to conduct the forensic investigation of the abduction site and any other appropriate areas, while other special agents typically join law enforcement personnel in coordinating and conducting the comprehensive neighborhood investigation that is vital to the resolution of these cases. A Rapid Start Team may also be deployed immediately to begin the overwhelming task of coordinating and tracking the investigative leads, which often number in the thousands during protracted child abduction investigations. Special Agents will also coordinate child abduction investigations with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and other entities to make full use of all available resources.

Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit. The Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit (CASKU) is a rapid response element of the FBI's Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG). The unit has primary responsibility for providing investigative support through profiling, violent crime analysis, technical and forensic resource coordination, and application of the most current expertise available in matters involving the abduction or mysterious disappearance of children and serial murder. (Serial murder involves the killing of two or more victims in separate incidents).

Child abductions are among the most difficult crimes to resolve and require immediate dedication of significant resources. A specialized CASKU staff provides operational assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies involved in these important investigations. The unit responds immediately to requests and provides onsite assistance as appropriate. CASKU services include:

- Profiles of unknown offenders.
- Crime analysis.
- Investigative strategies.

- Interview and interrogation strategies.
- Behavioral assessments.
- Trial preparation and prosecutive strategy.
- Expert testimony.
- Coordination of other resources, including FBI Evidence Response Teams and FBI laboratory services.

Case consultations may include any or all of the services listed above. Services are provided by telephone, in writing, or in person. In some cases investigators may travel to Quantico for consultation sessions, or CASKU members may be sent to the area of the crimes.

CASKU can also assist in coordinating the deployment of Rapid Start, a computerized major case management support system. CASKU maintains a close working relationship with NCMEC and can help to arrange the use of their resources, such as poster distribution and age enhancement of photographs.

Another CIRG component, the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP), works closely with CASKU and provides automated support. To assist investigators working on cases, VICAP analysts perform standard and ad hoc searches of their databases, as well as other law enforcement databases. The VICAP database contains reports submitted by participating law enforcement agencies concerning certain violent crimes, which can be used to analyze and link multiple cases.

In addition to case consultation services, CASKU conducts research regarding child abduction and serial murder in an effort to develop further understanding of the crimes and criminals. Results of research are applied to cases and shared with the criminal justice community through publications and training.

Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children. Created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children coordinates Federal law enforcement resources to assist State and local authorities in investigating the most difficult cases of missing and exploited children. The Task Force is composed of at least two members from each of seven Federal agencies: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; Drug Enforcement Administration; FBI; U.S. Customs Service; U.S. Marshals Service; U.S. Postal Inspection Service; and U.S. Secret Service. As legislated by Congress, the FBI manages the Task Force, which is co-located with CASKU and therefore works closely with that unit. The unit chief of CASKU also serves as chief of the Task Force.

FBI Forensic and Technical Support Services

CASKU was created to centralize services in child abduction and serial homicide cases. In addition to providing investigative consultation, CASKU can coordinate the application of all FBI headquarters resources needed in particular cases.

The FBI laboratory is the only full-service Federal forensic science laboratory serving the law enforcement community. The FBI is mandated by Title 28, CFR Section 0.85, to conduct scientific examinations of evidence, free of charge, for any duly constituted law enforcement agency in the United States. Assistance is provided through:

- Evidence response teams.
- Document services.
- Latent fingerprint services.
- Scientific analysis services (including chemistry-toxicology, DNA analysis/serology examinations, explosives, firearms-toolmarks, hairs and fibers, and materials analysis).
- Special projects (including graphic design, photographic processing, special photographic services, structural design, and visual production and video enhancement).
- Forensic science research and training.

Detailed information about these services, including instructions for collecting, preserving, and shipping evidence, can be found in the *Handbook of Forensic Science*, which is available from the Government Printing Office. The FBI's Rapid Start Team, developed since the *Handbook* was last revised, provides onsite information management services to support the handling of crisis situations. The team is capable of operating in a bivouac environment, bringing with them all equipment required.

The Special Techniques Program, established in 1993, is another part of the Information Resources Division/Engineering Section. This group uses geophysical methodology and other remote sensing equipment to search for clandestinely concealed evidence. These techniques are considered as an investigative tool only after more expedient measures have been exhausted.

Criminal Justice Information Services. Criminal justice information services provided by the FBI include a fingerprint repository and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

- **Fingerprint repository.** The FBI serves as the Nation's civil and criminal fingerprint repository and responds to the information needs of Federal, State, local, and international members of the criminal justice community. The FBI receives more than 34,000 fingerprint cards each day.

- **National Crime Information Center.** NCIC is a nationwide computer-based inquiry and response information system that was established in 1967 to serve the criminal justice community. NCIC's purpose is to maintain a computerized filing system of accurate, timely, documented criminal justice information that is readily available through a telecommunications network. An average of 1.3 million inquiry-response transactions per day are processed through more than 100,000 NCIC terminals.

The *Handbook of Forensic Science* describes technical services of the Criminal Justice Information Services Division and the Information Resources Division of the FBI.

Training

The FBI offers an extensive training program for the law enforcement community. Training in a broad spectrum of topics is offered to bona fide law enforcement personnel in settings throughout the United States, around the world, and at the FBI Academy. Each FBI field office has a training coordinator. International requests for training can be made through the FBI Legal Attaches at American Embassies.

Victim-Witness Assistance

Each FBI field office has a victim-witness coordinator. The FBI's Victim-Witness Assistance Program operates on a referral basis for victims of Federal violations.

Availability of Services

Recipients of FBI services include law enforcement agencies and the U.S. Government (hence the citizens of the United States). Services can be accessed by a request from a law enforcement agency, either through the Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit or through the local FBI field office or Legal Attache (see appendix 5 and 6 for a list of these offices and attaches).

Legislative Citations

FBI investigations involving child victimization are based upon violations of Federal statutes, including the crime of kidnaping (Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 1201 and 1202); International Parental Kidnaping Act (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1024); Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) - Parental Kidnaping (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1073); crimes committed in Indian country (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1153); child sexual abuse (Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2241, 2242, 2243, and 2244); sexual exploitation of children (Sections 2251, 2251A, 2252, and 2258); interstate transportation of obscene material (Sections 1462, 1465, and 1466); interstate transportation of children for sexual activity (Sections 2421, 2422, 2423, and 2424); Child Support Recovery Act (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 228); and in some instances the RICO statute (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1961).

Agency Contact

For further information about services or to request immediate FBI assistance, contact one of the local FBI field offices, which are listed in appendix 5 and in local telephone directories, or contact one of the units listed below:

FBI Headquarters
Special Investigations and Initiatives Unit
Office of Crimes Against Children
Office of Indian Country Investigations
935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20535-0001
Telephone: (202) 324-3666
Fax: (202) 324-2731

Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Quantico, VA 22135
Telephone: (540) 720-4700
Fax: (540) 720-4790

Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Quantico, VA 22135
Telephone: (540) 720-4760
Fax: (540) 720-4792

U.S. Department of Justice

Office for Victims of Crime

Agency Description

The mission of the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is to enhance the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in order to change attitudes and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime. OVC administers the Crime Victims Fund (hereafter called the Fund), which was authorized by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA). Financing for the Fund comes from criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalty fees, and special assessments collected by U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Courts, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Each year OVC makes awards to State crime victim assistance and compensation programs to supplement State funding for victim services. In addition, OVC provides victim assistance training and technical assistance for criminal justice officials and direct service providers. Exploited children, families of missing and exploited children, practitioners who provide direct services to victim families, and law enforcement personnel who investigate and prosecute such cases are eligible to participate in OVC-sponsored programs.

Services

Crime Victim Compensation

Crime victim compensation is the direct payment to a crime victim or to his or her family to help cover crime-related expenses such as medical treatment, mental health counseling, lost wages, or funeral services. Every State administers a crime victim compensation program. Most of these programs have similar eligibility requirements and offer a comparable range of benefits. Most programs require victims to report crimes to the police in a timely manner and to file claims within a fixed period of time.

Each year OVC uses VOCA funds to supplement State resources. States receive a grant based on 40 percent of the amount of compensation benefits made by the State in a previous year.

Crime Victim Assistance

Crime victim assistance programs provide direct services such as crisis intervention, counseling, emergency transportation to court, temporary housing, and criminal justice support and advocacy. All States receive VOCA victim assistance grant funds, which are then awarded by the States to community-based public and nonprofit organizations that serve crime victims, such as domestic violence shelters, child abuse treatment programs, victim service units in law enforcement agencies and prosecutor's offices, hospitals, and social service agencies. Each State receives a base amount of \$500,000, plus a percentage of the amount remaining in the Fund based on population.

Training and Technical Assistance

OVC's Trainers Bureau seeks to improve services to crime victims by providing training and technical assistance to the programs and agencies that serve crime victims. The Trainers Bureau helps Federal, State, and local agencies address training, administrative, and programmatic issues.

Community Crisis Response Program

OVC's Community Crisis Response (CCR) program seeks to improve services to communities that have experienced crimes involving multiple victimizations. The program provides rapid response and limited technical assistance to victim service agencies; Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies; U.S. Attorney's Offices; Native American tribes; and other agencies that assist crime victims.

Information Dissemination

OVC's Resource Center provides victim-related information to criminal justice practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and crime victims. The OVC Resource Center collects, maintains, and disseminates information on national, State, and local victim-related organizations and on State programs that receive funds authorized by VOCA. The OVC Resource Center is a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the world's largest criminal justice information clearinghouse.

Availability of Services

OVC services are directed to:

- Missing and exploited children and their families.
- Victims of child pornography.
- Victims of sexual tourism.
- Parents of abducted children.
- Federal, State, and local criminal justice officials and other professionals who handle cases of missing and exploited children.
- Members of the general public who have an interest in child-victim information.

State crime victim compensation applications can be obtained from the appropriate State program. A list of agencies responsible for the administration of crime victims compensation in each State can be found in appendix 7.

Crime Victim Assistance

OVC provides funding to over 2,500 State crime victim assistance programs. A list of local crime victim assistance programs is available from each State VOCA victim assistance administrator (see appendix 7).

Training and Technical Assistance

Programs and agencies can access OVC's Trainers Bureau by submitting a request on agency letterhead that: (1) describes the problem to be addressed and explains why it cannot be funded with existing resources, (2) provides information about the individuals to be trained, (3) estimates the number of hours of training or the number of days of technical assistance needed, (4) details the expected outcome of the assistance, and (5) indicates what special skills or knowledge are required of the trainer or assistance provider. If the request is approved for funding, OVC will match trainers and/or technical assistance providers to the request. For additional information, write to the Trainers Bureau at the OVC address below or call (202) 307-5983.

Community Crisis Response (CCR) Program

Agencies and communities can access OVC's CCR program by submitting a request on agency letterhead that: (1) contains a statement of facts concerning the situation, (2) enumerates the number of victims and describes the impact of the crime on the community, (3) explains why existing resources are inadequate, (4) describes the type of technical assistance requested and the desired outcome, and, if known, (5) lists any special skills required by the consultants. If approved, onsite assistance usually will be short-term, generally from 1 to 3 days. For additional information, write to the CCR program at the OVC address below or call (202) 307-5983.

Information Dissemination

The OVC Resource Center can be accessed through its toll-free number (1-800-627-6872). A list of publications and other information is available.

OVC has initiated an interactive homepage on the Internet -- <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>. The new website enables victims, victims advocates, and others interested in victims' rights to obtain information about available services on a state-by-state basis. OVC website visitors can also obtain information about available funding and training and technical assistance opportunities.

Publications

A complete list of OVC publications is available from the OVC Resource Center (1-800-627-6872).

Child Sexual Exploitation: Improving Investigations and Protecting Victims (1995), NCJ 153527.

Crime Victim Compensation: A Good Place to Start (1996, Video, 9.2 minutes), NCJ 162359.

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact:

Office for Victims of Crime

U.S. Department of Justice

810 7th Street NW.

Washington, DC 20531

Telephone: (202) 307-5983

Fax: (202) 514-6383

Gopher to: ncjrs.aspensys.com

World Wide Web: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Missing and Exploited Children's Program

Agency Description

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415), as amended by the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984, establishes the Missing and Exploited Children's Program in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The purpose of the Missing Children's Assistance Act is to develop leadership and provide funding support to address the needs of the Nation's missing and exploited children and their families and to foster coordination of programs and services for this population.

The Missing and Exploited Children's Program conducts research, demonstration, and service programs pertaining to missing and exploited children; provides training and technical assistance; and coordinates various activities. In addition, the Missing and Exploited Children's Program supports the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the national resource center and clearinghouse dedicated to missing and exploited children issues.

Since 1984, the Missing Children's Assistance Act has provided for research, training, and technical assistance to support local law enforcement efforts to locate and recover missing children. Each year the Missing and Exploited Children's Program trains more than 3,500 law enforcement officials in the investigation of missing children cases, at no cost to State or local governments.

Services

- Training and technical assistance.
- Demonstration programs.
- Research projects.
- Evaluation studies.
- Publications.
- Funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
- Support for nonprofit organizations that work with missing and exploited children.
- Coordination of the Federal Agency Task Force for Missing and Exploited Children.

Availability of Services

Training and technical assistance is available to State and local units of government, nonprofit organizations, and other agencies serving missing and exploited children. Research briefs and other publications are available to the general public. Some materials are restricted to law enforcement personnel.

Training Programs

The following training programs are sponsored by the Missing and Exploited Children's Program. These courses are designed to assist law enforcement officers and other professionals who handle child abuse and exploitation cases.

Responding to Missing and Abducted Children. The aim of this course is to enhance the knowledge and skills of law enforcement officials who investigate cases involving abducted, runaway, and other missing youth.

Child Sexual Exploitation Investigations. This course provides law enforcement officials and other professionals with the knowledge and information they need to understand, recognize, investigate, and resolve cases of child pornography and sexual exploitation.

Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques. This course is designed to enhance the skills of experienced law enforcement officials and other professionals who investigate cases involving child abuse, sexual exploitation of children, child pornography, and missing children.

Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program (M/CAP). M/CAP is a training and technical assistance program that emphasizes community-wide, interagency collaboration and self-assessment, information sharing, and comprehensive case management to address the needs of and respond to missing and exploited children and their families.

Child Abuse and Exploitation Team Investigative Process. This course focuses on the development of a community interagency protocol that is unique to jurisdictions implementing a collaborative investigative process for child abuse cases.

Publications

The following documents are available from the Missing and Exploited Children's Program. Publications with an NCJ number are also available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (1-800-851-3420).

America's Missing and Exploited Children: Their Safety and Their Future (1986), NCJ 100581.

Charging Parental Kidnaping (American Prosecutor's Research Institute, 1995).

Child Sexual Exploitation: Improving Investigations and Protecting Victims - A Blueprint for Action (Education Development Center, Inc., 1995)

Hiring the Right People: Guidelines for the Screening and Selection of Youth-Serving Professionals and Volunteers (Missing and Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program/Public Administration Service and the National School Safety Center, 1994).

Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse, second edition (American Prosecutors Research Institute, 1993).

Law Enforcement Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth (Research Triangle Institute, 1993) NCJ 145644.

Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children in America, First Report: Numbers and Characteristics. National Incidence Studies (Full Report and Executive Summary) (1990), NCJ 123668.

Missing and Abducted Children: A Law Enforcement Guide to Case Investigation and Program Management (National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 1994), NCJ 151268.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (OJJDP Fact Sheet, 1995).

Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children (American Bar Association, 1993), NCJ 144535.

Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children: Research Summary (American Bar Association, 1994), NCJ 143458.

Parental Kidnaping (OJJDP Fact Sheet, 1995).

Parental Kidnaping, Domestic Violence, and Child Abuse: Changing Legal Responses to Related Violence (American Prosecutor's Research Institute, 1995).

Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse: An Overview (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1997), NCJ 165153.

Sharing Information: A Guide to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (1997).

Using Agency Records To Find Missing Children: A Guide for Law Enforcement (1995), NCJ 154633.

Videos

"Conducting Sensitive Child Abuse Investigations" is a six series video that was produced in 1996 by the Missing and Exploited Children's Program in conjunction with the National Child Welfare Resource Center, Edmund S. Muskie Institute of Public Affairs, University of Southern Maine.

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact:

Missing and Exploited Children's Program
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
810 7th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20531
Telephone: (202) 616-3637
Fax: (202) 307-2819

U.S. Department of Justice

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Agency Description

The Inspections Program of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) controls and guards the boundaries and borders of the United States at designated Ports-of-Entry (POEs) against the illegal entry of aliens to protect the health, welfare, safety, and security of the public and the nation. Under authority granted by the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended, an immigration inspector may question any person coming into the United States to determine his or her admissibility. In addition, an inspector has authority to search without warrant the person and effects of any person seeking admission, if there is reason to believe that grounds of exclusion exist which may be disclosed by such search. The INA is based on the law of presumption - an applicant for admission is presumed to be an alien until he or she shows evidence of citizenship, and an alien is presumed to be an immigrant until he or she proves that he or she fits into one of the nonimmigrant classifications.

Persons seeking entry into the United States are inspected at POEs by Immigration Inspectors who determine their admissibility. Inspectors are responsible for determining the nationality and identity of each applicant for admission. United States citizens are automatically admitted on verification of citizenship. Aliens' documents are reviewed to determine admissibility based on the requirements of the U.S. immigration law. Because of this unique status, the Immigration Inspector is usually the first U.S. official encountered by travelers who seek to enter the United States. Within this context, the INS is ideally situated to assist in preventing the movement of missing children across U.S. borders.

Services

Services provided by the INS include:

- Training for common carriers to improve ability of personnel to identify missing or exploited children.
- Interdiction of missing children at United States Ports-of-Entry, when encountered.
- Information dissemination to the public.

Availability of Services

Services available from the INS are directed to law enforcement officials and selected travel industry personnel. Services can be obtained by contacting the INS Office of Inspections.

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact:

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Office of Inspections (HQINS)

425 I Street NW

Washington, DC 20536

Telephone: (202) 514-3019

Fax: (202) 514-8345

After Hours: (202) 616-5000 (INS Command Center, 7 x 24)

U.S. Department of Justice

U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)

Agency Description

INTERPOL is the international criminal police organization that comprises designated national central bureaus (NCB's) from the law enforcement agencies of its 177 member nations. The primary mission of INTERPOL is:

- (a) To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights.'
- (b) To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

By law, INTERPOL is forbidden to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial character.

INTERPOL maintains a sophisticated global communications network to coordinate international criminal investigations among its member countries. This network is also used to relay humanitarian requests, such as missing person inquiries. INTERPOL provides a forum for discussions, organizes working group meetings, and stages symposia for law enforcement authorities of member nations to focus attention on specific areas of criminal activity affecting their countries.

Services

Each INTERPOL member country establishes, funds, and staffs a national central bureau, which serves as the point of contact for the international law enforcement community. Every NCB operates within the parameters of its own nation's law and policies and within the framework of the INTERPOL constitution. In the U.S., authority for the INTERPOL function rests with the Attorney General. Authority for administering the U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) is shared by the Departments of Justice and Treasury.

The mission of USNCB is twofold:

- To receive foreign requests for criminal investigative assistance and direct them to the appropriate U.S. Federal, State, or local law enforcement or judicial authorities.

- To receive domestic law enforcement requests and direct them to the appropriate NCB abroad.

The USNCB's coordinative services provide Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities with the most effective means available to secure the assistance of foreign police in matters ranging from a criminal record check to the arrest and extradition of wanted persons.

The USNCB investigative staff includes senior agents who are detailed from more than 16 Federal and State law enforcement agencies and a permanent analytical staff. Agents and analysts work in five investigative divisions: alien/fugitive, criminal, drugs, financial fraud and economic crimes, and State liaison. Cases involving the exploitation of minors are assigned to one of these divisions, depending on the nature of the offense. For example, the Fraud Division investigates sexual abuse against minors, sexual assault against minors, child pornography, and sexual tourism. The Criminal Division is responsible for cases involving missing persons, parental kidnapping, and child abduction.

Through INTERPOL's worldwide telecommunications network, messages can be directed to one country, to an entire region, or to the whole INTERPOL membership. Messages destined for regional or worldwide distribution are referred to as "diffusions." Diffusions inform other NCB's of the circumstances of a case and request their assistance or intervention.

If information is not obtained from other NCB's as a result of a diffusion message, the originating agency can request that a formal notice be issued for worldwide distribution through the INTERPOL Secretariat General Office. INTERPOL notices are categorized (color-coded) according to the circumstances surrounding the request.

- International Red Notices request a subject's provisional arrest with a view toward extradition. A Red Notice provides specific details concerning charges against a subject, along with warrant information, and includes prior criminal history.
- International Blue Notices are designed to collect information about persons. For example, to trace and locate a subject whose extradition may be requested.
- International Yellow Notices are circulated to provide information about persons who are missing, abducted or who are unable to identify themselves, such as children.

Upon receipt of these notices, most member countries enter the information into their databases and border lookout systems.

Availability of Services

Requests for Assistance

To reach the international law enforcement community, USNCB enters information on the child-related crime, subject, victim, abducting parent, or missing child(ren) into the INTERPOL network. Requests can be made immediately following the incident, but they must be made by a U.S. law enforcement agency or judicial authority (see appendix 8 for a listing of USNCB - State Liaison offices). The USNCB **cannot** accept requests for assistance from members of the public, including a victim parent.

Virtually every request normally handled through law enforcement channels can be accommodated by INTERPOL, provided communication is needed within the international law enforcement community. Generally, correspondents on INTERPOL messages are the law enforcement authorities in the respective member countries.

Responses to inquiries are sent to the originating law enforcement agency. Interested parties, such as a victim parent, can ask for a status report directly from the originating law enforcement agency.

When a request is received, a USNCB analyst will search the internal case tracking system to determine if there is any prior correspondence regarding the principals in the investigation. Additional searches will be conducted on a wide range of internal and external computer databases to determine if there are any records that will disclose prior investigative information or if there is any information that will help to locate a missing or abducted child and/or the abducting parent.

A determination is then made as to what action should follow, and a message is usually sent to one or more foreign NCB's through the INTERPOL communications network by the agent or analyst. Because local customs, policies, and laws dictate what the receiving NCB can and will do, USNCB has little or no control over how a message will be handled by a foreign NCB. Most requests from U.S. police entail interviewing witnesses, victims, or subjects of child exploitation crimes who reside in foreign countries or concern efforts to locate missing or abducted children and/or abductors.

Domestic Child Abduction Cases

In domestic child abduction cases, the initial request seeks to confirm if border-entry records can establish the presence of the abductor or the child in the foreign country. Once entry has been established, discreet verification is requested to confirm the exact location of the abductor in the hope of preventing that person from fleeing to another location.

If an NCB confirms the location of an offender, abductor, or child, USNCB notifies the originating police agency, which then coordinates subsequent investigative or retrieval efforts with the prosecuting attorney or the victim parent via the Department of State, Office of Children's Issues. If USNCB messages fail to locate an offender, abductor, or child, USNCB helps the originating

agency complete the application process that will lead to the publication of INTERPOL international notices.

If a child is located abroad. INTERPOL may request protective custody of the child, even in countries that are party to the Hague Convention treaty.

If a subject is charged with a child exploitation offense or parental kidnaping, a request for provisional arrest with a view toward extradition must be sent first through the proper diplomatic channels. Cases resulting in extradition are handled by the Department of Justice's Office of International Affairs, which uses the INTERPOL channel to transmit information pertaining to the extradition process.

Foreign Requests for Assistance

Foreign requests for investigative assistance are handled similarly to domestic cases. USNCB agents or analysts query various law enforcement databases--including the NCIC--to determine whether prior investigative information exists in the United States. The investigative request is then forwarded to the appropriate Federal or State police authority and, oftentimes, is coordinated with NCMEC. The results of such investigative actions are then routed back to USNCB for relay to the requesting country. If another NCB requests such action, USNCB can initiate a border-lookout notice using the Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS) database. Such a notice would request that INTERPOL be notified if the subject and/or missing/abducted child(ren) were to attempt to enter the United States.

In foreign origin abduction cases, the names of the abductor and of the child cannot be entered into the NCIC computer system unless a Red Notice has been issued for the abductor and a Yellow Notice for the child. In some cases USNCB can enter the victim child's name into NCIC without the existence of a Yellow Notice, but all efforts to locate the child must have been exhausted previously, and the request for such entries must be made by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact:

U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)
U.S. Department of Justice
Bicentennial Building Room 600
600 E Street NW.
Washington, DC 20530
Telephone: (202) 616-9000
Fax: (202) 616-8400
NLETS: DCINTER00

U.S. Department of State

Office of Children's Issues

Agency Description

The Office of Children's Issues (CI) is located in the Overseas Citizens Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State. CI formulates, develops, and coordinates policies and programs and provides direction to foreign service posts on international parental child abduction and international adoption. CI also fulfills U.S. treaty obligations relating to international parental abduction of children.

Services

The Office of Children's Issues provides services in two areas: international parental child abduction and international adoption.

International Abduction

CI works closely with parents, attorneys, private organizations, and government agencies in the United States and abroad to prevent and resolve international parental child abductions. Since the late 1970's, the Bureau of Consular Affairs has taken action in more than 8,000 cases of international parental child abduction. In addition, the Office has answered thousands of inquiries concerning international child abduction, enforcement of visitation rights, and abduction prevention techniques.

CI acts as the U.S. Central Authority for the operation and implementation of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Forty-seven countries, including the United States, have joined the Hague Abduction Convention. The Convention discourages abduction as a means of resolving a custody matter by requiring, with a few limited exceptions, that the abducted child be returned to the country where he or she resided prior to the abduction. About 60 percent of applications for assistance under the Hague Abduction Convention involve children abducted from the United States and taken to other countries, and 40 percent involve children who were abducted in other countries and brought to the United States. The countries with the most abduction cases are, in descending order, Mexico, United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, and France. These five countries account for about half of the abduction cases in which CI becomes involved.

Many countries have not yet accepted the Hague Convention. In 1996 CI handled the cases of more than 250 children who were abducted to non-Hague countries. In the event of an abduction to a non-Hague country, one option for the left-behind parent is to obtain legal assistance in the country where the child was taken and to follow the local judicial process. Of non-Hague countries, the

largest number of cases have involved children taken to Egypt, Japan, Jordan, the Philippines, and Saudi Arabia.

For international abduction cases, CI can:

- Provide information in situations where the Hague Convention applies and help parents file an application with foreign authorities to obtain the return of or access to the child.
- Contact U.S. Embassies and consulates abroad and request that a U.S. Consul Officer attempt to locate, visit, and report on a child's general welfare.
- Provide the left-behind parent with information on the legal system, especially concerning family law, of the country to which the child was abducted and furnish a list of attorneys willing to accept American clients.
- Monitor judicial or administrative proceedings overseas.
- Help parents contact local officials in foreign countries or make contact with such officials on the parent's behalf.
- Inform parents of domestic remedies, such as warrants, extradition procedures, and U.S. passport revocations.
- Alert foreign authorities to any evidence of child abuse or neglect.

CI cannot re-abduct a child, help a parent in any way that violates the laws of another country, or give refuge to a parent who is involved in re-abduction. CI also cannot act as a lawyer, represent parents in court, or pay legal expenses or court fees.

International Adoption

CI offers general information and assistance regarding the adoption process in more than 60 countries. In 1996 U.S. citizens adopted more than 11,000 foreign-born children. Because adoption is a private legal matter within the judicial sovereignty of the Nation where the child resides, the Department of State cannot intervene on behalf of an individual U.S. citizen in foreign courts.

For international child adoption cases, CI can:

- Provide general information about international adoption in countries around the world.
- Provide general information on U.S. visa requirements for international adoptions.
- Make inquiries regarding the status of specific adoption cases and clarify documentation and other requirements to the U.S. consulate abroad.

- Make efforts to ensure that U.S. citizens are not discriminated against by foreign authorities or court personnel.

CI cannot become directly involved in the adoption process in another country, cannot act as an attorney or represent adoptive parents in court, and cannot order that an adoption take place or that a visa be issued.

Availability of Services

International Abduction

In cases involving international abduction, services are directed to the parents or the attorneys of children who have been abducted internationally or to those who fear a child may be abducted by another parent abroad. CI promotes the use of civil legal mechanisms to resolve international parental abduction cases. CI also works closely with local and Federal law enforcement agencies, the Department of Justice, and the Department of State Advisors Office, all of which pursue criminal remedies to international parental abduction cases.

General information on international parental child abduction and custody issues is available to any interested person. As the U.S. Central Authority for the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, CI processes applications from parents seeking access to and the return of abducted children under the Convention. CI coordinates U.S. government assistance in cases involving children abducted abroad. CI works closely with U.S. Embassies and Consulates, and foreign Hague Convention Central Authorities to help resolve international parental child abduction cases. The International Child Remedies Act (52 U.S.C. 11601; P.L. 100-300; 22 CFR Part 94) is the Federal legislation implementing the Hague Abduction Convention in the United States. A Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Departments of State and Justice and by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children gives NCMEC the authority to process Hague abduction cases involving children taken to the United States.

Although the Convention does not require that requests for services be in the form of an application, CI has created a special form (DSP-105), "Application for Assistance Under the Hague Convention on Child Abduction," to help organize information (see appendix 9). It should be noted that CI does not adjudicate the validity of the application claim for the return of or access to a child; rather, CI provides information on the operation of the treaty and on the issues that the appropriate judicial or administrative body that reviews the application will consider in making a determination.

International Adoption

International adoption services provided by CI are directed to parents seeking to adopt abroad, to agencies involved in international adoption, and to U.S. Embassies or consulates abroad that provide information on the local adoption situation and that issue visas to children to enter the United States. Most services are accessed when a parent calls CI or uses the automated information

system. Any individual, agency, or group wanting information on international adoption may contact CI to obtain information.

Under guidance from CI, Embassies and consulates monitor and report changes in local adoption procedures that may affect U.S. citizens wishing to adopt abroad. The Embassies also inform other governments of the effect that their laws, regulations, and procedures have on Americans who wish to adopt a child who resides in that country.

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact:

Office of Children's Issues

Room 4811

Overseas Citizens Services

Bureau of Consular Affairs

U.S. Department of State

Washington, DC 20520-4818

Telephone: (202) 736-7000

Fax: (202) 647-2835

Autofax: (202) 647-3000

Consular Affairs Electronic Bulletin Board: (202) 647-9225 (modem number)

Internet Address: <http://travel.state.gov>

U.S. Department of Treasury

U.S. Customs Service

Agency Description

The U.S. Customs Service is on the frontline of the Nation's defense against the illegal importation and trafficking of child pornography. Long recognized by both the domestic and international law enforcement communities for its knowledge of and skill in the area of child pornography investigations, the U.S. Customs Service aggressively targets importers, distributors, and purveyors of child pornography to prevent the sexual exploitation and abuse of children both in the United States and abroad. The U.S. Customs Service Child Pornography Enforcement Program works closely with the FBI, the Department of Justice's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Through an agreement with NCMEC, the U.S. Customs Service Child Pornography Enforcement Program has assumed primary responsibility for all NCMEC child pornography-related complaints. NCMEC has established a national toll-free child pornography Tipline (1-800-THE LOST, or 1-800-843-5678) for the reporting of information regarding child pornography. NCMEC refers such data directly to the Child Pornography Enforcement Program for dissemination to the appropriate field offices.

Services

- Training for law enforcement officers who are involved in child pornography investigations.
- Investigative support for child pornography investigations.
- Information dissemination to the public.

Availability of Services

Services available through the U.S. Customs Service are directed to law enforcement officials, investigators, and parents involved in cases of child pornography. Services can be accessed by contacting the nearest Customs Service office (see appendix 10).

A training course curriculum is available through the training center in Atlanta, Georgia. All training courses are coordinated through local Customs Service offices (see appendix 10).

Agency Contact

For further information about services, contact:

U.S. Customs Service
International Child Pornography Investigation and Coordination Center
45365 Vintage Park Road, Suite 250
Sterling, VA 20166
Telephone: (703) 709-9700, ext. 353
Fax: (703) 709-8286

U.S. Department of Treasury

U.S. Secret Service Forensic Services Division

Agency Description

Under Title XXXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the U.S. Secret Service is mandated to work with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to provide forensic and technical assistance to State and local authorities in investigating the most difficult cases of missing and exploited children.

Services

Services provided by the U.S. Secret Service include access to the following:

- The Forensic Information System for Handwriting (FISH) database, which allows handwritten or handprinted material to be searched against previously recorded writings, making possible links or consolidations.
- The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), a nationwide network with access to the largest collection of automated fingerprint databases in the United States.
- Polygraph examinations, to help detect deception through physiological means, resulting in investigative leads.
- Visual information services, such as image enhancement, age progression and regression, suspect drawings, video and audio enhancement, and graphic and photographic support.

Availability of Services

Services are directed to local, State, and Federal law enforcement investigators who deal with cases involving missing children, runaways, parental abductions, international abductions, sexual tourism, and child pornography. Services are available at the discretion of the investigating agency when a missing or exploited child case is involved.

Publications

Publications include two brochures: the *Forensic Services Division* brochure, and the *U.S. Secret Service, Forensic Services Division, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children* brochure.

Agency Contact

Further information about services may be obtained from any local Secret Service field office or from:

U.S. Secret Service
Forensic Services Division
1800 G Street NW.
Suite 929
Washington, DC 20223
Telephone: (202) 435-5926
Fax: (202) 435-5603

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
2101 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 550
Arlington, VA 22201-3052
Hotline: 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)
Telephone: (703) 235-3900
Fax: (703) 235-4067

U.S. Postal Service

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Agency Description

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the U.S. Postal Service with responsibility for investigating crimes involving the U.S. mail, including all child pornography and child sexual exploitation offenses. Specially trained postal inspectors are assigned to each of the 28 field divisions nationwide (see appendix 11). As Federal law enforcement agents, U.S. postal inspectors carry firearms, serve warrants and subpoenas, and possess the power of arrest.

Recognizing that child molesters and child pornographers often seek to communicate with one another through what they perceive as the security and anonymity provided by the U.S. mail, postal inspectors have been involved extensively in child sexual exploitation and pornography investigations since 1977. Since the Federal Child Protection Act of 1984 was enacted, postal inspectors have conducted more than 2,800 child pornography investigations, resulting in the arrest and conviction of more than 2,500 child pornographers and preferential child molesters.

Services

Postal inspectors in the United States use an established, nationwide network of intelligence to implement a wide variety of undercover programs designed to identify suspects and develop prosecutable cases. These undercover operations recognize the clandestine nature of their targets and the inherent need of many offenders to validate their behavior. The techniques used in these programs include placement of contact advertisements in both local and national publications, written contacts and correspondence with the subject, and more recently, contact via computer networks and the Internet. Postal inspectors are ready to assist in any related investigation involving child sexual exploitation.

Availability of Services

Investigative assistance by the Postal Inspection Service is available and should be sought under the following circumstances:

- When a subject may be using the U.S. mail to exchange, send, receive, buy, loan, advertise, solicit, or sell child pornography.
- When a subject is believed to be using the U.S. mail to correspond with others concerning child sexual exploitation, child pornography, or child erotica.

- When a subject is believed to be using a computer network or bulletin board to exchange child pornography or child erotica or to correspond with others concerning child sexual exploitation, and the actual exchange or initial contact may involve the U.S. mail.
- When a subject is believed to be clearly predisposed to receive or purchase child pornography and a reverse sting investigative approach appears warranted.
- When there is a need to execute a controlled delivery of child pornography.
- When the activities of a subject warrant further investigation and there is a need for assistance from a postal inspector who is trained in the investigation of child pornography or child sexual exploitation cases.
- When other local investigative leads have been exhausted and a postal inspector is needed to utilize additional resources.

Services and investigative assistance provided by the Postal Inspection Service are available to any local, State, or Federal law enforcement agency. Contact the nearest office of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service for further information.

Legislative Citations

For over a century, the Postal Inspection Service has had specific responsibility for investigating the mailing of obscene matter (Title 18 U.S. Code, Section 1461). While over the years child pornography has been, as a matter of course, investigated along with obscenity matters, increased public concern resulted in the enactment of the Sexual Exploitation of Children Act of 1977 (Title 18 U.S. Code, Section 2251-2253). The Child Protection Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 2251-2255) amended the 1977 Act by:

- ▶ Eliminating the obscenity requirement.
- ▶ Eliminating the commercial transaction requirement.
- ▶ Changing the definition of a minor from a person under age 16 to one under age 18.
- ▶ Adding provisions for criminal and civil forfeiture.
- ▶ Amending the Federal wiretap statute to include the Child Protection Act.
- ▶ Raising the potential maximum fines from \$10,000 to \$100,000 for an individual and to \$250,000 for an organization.

On November 7, 1986, Congress enacted the Child Sexual Abuse and Pornography Act (18 U.S.C. 2251-2256), which amended the two previous acts by:

- ▶ Banning the production and use of advertisements for child pornography.
- ▶ Adding a provision for civil remedies of personal injuries suffered by a minor who is a victim.
- ▶ Raising the minimum sentence for repeat offenders from imprisonment of not less than 2 years to imprisonment of not less than 5 years.

On November 18, 1988, Congress enacted the Child Protection and Obscenity Enforcement Act (18 U.S.C. 2251-2256), which:

- ▶ Made it unlawful to use a computer to transmit advertisements for or visual depictions of child pornography.
- ▶ Prohibited the buying, selling, or otherwise obtaining temporary custody or control of children for the purpose of producing child pornography.

On November 29, 1990, Congress amended 18 U.S.C. 2252, making it a Federal crime to possess three or more depictions of child pornography that were mailed or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce or that were produced using materials that were mailed or shipped by any means, including by computer.

Most recently, a new criminal statute was enacted with the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Title 18 U.S.C. 2422 makes it a Federal crime for anyone using the mail, interstate or foreign commerce, to persuade, induce, or entice any individual under the age of 18 years to engage in any sexual act for which the person may be criminally prosecuted.

Agency Contact

For further information about the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, contact:

U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Office of Criminal Investigations
475 L'Enfant Plaza West SW.
Room 3141
Washington, DC 20260-2166
Telephone: (202) 268-4286
Fax: (202) 268-4563



ORGANIZATIONS



National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Agency Description

The mission of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is to assist in the location and recovery of missing children and to prevent the abduction, molestation, sexual exploitation, and victimization of children. A private, nonprofit organization established in 1984, NCMEC operates under a congressional mandate in a cooperative agreement with the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The goal is to coordinate the efforts of law enforcement personnel, social service agency staff, elected officials, judges, prosecutors, educators, and members of the public and private sectors to break the cycle of violence that historically has perpetuated crimes against children.

Services

NCMEC offers a variety of services to aid in the search for a missing child, including a toll-free hotline; technical case assistance; a national computer network; photograph and poster distribution; age-enhancement, facial reconstruction, and imaging-identification services; a resource directory of nonprofit organizations; recovery assistance; and international case assistance.

Toll-Free Hotline

One of NCMEC's primary activities is its toll-free hotline: 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678). The multilingual hotline, which is available throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico, operates every day of the year, 24 hours a day. It is used by individuals to report the location of a missing child or of other children whose whereabouts are unknown to the child's legal custodian and to learn about the procedures necessary to reunite a child with the child's legal custodian. Reports of missing children are entered immediately into a national missing child database. Reports of sightings of missing children are disseminated directly to the investigative agency handling the case.

Technical Case Assistance

Trained case managers assist citizens and law enforcement officials in filing missing person reports, verify data concerning missing children that have been entered into the FBI's NCIC computer system, and send publications designed to enhance the investigative skills of agency personnel involved in missing child cases.

National Computer Network and Online Services

NCMEC is linked via computer online services to 50 State clearinghouses plus the District of Columbia, the U.S. Department of State Office of Children's Issues, the U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL), the U.S. Secret Service Forensic Services Division, and other Federal

agencies. Internationally, NCMEC is linked to the Australian Police, the Belgium Police, the Netherlands Police, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, New Scotland Yard, Mexican government contacts, and others. These computer links allow images of and information on missing and exploited children to be transmitted instantly.

In addition, NCMEC has taken the search for missing children to the Internet with the creation of the Missing Children Web Page. This free, publicly available channel allows Internet users to search a database for information on current missing children cases, to view images of missing children, and to obtain safety and resource information. The NCMEC Missing Children Web Page can be found at <http://www.missingkids.com>.

Photograph and Poster Distribution

NCMEC maintains an up-to-date library of missing children posters on the Internet, CompuServe, and the State Clearinghouse bulletin-board computer network. The organization also places missing child kiosks in high-traffic areas, such as airports and shopping malls. NCMEC simultaneously transmits posters and other case-related information to more than 9,000 law-enforcement agencies throughout the Nation through a broadcast fax dissemination service. NCMEC coordinates national media exposure of missing children cases, including public service announcements for breaking cases. Through a network of private-sector partners that includes major corporations, television networks, and publishers, NCMEC has distributed millions of photographs of missing children.

Age-Enhancement, Facial Reconstruction, and Imaging-Identification Services

Supported by forensic specialists and computer industry leaders, NCMEC provides computerized age-progression of photographs of long-term missing children, reconstructs facial images from morgue photographs of unidentified deceased individuals, provides assistance in the creation of artist composites, and trains forensic artists in imaging applications and techniques.

Resource Directory of Nonprofit Organizations

NCMEC maintains a list of nonprofit organizations located throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe that provide direct services (as stipulated by the Missing Children's Assistance Act) to families of missing and exploited children. This directory is provided as a public service to individuals who are looking for a resource group to help with a missing or exploited child case.

Recovery Assistance

Through NCMEC, several corporations provide lodging and transportation to custodial parents who are recovering their missing children. This service is available to parents or guardians who cannot afford such expenses themselves, provided that established criteria and guidelines are met. To find out if a particular case meets these criteria, call the NCMEC hotline.

International Case Assistance

NCMEC acts on behalf of the U.S. Central Authority in the handling of applications seeking the return of or access to children abducted in the United States. This assistance is provided in compliance with the Hague Convention of the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. NCMEC also handles outgoing international abductions.

CyberTipline

Through support from the U.S. congress, NCMEC operates a Federally-mandated CyberTipline aimed at reducing crimes against children occurring on the Internet. Families are encouraged to call its national tollfree hotline at 1-800-843-5678 to report incidences involving child sexual exploitation including online enticement of children for sexual acts; information on the possession, manufacture, or distribution of child pornography; child prostitution; and child-sex tourism. Leads received are immediately forwarded directly to the U.S. Customs Service's Child Pornography Enforcement Program, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and the U.S. Department of Justice's Federal Bureau of Investigation. Additionally, online users can report information on the same topics via the Internet. For more information, visit the CyberTipline section of NCMEC's web site at www.missingkids.com/cybertip.

Exploited Child Unit (ECU)

The ECU was created to combat child molestation, pornography and prostitution and raise awareness about child exploitation both nationally and internationally. The ECU seeks to generate leads in cases of child exploitation and forward them to the appropriate investigative agencies; provide technical assistance in these cases to State and local law enforcement; develop tools and resources to assist in the investigation of these cases; and increase awareness about the problem of child exploitation among law enforcement and the general public.

Funding for the ECU is provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Additional partners in this effort include the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Postal Service.

Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center

NCMEC, OJJDP, and the FBI have established the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center, housed at NCMEC. Named for a 9-year old boy abducted and murdered out of South Florida, this training and technical assistance program is designed to enhance the investigative response to missing children cases. The Training Center provides training to senior-level law enforcement officers and is broken down into three areas: a two-day intensive seminar for law enforcement officers that focuses on research and policy issues; a five-day regional training that emphasizes investigative resources for local law enforcement working these cases; and two-day training for State control terminal officers on the new National Crime Information Center flagging system that immediately alert NCMEC and the FBI to highly endangered cases.

In addition, the following services are available to law enforcement agencies:

- **Informational Analysis Services.** NCMEC receives thousands of leads and provides law enforcement officials with the most usable, relevant information possible. NCMEC prioritizes its leads and identifies similar patterns in cases across the country, helping to tie cases together and coordinate investigations.
- **Queries and Database Searches.** Through its networked database, NCMEC can search active missing child cases using any series of identifiers. NCMEC also has access to a number of national informational databases, including employment records, motor vehicle records, telephone listings, school registrations, and the Federal Parent Locator Service.
- **Project ALERT (America's Law Enforcement Retiree Team).** Fourteen national law enforcement associations work with NCMEC to provide free onsite assistance by volunteer retired police officers. This project allows hardpressed local police involved in difficult missing or exploited child cases to benefit from the expertise of the retired officers.

Working closely with crime prevention officers, NCMEC reaches out to the general public with positive, effective child-safety information and services, including:

KIDS AND COMPANY: Together for Safety, a state-of-the-art personal safety curriculum for children in kindergarten through grade six.

Project KidCare, a campaign to ensure that parents have a current photograph as well as descriptive information of their child. A list of safety tips is included in the passport-like booklet.

Kidprint, a program through which families can obtain a free videotape of their child.

Availability of Services

Services provided by NCMEC are directed to:

- Parents and families of missing and exploited children.
- Local, State, and Federal law enforcement investigators and agencies handling cases of missing and exploited children.
- Child care staff, child protection and social service personnel, criminal justice professionals, and legal practitioners who work with missing and exploited children and their families.
- Nonprofit organizations that seek access to a national network of resources and information.

- Members of the general public who have an interest in child safety.

Services are provided for:

- ▶ Cases of missing children, including endangered runaways; victims of family and nonfamily abduction; and those who have been lost, injured, or are otherwise missing.
- ▶ Reports of sightings of missing children.
- ▶ Other cases handled by law enforcement agencies that involve the victimization and possible exploitation of children.
- ▶ Reports of child exploitation and child pornography.

For **parents** of missing children, cases are taken in through the hotline when it has been determined that: (1) the child was younger than 18 years of age at the time of disappearance, (2) a missing child report has been filed with the police, and (3) the parent reporting the case has court-awarded custody of the child, unless otherwise noted. These cases include:

- **Voluntary missing (runaway) cases**, which can be taken immediately by NCMEC when the child is 13 or younger or when specific conditions indicate that the child is endangered, such as the existence of a life-threatening medical condition, a serious mental illness, a substance abuse problem, or a belief that the child is with a potentially dangerous individual or in a potentially dangerous situation.
- **Family abduction cases**, which are taken by NCMEC when it is determined that the parent reporting the case has court-awarded custody of the child and that the child's whereabouts are unknown.
- **International family abduction cases**, which are taken by NCMEC when it is believed that the child has been taken out of or brought into the United States and when the child's whereabouts are unknown, or when a child has been brought into the United States and the left-behind parent has made appropriate applications to invoke the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.
- **Nonfamily abduction cases**, which may involve kidnaping by a stranger or by an acquaintance.
- **Other cases**, in which the facts are insufficient to determine the cause of a child's disappearance. The criteria for intake of a "lost, injured, or otherwise missing" child are the same as for a nonfamily abduction.

For **law enforcement professionals**, requests for resources, technical assistance, and access to NCMEC's database may be obtained by contacting NCMEC's hotline or case management department. All services are free of charge.

For **callers reporting a sighting** of a missing child, the NCMEC hotline will obtain complete information concerning the individual involved and the circumstances surrounding the sighting. A report will be distributed to law enforcement officials.

For **callers reporting specific information concerning child pornography**, the NCMEC hotline also serves as the National Child Pornography Tipline. Reports of alleged child sexual exploitation, including child pornography and prostitution, are forwarded to the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Department of Justice, or to the U.S. Postal Inspection Service for verification and investigation.

For **callers reporting instances of possible sexual exploitation**, NCMEC acts as a referring agency and may provide technical assistance, but it does not formally handle such cases. Requests for services in cases of child sexual abuse, incest, and molestation are referred to appropriate law enforcement and child protection agencies.

The resources and services listed above are available to parents of missing children once they have filed a missing person report with the police. There is no waiting period for or time limitation on these services. All other calls and requests for information may be made at any time to NCMEC's hotline. Free publications on child protection and prevention are available upon request.

Resources

Technical Assistance

Safeguard Their Tomorrows is a 4-hour nationally accredited educational program for health care professionals designed to address the prevention and investigation of infant abductions. The program was produced by Mead-Johnson Nutritionals in cooperation with the Association of Women's Health, Obstetric, and Neonatal Nurses; the National Association of Neonatal Nurses; and NCMEC.

NCMEC has joined forces with America's leading law enforcement associations to launch Project ALERT, a national program that uses retired law enforcement professionals as volunteers. Upon request by a law enforcement agency, NCMEC will assign a trained volunteer consultant to provide free, hands-on assistance to agencies struggling with missing child cases, child homicides, and child exploitation issues.

Publications

NCMEC has written and published a number of books, brochures, and pamphlets. Up to 50 copies of most brochures are available free of charge. Single copies of books are available free of charge.

Call NCMEC's hotline at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800 843-5678) for more information about fees for bulk orders.

Brochures

Child Protection (English/Spanish)

Child Safety on the Information Highway (English)

For Camp Counselors (English)

For Law Enforcement Professionals (English)

Just in Case...Finding Professional Help in Case Your Child Is Missing or the Victim of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation (English, Spanish, Vietnamese)

Just in Case... You Are Considering Daycare (English, Spanish)

Just in Case... You Are Considering Family Separation (English, Spanish, Vietnamese)

Just in Case... You Are Dealing With Grief Following the Loss of a Child (English, Spanish)

Just in Case... You Are Using the Federal Parent Locator Service (English, Spanish)

Just in Case... You Need a Babysitter (English, Spanish)

Just in Case... Your Child Is a Runaway (English, Spanish, Vietnamese)

Just in Case... Your Child Is Testifying in Court (English, Spanish)

Just in Case... Your Child Is the Victim of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation (English, Spanish)

Just in Case... Your Child May Someday Be Missing (English, Spanish, Vietnamese)

My 8 Rules for Safety (English, Spanish, Haitian, Creole, Braille)

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (English)

Tips to Prevent the Abduction and Sexual Exploitation of Children (Braille)

Books

A Report to the Nation (English)

An Analysis of Infant Abductions (English)

Child Molesters: A Behavioral Analysis (English)

Child Molesters Who Abduct: A Summary of the Case-in-Point Series (English)

Child Sex Rings: A Behavioral Analysis (English)

Children Traumatized in Sex Rings (English)

Family Abduction Guide (English, Spanish)

Female Juvenile Prostitution: Problem and Response (English)

For Health Care Professionals: Guidelines on Prevention of and Response to Infant Abduction (English)

Missing and Abducted Children: A Law Enforcement Guide to Case Investigation and Program Management (English)

My 8 Rules for Safety: Multilingual Child Safety and Prevention Tips (23 languages)

Nonprofit Service Provider's Handbook (English)

Recovery and Reunification of Missing Children: A Team Approach (English)

Selected State Legislation (English)

Also available is a resource list of nonprofit organizations throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe that work on missing and exploited child issues in their communities.

Legislative Citations

42 U.S.C. §§ 5771 and 5780. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children was established in 1984 as a private, nonprofit organization to serve as a clearinghouse of information on missing and exploited children, to provide technical assistance to citizens and to law enforcement agencies, to offer training programs to law enforcement and social service professionals, to distribute photographs and descriptions of missing children, to coordinate child protection efforts with the private sector, to network with nonprofit service providers and State clearinghouses on missing person cases, and to provide information on effective State legislation to ensure the protection of children. Working in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Department of Justice, NCMEC serves as the National Child Pornography Tipline.

Contact Information

For information about the services provided by NCMEC, contact:

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 550

Arlington, VA 22201-3052

Hotline: 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678), for the United States, Canada, and Mexico

Telephone (Business): (703) 235-3900

TTD: 1-800-826-7653

Fax: (703) 235-4067

World Wide Web: <http://www.missingkids.com>

Internet e-mail: 77431.177@Compuserve.com

CyberTipline: <http://www.missingkids.com/cybertip>.

Appendix 1

Department of Defense Investigative Liaisons for Law Enforcement Agencies

Army

Criminal Investigation Command

CIOP-CO
6010 Sixth Street
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5506
Telephone: (703) 806-0305
Fax: (703) 806-0307

Criminal Investigation Division District Offices

Area: Georgia

Fort Benning District
Third Military Police Group (CID)
Building 1698
Fort Benning, GA 31905-6200
Telephone: (706) 545-8921
Fax: (706) 545-2509

Area: Hawaii

Hawaii District
Sixth Military Police Group (CID)
Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5455
Telephone: (808) 655-2396
Fax: (808) 655-2387

Area: Kansas

Fort Riley District
Sixth Military Police Group (CID)
Building 406
Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442-0365
Telephone: (913) 239-3933
Fax: (913) 239-6388

Area: Kentucky

Fort Campbell District
Third Military Police Group (CID)
Building 2745
Fort Campbell, KY 42223-5637
Telephone: (502) 798-7247
Fax: (502) 798-2479

Area: National Capital Area

Washington, D.C., District
Third Military Police Group (CID)
Building 305
Fort Meyer, VA 22211-5199
Telephone: (703) 696-3496
Fax: (703) 696-6270

Area: New Jersey

Fort Dix District
Third Military Police Group (CID)
Building 6530
Fort Dix, NJ 08640-5780
Telephone: (609) 562-5006
Fax: (609) 562-5853

Area: North Carolina

Fort Bragg District
10th MP Det CID Abn
Third Military Police Group (CID)
Building 8-1221
Fort Bragg, NC 28307-5000
Telephone: (910) 396-7516
Fax: (910) 396-8607

Area: Texas

Fort Bliss District
Sixth Military Police Group (CID)
P.O. Box 6310
Building 13
Fort Bliss, TX 79916-6310
Telephone: (915) 568-5905
Fax: (915) 568-6899

Area: Texas

Fort Hood District
Sixth Military Police Group (CID)
P.O. Box V
Fort Hood, TX 76544-5000
Telephone: (817) 287-5039
Fax: (817) 287-9744

Area: Washington State

Fort Lewis District
Sixth Military Police Group (CID)
P.O. Box 331009
Fort Lewis, WA 98433-1009
Telephone: (206) 967-7859
Fax: (206) 967-4462

Navy and Marine Corps

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Headquarters

Washington Navy Yard
Building 111 (Code 0023B)
901 M Street SE.
Washington, DC 20388-5383
Telephone: (202) 433-9234
Fax: (202) 433-4922

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field Offices

Area: Northern California, Colorado,
Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
161 Coral Sea Street
Naval Air Station
Alameda, CA 94501-5085
Telephone: (510) 273-4158
Fax: (510) 273-7965

Area: Central California

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
1317 West Foothill Boulevard
Suite 120
Upland, CA 91786
Telephone: (908) 985-2264
Fax: (908) 985-9763

Area: Southern California, Arizona, New
Mexico, and West Texas

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
Box 368130
3405 Welles Street
Suite 1
San Diego, CA 92136-5050
Telephone: (619) 556-1364
Fax: (619) 556-0999

Area: Georgia, South Carolina, Central
America, and South America

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
2365 Avenue F
Suite A
Charleston, SC 29408-1941
Telephone: (803) 743-3750
Fax: (803) 743-1058

Area: Hawaii and Pacific Islands

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
P.O. Box 122
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-5090
Telephone: (808) 474-1218
Fax: (808) 474-1210

Area: Maryland, Northern Virginia, and
Washington, D.C.

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
Washington Navy Yard
Building 200
Washington, DC 20374
Telephone: (202) 433-3658
Fax: (202) 433-6045

Area: Tidewater Virginia

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
1329 Bellinger Boulevard
Norfolk, VA 23511-2395
Telephone: (804) 444-7327
Fax: (804) 444-3139

**Area: New Jersey, New York, and
Pennsylvania**

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
Naval Weapons Station
Colts Neck, NJ 07722-1901
Telephone: (908) 866-2235
Fax: (908) 866-1065

Area: North Carolina

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
H-32 Julian C. Smith Boulevard
Camp LeJeune, NC 28547-1600
Telephone: (910) 451-8017
Fax: (910) 451-8205

Area: Northwest Washington

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
1010 Skate Street
Suite A
Silverdale, WA 98315-1093
Telephone: (360) 396-4660
Fax: (360) 396-7009

Area: New England and Bermuda

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
344 Meyerkord Avenue, Third Floor
Newport, RI 02841-1607
Telephone: (401) 841-2241
Fax: (401) 841-4056

Area: North Central United States

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
Building 2
Second Floor East
Great Lakes, IL 60088-5001
Telephone: (708) 688-5655
Fax: (708) 688-2636

Area: South Central United States

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
341 Saufley Street
Pensacola, FL 32508-5133
Telephone: (904) 452-4211
Fax: (904) 452-2194

**Area: Southeastern United States, Cuba, and
Puerto Rico**

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field
Office
Naval Station
P.O. Box 280076
Mayport, FL 32228-0076
Telephone: (904) 270-5361
Fax: (904) 270-6050

Air Force

During normal working hours:

Investigative Operations Center
Major Crimes Investigations
Bolling Air Force Base
Washington, DC 20332-5113
Telephone: (202) 767-5192/7760
Fax: (202) 767-5196

After normal working hours:

HQ AFOSI Staff Duty Office
Bolling Air Force Base
Washington, DC 20332-5113
Telephone: (202) 767-5450
Fax: (202) 767-5452

Appendix 2

Safe and Drug-Free Schools Comprehensive Regional Centers

Training and technical assistance for States, school districts, schools, community-based organizations, and other recipients of funds under the Improving America's Schools Act are available through the following Comprehensive Regional Assistance Centers:

Region I: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Dr. Vivian Guilfooy, Director
Education Development Center, Inc.
55 Chapel Street
Newton, MA 02158-1060
Telephone: (617) 969-7100, ext. 2201

Region II: New York

Dr. LaMar P. Miller, Executive Director
New York University
32 Washington Place
New York, NY 10003
Telephone: (212) 998-5100

Region III: Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C.

Dr. Charlene Rivera, Director
George Washington University
1730 North Lynn Street, Suite 401
Arlington, VA 22209
Telephone: (703) 528-3588

Region IV: Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and W. Virginia

Dr. Terry L. Eidell, Executive Director
Appalachia Educational Laboratory, Inc.
P.O. Box 1348
Charleston, WV 25325-1348
Telephone: (304) 347-0400

Region V: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi

Dr. Betty Matluck, Vice President
Southwest Educational Development Laboratory
211 East Seventh Street
Austin, TX 78701-3281
Telephone: (512) 476-6861

Region VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin

Dr. Minerva Coyne, Director
University of Wisconsin
1025 West Johnson Street
Madison, WI 53706
Telephone: (608) 263-4326

Region VII: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma

Dr. Hai Tran, Director
University of Oklahoma
1000 ASP - Room 210
Norman, OK 73019
Telephone: (405) 325-2243

Region VIII: Texas

Dr. Maria Robledo Montecel, Executive Director
Dr. Albert Cortez, Site Director
Intercultural Development Research Association
5835 Callaghan Road, Suite 350
San Antonio, TX 78228-1190
Telephone: (210) 684-8180

Region IX: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah

Dr. Paul E. Martinez, Director
New Mexico Highlands University
121 Tijeras NE., Suite 2100
Albuquerque, NM 87102
Telephone: (505) 242-7447

Region X: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming

Mr. Carlos Sundermann, Director
Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory
101 Southwest Main Street, Suite 500
Portland, OR 97204
Telephone: (503) 275-9479

Region XI: Northern California

Dr. Beverly Farr, Director
Far West Laboratory for Educational Research
730 Harrison Street
San Francisco, CA 90242
Telephone: (415) 565-3009

Region XII: Southern California

Dr. Celia C. Ayala, Director
Los Angeles County Office of Education
9300 Imperial Highway
Downey, CA 90242-2890
Telephone: (310) 922-6319

Region XIII: Alaska

Dr. John Anttonen, Executive Director
South East Regional Resource Center
210 Ferry Way
Suite 200
Juneau, AK 99801
Telephone: (907) 586-6806

Region XIV: Florida, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

Dr. Trudy Hensley, Director
Educational Testing Service
1979 Lake Side Parkway, Suite 400
Tucker, GA 30084
Telephone: (770) 723-7443

Region XV: American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Hawaii, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Republic of Palau

Dr. John W. Kofel, Chief Executive
Pacific Region Educational Laboratory
828 Fort Street Mall, Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813
Telephone: (808) 533-6000

Appendix 3

Family and Youth Services Bureau Regional Centers

**Empire State Coalition of Youth and Family
Services/Region II**
121 Avenue of the Americas, Room 507
New York, NY 10013-1505
Telephone: (212) 966-6477
Fax: (212) 431-9783
EMPSTACOAL@aol.com

**Mid-Atlantic Network of Youth and Family
Services, Inc.**
9400 McKnight Road, Suite 204
Pittsburgh, PA 15237
Telephone: (412) 366-6562
Fax: (412) 366-5407
NancyJMANY@ol.com

MINK - c/o Synergy/Region VII
P.O. Box 14403
Parkville, MO 64152
Telephone: (816) 587-4100
Fax: (816) 587-6691
MINKPAM@aol.com

Mountain Plains Youth Services/Region VIII
221 West Rosser Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501
Telephone: (701) 255-7229
Fax: (701) 255-3922
MTNPLAINS@aol.com

**New England Consortium for Families and
Youth/Region I**
25 Stow Road
Boxboro, MA 01719
Telephone: (508) 266-1998
Fax: (508) 266-1999
NECFY@aol.com

**Northwest Network of Runaway and Youth
Services/Region X**
603 Stewart Street, Suite 609
Seattle, WA 98101
Telephone: (206) 628-3760
Fax: (206) 628-3746
Northwestnw@aol.com

**Southeastern Network of Youth and Family
Services/Region IV**
337 South Milledge Avenue, Suite 209
Athens, GA 30605
Telephone: (706) 354-4568
Fax: (706) 353-0026
SENCYFS@aol.com

**South West Network of Youth Services, Inc./
Region VI**
Texas Network of Youth Services
2525 Wallingwood Drive, Suite 1503
Austin, TX 78746
Telephone: (512) 328-6860
Fax: (512) 328-6863
TheresaTod@aol.com

**Western States Youth Services Network/
Region IX**
1309 Ross Street, Suite B
Petaluma, CA 94954
Telephone: (707) 763-2213
Fax: (707) 763-2704
WSYN@aol.com

Youth Network Council
Illinois Collaboration on Youth
59 East Van Buren Street, Suite 1610
Chicago, IL 60605
Telephone: (312) 427-2710
Fax: (312) 427-3247
YNCICOY@aol.com



Appendix 4

Organizations Concerned With The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect: State Contacts

The following organizations can serve as resources for information and materials in the prevention of child abuse and neglect:

- *"Don't Shake the Baby"* is a national public awareness campaign, organized in all 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, focused on decreasing the incidence of Shaken Baby Syndrome and thereby decreasing disability and death caused by child maltreatment.
- *Children's Trust and Prevention Funds* are State-level organizations that support community prevention programs through policy formation, funding innovative programs, public awareness, and education.
- *National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse* is a not-for-profit, volunteer-based organization committed to the prevention of child maltreatment through education, research, public awareness, and advocacy services to community members.
- *Parents Anonymous* is a parent self-help program with neighborhood-based support groups throughout the United States and several foreign countries.

"DON'T SHAKE THE BABY" CONTACTS

ALABAMA

Betsy Taff
Alabama Children's Trust Fund
P.O. Box 4251
Montgomery, AL 36103
(334) 242-5710
(334) 242-5711 (fax)

ALASKA

Debra Bruneau/Judy Saha
Rural Community Action
Program
P.O. Box 200908
Anchorage, AK 99520
(907) 279-2511
(907) 279-6343 (fax)

ARIZONA

Becky Ruffner
State Coordinator
Arizona Chapter, NCPA
P.O. Box 442
Prescott, AZ 86302
(602) 445-5038
(602) 778-6120 (fax)

ARKANSAS

Sherri McLemore
AK Child Abuse Prevention
2915 Kavanaugh, Suite 379
Little Rock, AR 72205
(501) 374-9003
(501) 372-5257 (fax)

CALIFORNIA

Margery Winter
Office of Child Abuse
Prevention CCDSS
744 P Street, MS 9-100
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-0456
(916) 445-2898 (fax)

COLORADO

Jacy Showers, Ed.D.
Pueblo City-County Health
Department
151 Central Main Street
Pueblo, CO 81003-4297
(719) 583-2000
(719) 583-2004 (fax)

CONNECTICUT

Jane Bourns
Director of Children's Services
Susanne Santangelo
Wheeler Clinic
91 Northwest Drive
Plainville, CT 06062
(203) 747-6801, ext. 244
(203) 793-3520 (fax)

DELAWARE

Karen Derasmo
Delawareans United to Prevent
Child Abuse
124CD Senatorial Drive
Greenville Place
Wilmington, DE 19807
(302) 654-1102
(302) 655-5761 (fax)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dr. Lavdena Orr
Division of Child Protection
Children's National Medical
Center
111 Michigan Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20010-2970
(202) 884-4950
(202) 884-6997 (fax)

FLORIDA

Stephanie Meinke, MSW
President
Parent Network/FCPCA
2728 Pablo Avenue, Suite B
Tallahassee, FL 32308
(904) 488-5437
(904) 921-0322 (fax)

GEORGIA

Pam Brown
GA Council on Child Abuse,
Inc.
First Steps Program
1375 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Suite 200
Atlanta, GA 30309-3111
(404) 870-6565
(404) 870-6541 (fax)

HAWAII

Aileen Deese
PREVENT Child Abuse - HI
Hawaii Chapter, NCPA
1575 S. Beretania Street
Suite 202
Honolulu, HI 96826
(808) 951-0200
(808) 941-7004 (fax)

IDAHO

Anna Sever, Child Protection
Program Specialist
FACTS - Third Floor
Children's Service Bureau
450 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0036
(208) 334-5920
(208) 334-6699 (fax)

ILLINOIS

Robyn Gabel, Exec. Director
Illinois Maternal & Child
Health Coalition
3411 W. Diversey, Suite 5
Chicago, IL 60647
(312) 384-8828
(312) 384-3904 (fax)

INDIANA

Patti Duwel
Indiana Chapter of NCPA
Jefferson Plaza
One Virginia Avenue, Suite 401
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 634-9282
(317) 634-9295 (fax)

IOWA

John Holtkamp
Iowa Chapter NCPA
3829 71st Street, Suite A
Des Moines, IA 50322
(515) 252-0270
(515) 252-0829 (fax)

KANSAS

Michelle Sinclair Lawrence
(Brenda Sharpe)
Child Abuse Prevention
Coalition
6811 W. 63rd Street, Suite 210
Overland Park, KS 66202-4080
(913) 831-2272
(913) 831-0273 (fax)

KENTUCKY

Donna Overbee
Program Director
Kentucky Council on Child
Abuse, Inc.
2401 Regency Road, Suite 104
Lexington, KY 40503
(606) 276-1299
(800) 432-9251
(606) 277-1782 (fax)

LOUISIANA

Jacinta (Jay) Settoon
LA Council on Child Abuse
2351 Energy Drive, Suite 1010
Baton Rouge, LA 70808
(800) 348-KIDS (LA only)
(504) 925-9520
(504) 926-1319 (fax)

MAINE

Cheryl DiCara
Maternal and Child Health
Statehouse Station #11
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 287-3311
(207) 287-5355 (fax)

MARYLAND

Martha Elliott
Director of Social Work
Mt. Washington Pediatric Hosp.
1708 Rogers Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21209
(410) 578-8600, ext. 4
(410) 466-1715 (fax)

MASSACHUSETTS

Jetta Bernier, Exec. Director
MA Committee for Children
and Youth
14 Beacon Street, Suite 706
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 742-8555
(617) 742-7808 (fax)

MICHIGAN

Janice Long
MI Children's Trust Fund
P.O. Box 30037
Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 373-4320
(517) 335-6177 (fax)

MINNESOTA

Carolyn Levitt, M.D.
Midwest Children's Resource
Center
360 Sherman Street, Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55102
(612) 220-6750
(612) 220-6770 (fax)

Jane Swenson
Midwest Children's Resource
Center
360 Sherman Street, Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55102
(612) 220-6750
(612) 220-6770 (fax)

MISSISSIPPI

Regan Marler Painter, Director
MS Children's Trust Fund
State Dept. of Human Services
750 N. State Street
Jackson, MS 39202
(601) 359-4479
(601) 359-4363 (fax)

MISSOURI

Nela Beetem
Social Work Consultant
MO Department of Health
Bureau of Perinatal and Child
Health
1730 E. Elm Street
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(314) 751-6215
(314) 526-5348 (fax)

MONTANA

Maryellen Bindel
Cascade Co. CAP Council, Inc.
2608 Second Avenue, North
Great Falls, MT 59401
(406) 761-1286

NEBRASKA

Terri Segal
NE Dept. of Social Services
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, NE 68509
(402) 471-9196
(402) 471-9455 (fax)

NEVADA

Dr. Paula R. Ford, Exec. Dir.
Nevada NCPA
We Can, Inc.
3441 W. Sahara, Suite C-3
Las Vegas, NV 89102
(702) 368-1533
(702) 368-1540 (fax)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Audrey Knight, MSN, CPNP
Child Health Nurse Consultant
Bureau of Maternal & Child
Health
NH Division of Public Health
Services
6 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271-4536
(603) 271-3827 (fax)

NEW JERSEY

Susan White
New Jersey Chapter, NCPA
35 Halsey Street
Newark, NJ 07012
(201) 643-3710
(201) 643-9222 (fax)

NEW MEXICO

Ellen Novak
Children, Youth & Families
Dept.
Child Abuse Prevention Unit
300 San Mateo N.E., Suite 602
Albuquerque, NM 87108-1516
(505) 841-2967
(505) 841-2969 (fax)

NEW YORK

Judith Richards
William B. Hoyt Memorial
Children & Family Trust Fund
40 N. Pearl Street, 11-D
Albany, NY 12243
(518) 474-9613
(518) 474-9617 (fax)

NORTH CAROLINA

Jennifer Tolle, Exec. Director
Prevent Child Abuse - NC
3344 Hillsborough Street
Suite 100D
Raleigh, NC 27607
(919) 829-8009
(919) 832-0308 (fax)

NORTH DAKOTA

Sue Heinze
Children's Hospital MeritCare
720 4th Street North
Fargo, ND 58122
(701) 234-5737
(701) 234-6965 (fax)

OHIO

Sharon Enright, Project Dir.
GRADS
65 S. Front Street, Room 909
Columbus, OH 43215-4183
(614) 466-3046
(614) 644-5702 (fax)

Eve Pearl
Council on Child Abuse of
Southern Ohio, Inc.
7374 Reading Road, Suite 105
Cincinnati, OH 45237
(513) 351-8005
(513) 351-0226 (fax)

OKLAHOMA

John Stuenkel, MD
Oklahoma Emergency Medical
Services for Children Project
Children's Hospital of OK
940 N.E. 13th Street
Oklahoma City, OK
73104-5066
(405) 271-3307
(405) 271-8709 (fax)

OREGON

Donna Merrill
Children's Trust Fund
800 N.E. Oregon Street
Suite 1140
Portland, OR 97232-2161
(503) 731-4782
(503) 731-8614 (fax)

RHODE ISLAND

Ted Whiteside, Exec. Director
Rhode Island Committee to
Prevent Child Abuse
500 Prospect Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860
(401) 728-7920
(401) 724-5850 (fax)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sandra Jeter
Office of Pub. Health/Soc. Work
Department of Health and
Environmental Control
Robert Mills Complex
Box 101106
Columbia, SC 29211
(803) 737-3950
(803) 737-3946 (fax)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Merlin Weyer, Prog. Specialist
Joyce Country, Prog. Specialist
Office of Child Protection Svcs.
700 Governor's Drive
Kneip Building
Pierre, SD 57501
(605) 773-3227
(605) 773-6834 (fax)

TENNESSEE

Dora Hemphill
TN Dept. of Human Services
400 Deaderick Street
Nashville, TN 37248
(615) 313-4764
(615) 532-9956 (fax)

TEXAS

Janie Fields, Executive Director
Claire Kriens
Children's Trust Fund of Texas
8929 Shoal Creek Boulevard
Suite 200
Austin, TX 78757-6854
(512) 458-1281
(512) 458-9471 (fax)

UTAH

Marilyn Sandberg
Stacy Iverson
Child Abuse Prevention Council
of Ogden
457 26th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
(801) 399-8430
(801) 399-8016 (fax)

VERMONT

Linda Johnson, Exec. Director
Vermont Chapter, NCPA
141 Main Street
P.O. Box 829
Montpelier, VT 05601
(802) 229-5724
(802) 223-5567 (fax)

VIRGINIA

Diane Bell, Deputy Director
SCAN of Northern Virginia,
Inc.

2210 Mount Vernon Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22301
(703) 836-1820
(703) 836-1248 (fax)

WASHINGTON

Carol Mason
Children's Protection Program
Children's Hospital and
Medical Center
4800 Sand Point Way, N.E.
P.O. Box 5371, MS CH-76
Seattle, WA 98105-3071
(206) 526-2194
(206) 526-2246 (fax)

Carmen Ray, Exec. Director
WA Council for Prevention of
Child Abuse and Neglect
318 First Avenue, South
Suite 310
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 464-6151
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
415 Silver Street Southwest, Suite 300
Albuquerque, NM 87102
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New York

Federal Bureau of Investigation
445 Broadway, Fifth Floor
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
One FBI Plaza
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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Telephone: (212) 384-1000

North Carolina

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North Dakota

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Ohio

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Oklahoma

Federal Bureau of Investigation
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Oregon

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Pennsylvania

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Rhode Island

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South Carolina

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South Dakota

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Texas

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
2500 East TC Jester, Room 200
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
615 East Houston Street, Room 200
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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Wisconsin

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Wyoming

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Appendix 6

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Bonn, Berlin Suboffice

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Bonn, Frankfurt Suboffice

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Canberra

US Embassy
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Caracas

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Hong Kong

Legal Liaison Office
American Consulate
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2356, 2348

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Islamabad

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London

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FPO AE 09498-4002
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Manila

American Embassy
Legat Attache
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American Embassy
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Laredo, Texas 78044-3087
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Mexico City, Guadalajara Suboffice

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Mexico City, Monterrey Suboffice

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Montevideo

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Ask for Marines

Moscow

American Embassy, Moscow
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Ottawa

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Panama City

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American Embassy, Pretoria
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Appendix 7

Crime Victims Compensation/Assistance State Agencies and Programs

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IOWA

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Crime Victim Assistance Program
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Des Moines, IA 50319-0238
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KANSAS

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KENTUCKY

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MAINE

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MARYLAND

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Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
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MARYLAND

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NEW MEXICO

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NEW YORK

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NORTH CAROLINA

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VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

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OHIO

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OKLAHOMA

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OREGON

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VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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OHIO

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VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

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TENNESSEE

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TEXAS

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VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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Joseph L. Persia, Grant Administrator
Governor's Justice Commission
One Capitol Hill
4th Floor
Providence, RI 02903-5803
Telephone: (401) 277-2620

SOUTH CAROLINA

Barbara Jean Nelson, VOCA Program Coord.
Division of Public Safety Programs
5400 Broad River Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210
Telephone: (803) 896-8712

SOUTH DAKOTA

Susan Sheppick, Administrator
Department of Social Services
Office of the Adult Services
700 Governors Drive
Pierre, SD 57501-2291
Telephone: (605) 773-4330

TENNESSEE

Cresa L. Bailey, VOCA Specialist
Department of Human Services
400 Deaderick Street
Citizens Plaza Building
Nashville, TN 37248-9500
Telephone: (615) 313-4767

TEXAS

Carol Funderburgh, Program Coordinator
Criminal Justice Division
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 12428
Austin, TX 78701
Telephone: (512) 463-1919

VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

UTAH

Dan R. Davis, Director
Office of Crime Victim Reparations
350 E. 500 South, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Telephone: (801) 533-4000

VERMONT

Lori E. Hayes, Executive Director
Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services
Crime Victims Compensation Program
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05671-2001
Telephone: (802) 241-1250

VIRGINIA

Robert W. Armstrong, Director
Division of Crime Victims' Compensation
1000 DMV Drive
Richmond, VA 23220-2036
Telephone: (804) 367-8686

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Ruth D. Smith, Administrator
Criminal Victims Compensation Commission
Department of Human Services
Office of the Commissioner
The Knud Hansen, Complex Building A
1303 Hospital Grounds
Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands 00802
Telephone: (809) 774-1166

WASHINGTON

Cletus Nnanabu, Program Manager
Department of Labor & Industries
Crime Victims Compensation Program
7373 Linderson Way, SW - POB 44520
Olympia, WA 98504-4520
Telephone: (360) 902-5340

VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

UTAH

Christine Watters, Program Coordinator
Office of Crime Victim Reparations
350 E. 500 South, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Telephone: (801) 533-4000

VERMONT

Lori E. Hayes, Executive Director
Vermont Center for Crime Services
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, Vermont 05671-2001
Telephone: (802) 241-1250

VIRGINIA

Mandie Patterson, Program Manager
Department of Criminal Justice Services
805 East Broad Street, 10th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
Telephone: (804) 786-3923

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Maria Brady, Director
Law Enforcement Planning Commission
8172 Sub Base, Suite 3
St. Thomas, VI 00802
Telephone: (809) 774-6400

WASHINGTON

Susan Hannibal, Program Manager
Department of Social and
Health Services
P.O. Box 45710, 12th & Jefferson
Olympia, WA 98504-5710
Telephone: (206) 753-3395

VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

WEST VIRGINIA

Cheryle M. Hall, Clerk
West Virginia Court of Claims
Crime Victims Compensation Fund
Room 6, Building 1, 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E.
Charleston, WV 25305-0291
Telephone: (304) 347-4850

WISCONSIN

Susan Goodwin, Executive Director
Office of Crime Victims Services
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 7951 - 222 State Street
Madison, WI 53707-7951
Telephone: (608) 266-6470

WYOMING

Sylvia Bagdonas, Program Manager
Crime Victims Compensation Commission
Office of the Attorney General
1700 Westland Road
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Telephone: (307) 635-4050

VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

WEST VIRGINIA

Melissa B. Crawford, Program Manager
Criminal Justice & Highway Safety Div.
Dept. of Military Affairs & Public Safety
1204 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, WV 25301
Telephone: (304) 558-8814

WISCONSIN

Steve Derene, Program Manager
Office of Crime Victims Services
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 7951 - 222 State Street
Madison, WI 53707-7951
Telephone: (608) 267-2251

WYOMING

Sylvia Bagdonas, Program Manager
Office of Crime Compensation Commission
Office of the Attorney General
1700 Westland Road
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Telephone: (307) 635-4050

VICTIM ASSISTANCE TERRITORY PROGRAMS

VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

AMERICAN SAMOA

No compensation program

GUAM

No compensation program

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

No compensation program

PUERTO RICO

No compensation program

PALAU

No compensation program

VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

AMERICAN SAMOA

Laauli A. Filoialii, Director
Criminal Justice Planning Agency
American Samoa Government
Pago Pago, AS 96799
Telephone: (011) (684) 633-5221

GUAM

Gloria J. Duenas Cruz
Department of Law
Government of Guam
2-200E Guam Judicial Center
120 West O'Brien Drive
Agana, GU 96910
Telephone: (011) (671) 475-3406

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Joaquin T. Ogumoro, Executive Director
Criminal Justice Planning Agency
P.O. Box 1133 CK, Saipan MP
Saipan, CM 96950
Telephone: (011) (670) 322-9350

PUERTO RICO

Lizzette Traversoi, Acting Director
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 192
San Juan, PR 00902
Telephone: (809) 723-4949

PALAU

Yusim Sato, VOCA Program Coordinator
Ministry of Health
P.O. Box 6027
Koror, Palau 96940
Telephone: (680) 488-2813/2553

***Nevada's victim compensation program does not received VOCA funds.

Appendix 8

Interpol State Liaison Offices

A point of contact has been established in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia for local and State authorities to receive assistance from INTERPOL on international investigations to include child abductions/ kidnappings. This point of contact is known as the INTERPOL State Liaison Office. Local and State law enforcement can forward requests for assistance through the liaison office, which will then forward the request to the USNCB for transmission to appropriate foreign police authorities. The following is a listing of INTERPOL State Liaison Offices through which local/State police authorities can obtain assistance on child abduction investigations:

Alabama/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Alabama Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Information Center
Alabama Department of Public Safety
2720-A West Gunter Park Drive
Montgomery, AL 36109
Telephone: (334) 260-1170
FAX: (334) 260-8788

California/INTERPOL Liaison Office
California Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Organized Crime Unit
P. O. Box 163029
Sacramento, CA 95816-3029
Telephone: (916) 227-4186
FAX: (916) 227-4097

Alaska/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Alaska State Troopers
101 East 6th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
Telephone: (907) 265-9583
FAX: (907) 274-0851

Colorado/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Colorado Bureau of Investigation
Crime Information Center
690 Kipling Street, Suite 3000
Denver, CO 80215-5865
Telephone: (303) 239-4310
FAX: (303) 238-6714

Arizona/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Arizona Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 6638
Phoenix, AZ 85005-6638
Telephone: (602) 223-2608
FAX: (602) 223-2911

Connecticut/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Central Criminal Intelligence Unit
294 Colony Street
Meriden, CT 06451
Telephone: (203) 238-6561
FAX: (203) 238-6410

Arkansas/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Arkansas State Police
Crime Analysis Section
3 Natural Resources Drive
P. O. Box 5901
Little Rock, AR 72215
Telephone: (501) 221-8213
FAX : (501) 224-5006

Delaware/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Delaware State Police
P.O. Box 430
Dover, DE 19901
Telephone: (302) 739-5998
FAX: (302) 739-2459

District of Columbia/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Washington Metropolitan Police Department
Intelligence Division - Room 5067
300 Indiana Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20001
Telephone: (202) 724-1426
FAX: (202) 727-0588

Florida/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
DCI/ISB
P.O. Box 1489
Tallahassee, FL 32302
Telephone: (904) 488-6933
FAX: (904) 488-7863

Georgia/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Georgia Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 370808
Decatur, GA 30037-0808
Telephone: (404) 244-2554
FAX: (404) 244-2798

Honolulu/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Department of the Attorney General
425 Queen St.
Honolulu, HI 96813
Telephone: (808) 586-1249
FAX: (808) 586-1371

Idaho/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Idaho State Police
Idaho Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box #700
Meridian, ID 83680-0700
Telephone: (208) 884-7110
FAX: (208) 884-7191

Illinois/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Illinois State Police
Division of Criminal Investigation
500 Iles Park Place Room 400
Springfield, IL 62718
Telephone: (217) 782-8760
FAX: (217) 785-3328

Indiana/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Indiana State Police
Crime Information Center
100 Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46206-2404
Telephone: (317) 232-7796
FAX: (317) 232-0652

Iowa/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Iowa Department of Public Safety
Intelligence Bureau
Wallace State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319-0049
Telephone: (515) 242-6124
FAX: (515) 281-6108

Kansas/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Kansas Bureau of Investigation
1620 Tyler
Topeka, KS 66612
Telephone: (913) 296-8261
FAX: (913) 296-6781

Kentucky/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Kentucky State Police Intelligence Section
1240 Airport Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
Telephone: (502) 227-8708
FAX: (502) 564-4931

Louisiana/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Louisiana State Police
P.O. Box 66614
Baton Rouge, LA 70896
Telephone: (504) 925-6213
FAX: (504) 925-4766

Maine/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Maine State Police
Gardiner Annex
State House Station 164
Augusta, ME 04333-0164
Telephone: (207) 624-8787
FAX: (207) 624-8765

Maryland/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Maryland State Police
Criminal Intelligence Division
7175 Columbia Gateway Drive, Suite D
Columbia, MD 21045
Telephone: (410) 290-0780
FAX: (410) 290-0752

Massachusetts/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Massachusetts State Police
Criminal Information Section
470 Worcester Road
Framingham, MA. 01702
Telephone: (508) 820-2129
FAX: (508) 820-2128

Michigan/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Michigan State Police
Criminal Intelligence Unit
4000 Collins Road
PO Box 30637
Lansing, MI 48909-8137
Telephone: (517) 336-6235
FAX: (517) 333-5399

Minnesota/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Minnesota State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
1246 University Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55104-4197
Telephone: (612) 642-0610
FAX: (612) 642-0618

Mississippi/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Mississippi Department of Public Safety
Division of Criminal Investigation
P.O. Box 958
Jackson, MS. 39205
Telephone: (601) 987-1592
FAX: (601) 987-1579

Missouri/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Missouri State Highway Patrol
P.O. Box 568
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Telephone: (573) 751-3452
FAX: (573) 526-5577

Montana/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Montana Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Services Division
P.O. Box 201417
Helena, MT 59620-1417
Telephone: (406) 444-3874
FAX: (406) 444-2759

Nebraska/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Nebraska State Patrol
State House
P. O. Box 94907
Lincoln, NE 68509
Telephone: (402) 479-4957
FAX: (402) 479-4002

Nevada/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Nevada Division of Investigation
555 Wright Way
Carson City, NV 89711-0100
Telephone: (702) 687-3346
FAX: (702) 687-1668

New Hampshire/INTERPOL Liaison Office
New Hampshire State Police
Intelligence Unit
10 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03305
Telephone: (603) 271-2663
FAX: (603) 271-2520

New Jersey/INTERPOL Liaison Office
New Jersey State Police
Intelligence Bureau
P. O. Box 7068
West Trenton, NJ 08628-0068
Telephone: (609) 882-2000 x 2642
FAX: (609) 883-5576

New Mexico/INTERPOL Liaison Office
New Mexico Department of Public Safety
Criminal Intelligence Section
400 Gold Ave. SW - Suite 300
Albuquerque, NM 87102
Telephone: (505) 841-8053
FAX: (505) 841-8062

New York/INTERPOL Liaison Office
New York State Police
1220 Washington Avenue - BLDG #30
Albany, NY 12226-3000
Telephone: (518) 485-1518
FAX: (518) 485-2000

Inter-City Correspondence Unit
Police Headquarters
1 Police Plaza, Room 703
New York, NY 10038-1497
Telephone: (212) 374-5030
FAX: (212) 374-2485

North Carolina/INTERPOL Liaison Office
North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation
Intelligence and Technical Services Section
P. O. Box 29500
Raleigh, NC 27626
Telephone: 1-800-334-3000
FAX: (919) 662-4483

North Dakota/INTERPOL State Liaison Office
Bureau of Criminal Investigation
P. O. Box 1054
Bismark, ND 58502-1054
Telephone: (701) 221-5500
FAX: (701) 328-5510

Ohio/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Criminal Intelligence Unit
Ohio BCI&I
P.O. Box 365
London, OH 43140
Telephone: (800) 282-3784, Ext. 223
FAX: (614) 852-1603

Oklahoma/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
6600 N. Harvey, Suite 300
Oklahoma City, OK 73116
Telephone: (405) 848-6724
FAX: (405) 843-3804

Oregon State Police
Criminal Investigation Division
400 Public Service Building
Salem, Oregon 97310
Telephone: (503) 378-3720
FAX: (503) 363-5475

Pennsylvania/INTERPOL Liaison Office
PA Attorney General Intelligence Unit
State Police Headquarters
1800 Elmerton Avenue
Harrisburg, PA 17110
Telephone: (717) 787-0834
FAX: (717) 787-0846

Rhode Island/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Rhode Island State Police Headquarters
P.O. Box 185
N. Scituate, RI 02857
Telephone: (401) 444-1006
FAX: (401) 444-1133

South Carolina/INTERPOL Liaison Office
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
P. O. Box 21398
Columbia, SC 29221-1398
Telephone: (803) 896-7008
FAX: (803) 896-7041

South Dakota/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Division of Criminal Investigation
Criminal Justice Training Center
E.Hwy. 34 c/o 500 E. Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501-5070
Telephone: (605) 773-3331
FAX: (605) 773-4629

Tennessee/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
Cooper Hall 1148 Foster Avenue
Nashville, TN 37210
Telephone: (615) 741-0430
FAX: (615) 532-8315

Texas/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Texas Department of Public Safety
Special Crimes Service
P. O. Box 4087 N.A.S.
Austin, TX 78773-0001
Telephone: (512) 424-2200
FAX: (512) 424-5715

Utah/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Utah DPS/Division of Investigations
5272 South College Drive - Suite 200
Murray, UT 84123-2611
Telephone: (801) 284-6200
FAX: (801) 284-6300

Vermont/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Vermont State Police
Criminal Division
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05671
Telephone: (802) 244-8781
FAX: (802) 244-1106

Virginia/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Virginia Department of State Police
808 Moorefield Drive Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23236-3683
Telephone: (804) 323-2493
FAX: (804) 323-2021

Washington/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Washington State Patrol
Investigative Assistance Division
P. O. Box 2347, Mail Stop 42634
Olympia, WA 98507-2347
Telephone: (206) 753-3277
FAX: (360) 586-8231

West Virginia/INTERPOL Liaison Office
West Virginia State Police
725 Jefferson Road
South Charleston, WV 25309
Telephone: (304) 558-3324
FAX: (304) 746-2246

Wisconsin/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Wisconsin Department of Justice
Division of Criminal Investigation
P. O. Box 7857
Madison, WI 53707-7857
Telephone: (608) 266-1671
FAX: (608) 267-2777

Wyoming/INTERPOL Liaison Office
Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation
316 West 22nd Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0150
Telephone: (307) 777-6615
FAX: (307) 777-7252

INTERPOL/U.S. American Samoa
P.O. Box 4567
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799
Telephone: (684) 633-2827
FAX: (684) 633-2979

INTERPOL-Special Invest. Bureau
Puerto Rico Dept. of Justice
P.O. Box 9023899
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902-3899
Telephone: (787) 729-2068
FAX: (787) 722-0809

INTERPOL Liaison Office
Virgin Islands Police Department
Insular Investigation Unit
Patrick Sweeney Headquarters
RR 02 Kings Hill
St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands 00850
Telephone: (809) 778-6601
FAX: (809) 773-7272

Appendix 9

U.S. Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs

Office of Children's Issues Abduction and Custody Information Checklist

Name: _____

Address: _____

(Please place a check beside your choice)

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- ____ Office of Children's Issues Brochure
- ____ International Parental Child Abduction Booklet*, +
- ____ International Parental Kidnaping Crime Act of 1993
- ____ Tips for Travelers to the Middle East and North Africa*
(Provides country specific information)

HAGUE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL PARENTAL CHILD ABDUCTION:

- ____ Hague Parties (List of Hague Countries)
- ____ Hague Convention - French/English Text
- ____ Hague: Scope of the Convention

COUNTRY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ____ Australia | ____ Pakistan |
| ____ Canada | ____ Pakistan - Child Custody Law |
| ____ Canada - Legal Aid Act | ____ Pakistan - Sunni Muslim Law |
| ____ Denmark | ____ Philippines* |
| ____ Germany* | ____ Poland |
| ____ Greece | ____ Portugal |
| ____ India | ____ Saudi Arabia* |
| ____ Iran* | ____ Saudi Arabia = Marriage to Saudis |
| ____ Islamic Family Law | ____ Spain |
| ____ Japan | ____ Sweden |
| ____ Jordan* | ____ Syria |
| ____ Kuwait | ____ Thailand |
| ____ Mexico | ____ United Kingdom |
| ____ Mexico - Child Custody | |

* - Available by Autofax

+ - Available by Internet

**Office of Children's Issues
Adoption Information Checklist**

Name: _____

Address: _____

(Please place a check beside your choice)

GENERAL INFORMATION FLYERS:

____ International Adoptions*

____ The Immigration of Adopted and Prospective Adoptive Children (M-249Y)

COUNTRY SPECIFIC INFORMATION:

____ Albania

____ Antingua

____ Argentina

____ Austria

____ Bahamas

____ Barbados

____ Belarus

____ Belize

____ Bolivia

____ Brazil

____ Bulgaria

____ Chile

____ China

____ Columbia

____ Costa Rica

____ Czech Republic

____ Dominica

____ Dominican Republic

____ Ecuador

____ El Salvador

____ Georgia

____ Germany

____ Greece

____ Grenada

____ Guatemala

____ Guyana

____ Haiti

____ Honduras

____ Hong Kong

____ Hungary

____ India

____ Iran

____ Ireland

____ Israel

____ Jamaica

____ Japan

____ Jordan

____ Korea

____ Latvia

____ Lebanon

____ Lithuania

____ Marshall Islands

____ Mexico

____ Moldova

____ Morocco

____ Nepal

____ Nicaragua

____ Pakistan

____ Panama

____ Paraguay

____ Peru

____ Philippines

____ Poland

____ Portugal

____ Romania

____ Russia

____ Slovakia

____ Sri Lanka

____ St. Lucia

____ St. Kitts

____ St. Vincent

____ Syria

____ Taiwan

____ Thailand

____ Trinidad

____ Ukraine

____ Uruguay

____ Uzbekistan

____ Vietnam

____ Former Yugoslavia

____ Venezuela

Office of Children's Issues
Overseas Citizens Services
Bureau of Consular Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Telephone: (202) 647-2699
Fax: (202) 647-2835
Autofax (202) 647-3000
Recorded Info:
(202) 647-7000
Internet Address:
<http://travel.state.gov>

Appendix 10

U.S. Customs Service Field Offices

Alabama	
Birmingham	(205) 290-7193
Gulf Shores	(205) 981-5711
Mobile	(205) 441-6146
 Alaska	
Anchorage	(907) 271-2880
 Arizona	
Douglas	(602) 364-1218
Flagstaff	(602) 556-7384
Nogales	(602) 761-2075
Phoenix	(602) 640-2036
Sells	(602) 387-7640
Tucson	(602) 670-6026
Yuma	(602) 344-0088
 Arkansas	
Little Rock	(501) 324-7345
 California	
El Centro	(619) 353-9090
Fresno	(209) 487-5351
Los Angeles	(310) 514-6231
Los Angeles Airport	(310) 215-2200
Oceanside	(619) 722-6616
Orange County	(714) 836-2293
Oxnard	(805) 988-8690
Riverside	(909) 276-6664
Sacramento	(916) 978-4411
San Diego	(619) 557-6850
San Francisco	(415) 705-4070
San Jose	(408) 291-7861
San Ysidro	(619) 428-7115
 Colorado	
Denver	(303) 784-6480

Connecticut
New Haven

(203) 773-2155

District of Columbia
Washington, D.C.

(703) 709-9700

Florida

Cocoa Beach

(407) 452-3700

Fort Lauderdale

(305) 590-7384

Fort Myers

(813) 433-7773

Fort Pierce

(407) 461-1293

Jacksonville

(904) 356-4701

Key Largo

(305) 664-2955

Key West

(305) 294-3877

Miami

(305) 597-6000

Naples

(813) 643-4554

Orlando

(407) 648-6847

Panama City

(904) 763-8418

Pensacola

(904) 434-6648

Sarasota

(813) 953-2920

Tallahassee

(904) 942-8802

Tampa

(813) 225-7638

West Palm Beach

(407) 659-4606

Georgia

Atlanta

(770) 994-2230

Savannah

(912) 652-4341

Illinois

Chicago

(312) 353-8450

Indiana

Indianapolis

(317) 248-4151

Louisiana

Baton Rouge

(504) 389-0433

Belle Chase

(504) 589-2291

Houma

(504) 851-0179

Lafayette

(318) 262-6619

Lake Charles

(318) 477-2112

New Orleans

(504) 589-6499

Shreveport

(318) 676-3350

Maine

Houlton

(207) 532-6198

Portland

(207) 773-8959

Maryland Baltimore	(410) 962-2620
Massachusetts Boston	(617) 565-7400
Michigan Detroit Grand Rapids	(313) 226-3166 (616) 235-3936
Minnesota Minneapolis	(612) 348-1300
Mississippi Gulfport Jackson	(601) 864-1274 (601) 965-5234
Missouri Kansas City St. Louis	(816) 374-6426 (314) 539-6740
Montana Great Falls	(406) 727-8750
Nevada Las Vegas Reno	(702) 388-6042 (702) 784-5727
New Jersey Newark	(201) 645-3770
New Mexico Albuquerque Deming Las Cruces	(505) 766-2807 (505) 546-2759 (505) 526-4643
New York Albany Buffalo John F. Kennedy Airport Long Island New York City Rouses Point	(518) 472-2211 (716) 551-4375 (718) 553-1824 (516) 563-3040 (212) 466-2906 (518) 297-6661
North Carolina Charlotte Wilmington	(704) 527-0151 (910) 343-4899

North Dakota	
Grand Forks	(701) 746-1157
Ohio	
Cincinnati	(606) 578-4600
Cleveland	(216) 522-4292
Columbus	(614) 469-5705
Oklahoma	
Oklahoma City	(405) 231-4279
Oregon	
Astoria	(503) 325-4644
Coos Bay	(503) 269-7521
Portland	(503) 326-2711
Pennsylvania	
Harrisburg	(717) 782-4047
Philadelphia	(215) 597-4305
Pittsburgh	(412) 644-4970
Rhode Island	
Providence	(401) 528-5025
South Carolina	
Charleston	(803) 745-9290
Columbia	(803) 765-5430
Greenville	(803) 235-0519
Tennessee	
Memphis	(901) 544-4140
Nashville	(615) 781-5473
Texas	
Alpine	(915) 837-5889
Austin	(512) 482-5502
Brownsville	(210) 542-7831
Corpus Christi	(512) 888-3501
Dallas	(214) 767-2011
Del Rio	(210) 703-2000
Eagle Pass	(210) 773-7877
El Paso	(915) 540-5700
Falcon Dam	(210) 848-5243
Galveston	(409) 766-3791
Houston	(713) 985-0500
Laredo	(210) 726-2210
McAllen	(210) 682-1366

Texas - continued

Port Arthur	(409) 839-2401
Presidio	(915) 229-3960
San Angelo	(915) 942-6900
San Antonio	(210) 229-4561

Utah

Salt Lake City	(801) 524-5884
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Vermont

Burlington	(802) 863-3458
Derby Line	(802) 873-3609

Virginia

Norfolk	(804) 441-6533
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Washington

Blaine	(206) 332-6725
Port Angeles	(206) 452-4122
Seattle	(206) 553-7531
Spokane	(509) 353-3130

Wisconsin

Milwaukee	(414) 297-3231
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Bahamas

Nassau	(809) 325-5322
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Guam

Guam	(700) 550-7265
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Puerto Rico

Fajardo	(809) 865-5303
Mayaguez	(809) 831-3346
Ponce	(809) 841-3108
San Juan	(809) 729-6975

Virgin Islands

St. Thomas	(809) 774-7409
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Appendix 11

U.S. Postal Inspection Service Division Boundaries



For assistance with postal-related problems of a law enforcement nature, please contact your nearest Inspection Service Division.

Atlanta Division
P.O. Box 16489
Atlanta, GA 30321-0489
404/608-4500
Fax: 404/608-4505

Boston Division
425 Summer Street, 7th Floor
Boston, MA 02210-1736
617/464-8000
Fax: 617/464-8123

Buffalo Division
1200 Main Place Tower
Buffalo, NY 14202-3796
716/853-5300
Fax: 716/846-2372

Charlotte Division
2901 South I-85 Service Road
Charlotte, NC 28228-3000
704/329-9120
Fax: 704/357-0039

Chicago Division
433 W. Harrison Street, Room 50190
Chicago, IL 60669-2201
312/983-7900
Fax: 312/983-6300

Cincinnati Division
895 Central Avenue, Suite 400
Cincinnati, OH 45202-5748
513/684-8000
Fax: 513/684-8009

Cleveland Division
P.O. Box 5726
Cleveland, OH 44101-0726
216/443-4000
Fax: 216/443-4509

Denver Division
1745 Stout Street, Suite 900
Denver, CO 80202-3034
303/313-5320
Fax: 303/313-5351

Detroit Division
P.O. Box 330119
Detroit, MI 48232-6119
313/226-8184
Fax: 313/226-8220

Ft. Worth Division
P.O. Box 162929
Ft. Worth, TX 76161-2929
817/317-3400
Fax: 817/317-3430

Houston Division
P.O. Box 1276
Houston, TX 77251-1276
713/238-4400
Fax: 713/238-4460

Kansas City Division
3101 Broadway, Suite 850
Kansas City, MO 64111-2416
816/932-0400
Fax: 816/932-0490

Los Angeles Division
P.O. Box 2000
Pasadena, CA 91102-2000
818/405-1200
Fax: 818/405-1207

Memphis Division
P.O. Box 3180
Memphis, TN 38173-0180
901/576-2077
Fax: 901/576-2085

Miami Division
3400 Lakeside Drive, 6th Floor
Miramar, FL 33027-3242
954/436-7200
Fax: 954/436-7282

Newark Division
P.O. Box 509
Newark, NJ 07101-0509
201/693-5400
Fax: 201/645-0600

New York Division
P.O. Box 555
New York, NY 10116-0555
212/330-3844
Fax: 212/330-2720

Philadelphia Division
P.O. Box 7500
Philadelphia, PA 19101-9000
215/895-8450
Fax: 215/895-8470

Phoenix Division
P.O. Box 20666
Phoenix, AZ 85036-0666
602/223-3660
Fax: 602/258-1705

Pittsburgh Division
1001 California Avenue, Room 2101
Pittsburgh, PA 15290-9000
412/359-7900
Fax: 412/359-7682

Richmond Division
P.O. Box 25009
Richmond, VA 23260-5009
804/418-6100
Fax: 804/418-6150

St. Louis Division
1106 Walnut Street
St. Louis, MO 63199-2201
314/539-9300
Fax: 314/539-9306

St. Paul Division
P.O. Box 64558
St. Paul, MN 55164-0558
612/293-3200
Fax: 612/293-3384

San Francisco Division
P.O. Box 882528
San Francisco, CA 94188-2528
415/778-5800
Fax: 415/778-5822

San Juan Division
P.O. Box 363667
San Juan, PR 00936-3667
787/749-7600
Fax: 787/782-8296

Seattle Division
P.O. Box 400
Seattle, WA 98111-4000
206/442-6300
Fax: 206/442-6304

Tampa Division
P.O. Box 22526
Tampa, FL 33622-2526
813/281-5200
Fax: 813/289-8003

Washington Division
P.O. Box 96096
Washington, DC 20066-6096
202/636-2300
Fax: 202/636-2287

Headquarters
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW
Washington, DC 20260-2100
Fax: 202/268-4563



**U.S. Department of Defense –
Legal Assistance Offices**

Army Legal Assistance Office

DAJA-LA
Office of the Judge
Advocate General
Room 2C463
Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-2200
Telephone: (703) 697-3170

Navy Legal Assistance Office

Legal Assistance (Code 36)
Office of the Judge
Advocate General
Department of the Navy
9S25 Hoffman II Building
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, VA 22332-2400
Telephone: (703) 325-7928

**U.S. Department of Justice –
Child Exploitation and
Obscenity Section**

**Child Exploitation and
Obscenity Section**

Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice
1331 F Street NW.
6th Floor
Washington, DC 20530
Telephone: (202) 514-5780
Fax: (202) 514-1793

**U.S. Department of Health
and Human Services –
Family and Youth Services Bureau**

**Family and Youth
Services Bureau**

U.S. Department of Health
and Human Services
P.O. Box 1882
Washington, DC 20013
Telephone: (202) 205-8102
Fax: (202) 260-9333

**National Clearinghouse
on Families and Youth**

P.O. Box 13505
Silver Spring, MD 20911-3505
Telephone: (301) 608-8098
Fax: (301) 608-8721

**National Runaway
Switchboard Hotline**

Telephone: 1-800-621-4000

**U.S. Department of Justice –
Office for Victims of Crime**

Office for Victims of Crime

U.S. Department of Justice
810 7th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20531
Telephone: (202) 307-5983
Fax: (202) 514-6383

Gopher to: ncjrs.aspensys.com
World Wide Web:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/OVC/>

**Air Force Legal
Assistance Office**

AFLSA/JACA
1420 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1420
Telephone: (202) 697-0413

**Marine Corps Legal
Assistance Office**

Legal Assistance Office
Judge Advocate Division
Headquarters, USMC
301 Henderson Hall
Southgate Road and Orme St.
Arlington, VA 22214
Telephone: (703) 614-1266

**U.S. Department of Defense –
Family Advocacy Program**

Army Family Advocacy Program

Army Family Advocacy Program Manager
HQDA, CFSC-FSA, Department of the Army
Hoffman #1, Room 1407
Alexandria, VA 22331-0521
Telephone: (703) 325-9390
Fax: (703) 325-5924

Air Force Family Advocacy Program

Chief, Family Advocacy Division
HQ AFMOA/SGPS
8901 18th Street, Suite 1
Brooks Air Force Base, TX 78235-5217
Telephone: (210) 536-2031
Fax: (210) 536-9032

Navy Family Advocacy Program

Director, Family Advocacy Program
BUPERS 661
Department of the Navy

Washington, DC 20370-5000
Telephone: (703) 697-6616/8/9
Fax: (703) 697-6571

**U.S. Department of Education –
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program**

**Safe and Drug-Free
Schools Program**

U.S. Department of Education
600 Independence Avenue SW.
Room 604, Portals Building
Washington, DC 20202-6123
Telephone: (202) 260-3954
Fax: (202) 260-7767
E-mail: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS>

**U.S. Department of Health and
Human Services – National Center
on Child Abuse and Neglect**

**National Center on
Child Abuse and Neglect**

Administration on Children,
Youth and Families
U.S. Department of Health
and Human Services
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, DC 20013-1182
Telephone: (202) 205-8586
Fax: (202) 260-9351

**National Clearinghouse
on Child Abuse and
Neglect Information**

P.O. Box 1182
Washington, DC 20013-1182
Telephone: 1-800-FYI-3366
Fax: (703) 385-3206
E-mail: nccanch@calib.com

**U.S. Department of Justice –
Federal Bureau of Investigation/
Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit**

Contact your local FBI Office (see inside front cover of your local
telephone directory for the number) or:

**Child Abduction and
Serial Killer Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation**
Quantico, VA 22135
Telephone: (540) 720-4700
Fax: (540) 720-4790

**Morgan P. Hardiman Task
Force on Missing and
Exploited Children**
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Quantico, VA 22135
Telephone: (540) 720-4760
Fax: (540) 720-4792

**Marine Corps Family Advocacy
Program**

Marine Corps Family Advocacy
Program Manager
Headquarters USMC
Human Resources Division (Code MHF)
Washington, DC 20380-0001
Telephone: (703) 696-2066 or 696-1188
Fax: (703) 696-1143

**Defense Logistics Agency
Family Advocacy Program**

Family Advocacy Program Manager
Quality of Life Program CAAPQ
Defense Logistics Agency
8725 John J. Kingman Road, STE 2533
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221
Telephone: (703) 767-5372
Fax: (703) 767-5374

FBI Headquarters

Special Investigations and Initiatives Unit
Office of Crimes Against Children
Office of Indian Country Investigations
935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20535-0001
Telephone: (202) 324-3666
Fax: (202) 324-2731

**U.S. Department of Justice –
Missing and Exploited
Children's Program**

Missing and Exploited Children's Program

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
810 7th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20531
Telephone: (202) 616-3637
Fax: (202) 307-2819
World Wide Web: <http://www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm>

**U.S. Department of State – Office
of Children's Issues**

Office of Children's Issues

Room 4811
Overseas Citizens Services
Bureau of Consular Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington, DC 20520-4818
Telephone: (202) 736-7000
Fax: (202) 647-2835
Autofax: (202) 647-3000

Consular Affairs

Electronic Bulletin Board:
(202) 647-9225
(modem number)
Internet Address:
<http://travel.state.gov>

**U.S. Department of Treasury –
U.S. Secret Service**

U.S. Secret Service

Forensic Services Division
1800 G Street NW.
Suite 929
Washington, DC 20223
Telephone: (202) 435-5926
Fax: (202) 435-5603

**National Center for Missing
and Exploited Children**

**National Center for Missing
and Exploited Children**

2101 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 550
Arlington, VA 22201-3052
Hotline: 1-800-THE-LOST
(1-800-843-5678), for the
United States, Canada,
and Mexico

Telephone (Business): (703) 235-3900
TTD: 1-800-826-7653
Fax: (703) 235-4067
World Wide Web:
<http://www.missingkids.com>
Internet e-mail:
77431.177@Compuserve.com
Cyber Tipline:
<http://www.missingkids.com/cybertip>

**U.S. Department of Justice –
INTERPOL**

INTERPOL

U.S. National Central Bureau
U.S. Department of Justice
Bicentennial Building
Room 600
600 E Street NW.
Washington, DC 20530

MAIN NUMBER (202) 616-9000
Deputy Chief (202) 616-9000
Admin Support (202) 616-9000
Criminal (202) 616-7220

Financial Fraud (202) 616-3850
State Liaison (202) 616-1051
Chief (202) 616-9000
General Counsel (202) 616-7280
Alien/Fugitive (202) 616-7260
Drug (202) 616-7230
Invest Support (202) 616-3900
State Toll-Free (800) 743-5630

FAX NUMBERS

Main Fax Number (202) 616-8400
Interpol Cryptofax (202) 616-7999

**U.S. Department of Treasury –
U.S. Customs Service**

U.S. Customs Service

International Child Pornography Investigation and Coordination Center
45365 Vintage Park Road
Suite 250
Sterling, VA 20166
Telephone: (703) 709-9700, ext. 353
Fax: (703) 709-8286

**U.S. Postal Service – U.S. Postal
Inspection Service**

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Office of Criminal Investigations
475 L'Enfant Plaza West SW.
Room 3141
Washington, DC 20260-2166
Telephone: (202) 268-4286
Fax: (202) 268-4563

**U.S. Department of Justice -
U.S. Immigration and
Naturalization Service**

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Office of Inspections (HQINS)
425 I Street NW
Washington, DC 20536
Telephone: (202) 514-3019
Fax: (202) 514-8345
After Hours: (202) 616-5000 (INS Command Center, 7 x 24)





