

Basic Course

Workbook Series

Student Materials

Learning Domain 36
Information Systems
Version 3.5

**Basic Course Workbook Series
Student Materials
Learning Domain 36
Information Systems
Version 3.5**

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THE ACADEMY TRAINING MISSION

The primary mission of basic training is to prepare students mentally, morally, and physically to advance into a field training program, assume the responsibilities, and execute the duties of a peace officer in society.

FOREWORD

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training sincerely appreciates the efforts of the many curriculum consultants, academy instructors, directors and coordinators who contributed to the development of this workbook. We must also thank the California law enforcement agency executives who allowed their personnel to participate in the development of these training materials.

This student workbook is part of the POST Basic Course Training System. The workbook component of this system provides a self-study document for every learning domain in the Basic Course. Each workbook is intended to be a supplement to, not a substitute for, classroom instruction. The objective of the system is to improve academy student learning and information retention and ultimately contribute to you becoming a peace officer committed to safety, and to the communities you will serve.

The content of each workbook is organized into sequenced learning modules to meet requirements as prescribed both by California law and the POST Training and Testing Specifications for the Basic Course.

It is our hope that the collective wisdom and experience of all who contributed to this workbook will help you, the student, to successfully complete the Basic Course and to enjoy a safe and rewarding career as a peace officer.

STEPHANIE C. SCOFIELD
Interim Executive Director

LD 36: Information Systems

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Preface

Introduction

Student workbooks

The student workbooks are part of the POST Basic Course Instructional System. This system is designed to provide students with a self-study document to be used in preparation for classroom training.

Regular Basic Course training requirement

Completion of the Regular Basic Course is required, prior to exercising peace officer powers, as recognized in the California Penal Code and where the POST-required standard is the POST Regular Basic Course.

Student workbook elements

The following elements are included in each workbook:

- chapter contents, including a synopsis of key points,
 - supplementary material, and
 - a glossary of terms used in this workbook.
-

How to Use the Student Workbook

Introduction

This workbook provides an introduction to the training requirements for this Learning Domain. It is intended to be used in several ways: for initial learning prior to classroom attendance, for test preparation, and for remedial training.

Workbook format

To use the workbook most effectively, follow the steps listed below.

Step	Action
1	Begin by reading the: Preface and How to Use the Workbook, which provide an overview of how the workbook fits into the POST Instructional System and how it should be used.
2	Refer to the Chapter Synopsis section at the end of each chapter to review the key points that support the chapter objectives.
3	Read the text.
4	Complete the Workbook Learning Activities at the end of each chapter. These activities reinforce the material taught in the chapter.
5	Refer to the Glossary section for a definition of important terms. The terms appear throughout the text and are bolded and underlined the first time they appear (e.g., <u>term</u>).

Chapter 1

California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)

Overview

Learning need Peace officers must know the laws regulating access and use of law enforcement information systems to ensure privacy of individuals, and the integrity and security of the information.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognize the requirements of the Department of Justice regarding the confirmation of information obtained from the CLETS network	36.01.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognize crimes involving unlawful access or use of a law enforcement computer system	36.01.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognize requirements for authorized release of Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) based on right-to-know and need-to-know	36.01.4

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

Learning objectives (continued)

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize crimes related to the unauthorized release, receipt, or use of CORI including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Furnishing the information to an unauthorized person - Lawfully receiving the information and then furnishing it to an unauthorized person - Purchase, receipt, or possession of the information by an unauthorized person 	36.01.5
	36.01.6
	36.01.7

In this chapter

This chapter focuses on crimes related the laws and regulations related to the use of law enforcement information systems. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

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Introduction to the CLETS

Introduction Access to accurate, timely, and complete information is essential to enhance officer safety and allow peace officers to carry out their day-to-day activities and duties.

Leadership With so much information available to them, peace officers have an obligation to know the requirements for access to, proper use of, and the laws that regulate the systems. Misuse of information systems is a violation of the law and agency policy. Students must develop a clear understanding of the requirements to protect citizen's information and the penalties for failure to do so.

CLETS The California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) is a high speed message computer network of local, state, and federal databases and systems. It provides all law enforcement user agencies with the capability of obtaining information directly from state and federal computerized information files, and is maintained by the California Department of Justice.

Related terms To better understand the laws and regulations regarding access and dissemination of law enforcement information, peace officers need to have a clear and consistent understanding of the legal definitions of the following terms as they pertain to CLETS.

Data means a representation of organized information, knowledge, facts, or concepts collected for a specific purpose. One form of data is the information stored in the memory of a computer or presented on a display device. A collection of like or related data is referred to as a **database**.

Access means to gain entry to, instruct, or communicate with the resources of a computer, a computer system, or a computer network.

Continued on next page

Introduction to the CLETS, Continued

Available systems and databases

Information systems and databases available to authorized law enforcement agencies through the CLETS network are noted in the following table.

Area	System/Database
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)• Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Crime Information Center (NCIC)• National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS)
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oregon Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS)• Canadian Police Information Center (CPIC)

NOTE: Some local law enforcement agencies may also maintain their own local systems and databases not accessible through CLETS. Local records may contain criminal offender record information and other pertinent information available only within that jurisdiction.

Continued on next page

Introduction to the CLETS, Continued

Information inquiries

Circumstances where an inquiry into the CLETS may be necessary can include, but are not limited to:

- locating information on lost, stolen, or recovered property including vehicles.
 - conducting a preliminary or ongoing criminal investigation.
 - identifying prior criminal history records.
 - verifying the validity of a restraining order.
 - verifying the validity of a driver's license, vehicle registration, vessel registration, or occupational license.
 - determining if a person is wanted for outstanding warrants.
 - determining the status of a person on parole or probation.
 - reporting or locating a missing person.
-

Administrative messages

CLETS also provides a fast and efficient system for the transmission of "**free text**," or **administrative messages** to other agencies within the state.

All CLETS messages are *confidential and for official use only*. Messages should be brief and concise. Examples of uses of administrative messages via the CLETS network include:

- requests for record validation,
 - requests for prisoner pickup and transportation,
 - notices such as law enforcement related meetings, training, or seminar announcements,
 - requests for mail-back information from databases, or
 - information regarding the circumstances surrounding the death of an officer killed in the line of duty.
-

Continued on next page

Introduction to the CLETS, Continued

Administrative messages (continued)

NOTE: Personal messages, profane or obscene language, or excessive or detailed descriptions are *not* appropriate for the CLETS message system.

NOTE: **Terminal Mnemonic (MNE)** is the four-character address (terminal name) assigned by the DOJ/CLETS.

All points bulletin messages

An **All Points Bulletin (APB)** is an administrative message that is distributed or received via CLETS to law enforcement agencies in the state.

APBs may include, but are not limited to:

- major identifiable property items,
- crimes against persons (e.g., murder, rape, etc.) when the suspect's mode of operation or vehicle can be described sufficiently,
- missing persons or "be on the look out" warnings involving life or death situations, emergencies, or suspected foul play,
- acts of nature affecting public safety or law enforcement capabilities, or
- death or funeral notices of personnel on active status killed in the line of duty.

NOTE: Notifications of runaway juveniles, misdemeanor offenses, traffic warrants, or recruitment information are not appropriate for APBs.

Agency policies and procedures

All users of the databases accessed through the CLETS network must abide by their own agency policies and procedures pertaining to use of the system, how the system is used, and how the confidentiality of the information is protected.

Department of Justice Requirements

Introduction

Compliance with the privacy and security provisions of state law and the Department of Justice regulations based on state law are essential to maintaining the integrity and security of the information available to peace officers.

Authorized access

Individuals authorized physical access to CLETS terminal may be:

- sworn law enforcement personnel,
- nonsworn law enforcement personnel, or
- technical or maintenance personnel (noncriminal justice personnel and private vendors).

Authorized users are subject to a background investigation.

Background investigations include:

- California Department of Justice fingerprint checks, and
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint checks (if applicable).
-

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Department of Justice Requirements, Continued

Mobile access

Mobile Digital Terminals (MDTs), cellular telephones, or radio transmissions should not be used routinely for the transmission of criminal history information. These transmissions by unsecured wireless devices can be intercepted by unauthorized people. However, details of criminal history information may be transmitted in such a manner if an officer determines:

- there is *reasonable cause* to believe the safety of the officer and/or the public is at *significant risk*, **and**
- there is an *immediate need* for summary criminal history information, **and**
- information from other databases (e.g., Wanted Persons, Stolen Vehicles) would *not be adequate*.

Examples of justifiable circumstances:

- A hostage situation
- An armed suspect

Non-examples:

- Routine traffic enforcement
- Routine investigation

Confidentiality

All members of the criminal justice system have a responsibility to the public of California, the law enforcement community, and each individual's own agency to protect the confidentiality of the information accessible through the CLETS network.

Unauthorized access or misuse of CLETS information can lead to:

- disciplinary action,
 - termination,
 - criminal action, and/or
 - civil action.
-

Continued on next page

Department of Justice Requirements, Continued

CLETS information

When obtaining information, peace officers should recognize that CLETS is a “pointer system”; that is, the system provides information but does not guarantee that the information is current or absolutely correct.

Information obtained from CLETS can be used by peace officers to establish or reinforce the *reasonable suspicion* necessary to *lawfully detain a suspect*.

Because the information may be unreliable or unsubstantiated, however, it is *not sufficient alone* for establishing the probable cause necessary for law enforcement actions such as conducting a search, seizing property, or placing an individual under arrest.

NOTE: For additional information regarding reasonable suspicion and probable cause, refer to LD 15: *Laws of Arrest* and LD 16: *Search and Seizure*.

Confirmation of CLETS information

Information obtained from CLETS is sufficient for establishing probable cause once its validity and reliability have been confirmed.

Confirmation means checking with the originating agency to determine if the person or the property in question is the same as the person or property originally posted by that agency. Confirmation also establishes if the person or property is still wanted and is probably the same as the person or property being inquired about.

Continued on next page

Department of Justice Requirements, Continued

**Confirmation
of CLETS
information
(continued)**

Department of Justice regulations require that officers:

- make an effort to verify the information and match (e.g., details such as accuracy of a license plate run, date of birth, consistency of the physical description, etc.),
 - ensure that confirmation occurred with the originating agency to verify that the person or property is still wanted, and
 - obtain confirmation before an arrest or the confiscation of the property in response to the computer match.
-

**Failure
to confirm
information**

The use of unreliable or unsubstantiated information by an officer when establishing probable cause could lead to unlawful searches or seizures as well as incidents of false arrest.

An officer may be held negligent for not accurately confirming information obtained from CLETS before taking such law enforcement actions.

Continued on next page

Department of Justice Requirements, Continued

Examples

Example: During a traffic stop, an officer determined that the vehicle and license plate matched a Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) record as a reported stolen vehicle. After detaining the driver, the officer confirmed the information and found that the vehicle had been recovered but the want had not been cleared from the SVS. The officer released the driver and the vehicle and made sure the vehicle was removed from SVS.

Example: Two officers detained a man who was in a specific area and wearing a jacket similar to the one reported earlier worn by a burglary suspect. The man was not carrying identification but gave the officers his name. By accessing CLETS, the dispatcher informed one of the officers that a man with the same name was wanted for an outstanding burglary warrant from another county. The officers continued to detain the man until the information could be confirmed by the originating agency. By waiting before taking further action, they found out that the man did not match the description or date of birth of the person in the original warrant. When the man was able to account for his whereabouts during the time of the recent burglary as well, the officers allowed him to leave.

Non-example: After making contact with a man in a park after hours, the officer used the man's name and date of birth to try to determine if the man had any outstanding warrants. The officer determined that a man with the same name and from the same town was wanted for a number of outstanding traffic warrants. The officer arrested the man. During processing, it was determined that the physical description of the man arrested and the man referred to in the warrant did not match. The officer was negligent for taking action without establishing sufficient probable cause by first confirming the information.

Unauthorized Access or Use of Information

Introduction The security of all computer systems must be safeguarded to protect the privacy of individuals, financial institutions, business concerns, governmental agencies, and other entities who lawfully utilize the information provided.

Ethics Along with the rapid expansion of information systems and their easy access, comes an expanded ethical responsibility. The use of information systems for personal benefit or interest can be a temptation. It is important to talk about the proper use of the systems and strategies to avoid improprieties and indiscretions.

Unlawful access or use If law enforcement personnel access or use information obtained through a computer information system outside that person's normal scope of duties, that person is in violation of *Penal Code Section 502*.

Unlawful actions under *Penal Code Section 502* include, but are not limited to, the actions noted in the following table.

Any person who knowingly accesses and without permission...	<i>Penal Code Section</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• alters,• damages,• deletes,• destroys,• or otherwise uses any:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- data,- computer,- computer system,- or computer network• for personal gain in order to: defraud, deceive, extort, etc.	<i>502(c)(1)</i>

Continued on next page

Unauthorized Access or Use of Information, Continued

Unlawful access or use (continued)	Any person who knowingly accesses and without permission...	<i>Penal Code Section</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • takes, • copies, • or makes use of any data from a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - computer, - computer system, - or computer network; • or takes or copies any supporting documentation 	502(c)(2)
	uses or causes to be used any computer services	502(c)(3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adds, • alters, • damages, • deletes, or • destroys • any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data - computer software, or • computer programs 	502(c)(4)

Continued on next page

Unauthorized Access or Use of Information, Continued

**Unlawful
access or
use**
(continued)

Any person who knowingly and without permission....	<i>Penal Code Section</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disrupts or causes the disruption of computer services, or • denies or causes the denial of computer services to an authorized user 	<i>502(c)(5)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides or assists in providing a means of accessing a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - computer, - computer system, or - computer network 	<i>502(c)(6)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accesses or causes to be accessed any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - computer, - computer system, or - computer network 	<i>502(c)(7)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduces any computer contaminant into any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - computer, - computer system, or • computer network 	<i>502(c)(8)</i>

Continued on next page

Unauthorized Access or Use of Information, Continued

Consequences Any person who violates *Penal Code Section 502* can be subject to:

- criminal prosecution,
 - civil liability, and/or
 - agency disciplinary action.
-

Examples

Example: An officer who was interested in a particular young woman accessed the DMV information system through CLETS to obtain the woman's address. The officer then contacted the woman and invited her to dinner. When the woman found out how the officer had obtained her address, she filed a complaint with the agency. The officer was placed on a 10 day suspension for the use of the information system for an unauthorized reason in violation of *Penal Code Section 502*.

Example: A dispatcher accessed her agency's computer information system and modified the system to indicate an inactive warrant rather than an active warrant for her son. The woman's actions were in violation of *Penal Code Section 502(c)(4)*. She was fired from her job when the offense was discovered.

Continued on next page

Unauthorized Access or Use of Information, Continued

Examples
(continued)

Non-example: An officer on patrol came upon a minor traffic accident scene where both drivers were arguing about who was at fault. The officer was able to intercede and convinced the men to exchange information and let their respective insurance companies handle the problem. Even though the accident was below the minimum reporting level, the officer decided to check each person's driver's license and vehicle registrations to assure that each driver was providing the other with valid information. The officer's use of the law enforcement information system was not in violation of the law.

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI)

Introduction The California Department of Justice and local law enforcement agencies maintain summaries of criminal histories. These summaries of criminal history records are commonly referred to as “rap sheets.”

CORI Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) refers to the records and data compiled by criminal justice agencies for the purposes of identifying criminal offenders. (*Penal Code Section 11075*)

The information summarized under CORI may include the offender’s:

- name,
 - date of birth,
 - physical description,
 - fingerprints,
 - photographs,
 - summary of arrests,
 - pretrial proceedings,
 - the nature and disposition of criminal charges,
 - sentencing,
 - incarceration,
 - rehabilitation (parole/probation), and
 - release.
-

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

Access to CORI

CORI can be accessed from a number of different computer systems: local, state, or national. Information can also be stored and retrieved as hard copy (paper) files as well.

NOTE: Mobile Digital Terminals (MDTs), cellular telephones, or radio transmissions should not be used for the transmission of criminal offender record information except under certain specified conditions. For additional information, refer to the lesson *Access to Information* in this chapter.

State CORI

Master records of identification and CORI are compiled by the Attorney General and maintained by the Department of Justice. (*Penal Code Section 11105(a)*)

CORI does not refer to records and data compiled by criminal justice agencies other than the local agency or the Attorney General. Nor does it refer to records of complaints to, or investigations by, the local agency or the Attorney General, or to records of intelligence information or security procedures.

NOTE: Collection and release of information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is governed by the FBI.

Local CORI

Local agencies may also maintain their own master records of CORI. Local criminal history information may be in a hard copy (paper) manual and/or automated formats for use within that specific jurisdiction. (*Penal Code Section 13300(a)*)

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

Release of CORI

Both state and local CORI should be considered private information. Individuals have the expectation that such information about themselves will not be given out unless there is an authorized reason to do so.

Before releasing state or local CORI, an agency must first determine if the person or agency requesting the information is authorized to receive the information. (*Penal Code Section 11105(b), and 13300(b)*)

Right-to-know, need-to-know

State or local CORI can be released only if the requesting person or agency:

- is *authorized by law* to receive the information (**right-to-know**), and
- has a *compelling reason* to request the information (**need-to-know**.)

In order to gain access to CORI, a requesting individual or agency must have the:

- *right or authority* to obtain CORI pursuant to:
 - a court order,
 - statutory law, or
 - case law, **and**
 - a compelling *need* to obtain CORI in order to execute official responsibilities.
-

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

**Right-to-know,
need-to-know
(continued)**

- Examples:
- Probation or parole officers in the course of their responsibilities to supervise specific individuals
 - Public defenders or attorneys of record preparing to defend an individual
 - Peace officers who are conducting a specific investigation

NOTE: Terminal operators are not authorized to access CORI for licensing, employment, or certification purposes.

**Community
policing**

All officers must keep in mind that a public office is a public trust. Accordingly, agency time and resources must never be used to further personal gain. The misuse of computer equipment and access to confidential information is one of the most common ways that officers have found to violate public trust and thereby ruin their careers and bring shame to the agency.

**State
“authorized
agency” list**

The Attorney General provides a list of agencies or individuals who shall or may have access to state CORI for employment, licensing, certification, or criminal investigation purposes. This list, based on the right-to-know and need-to-know, is commonly referred to as the “authorized agency” list. (*Penal Code Sections 11105(b) and (c)*)

This list should not be used to determine if an agency or individual should have access to a specific arrest or crime report.

NOTE: If an agency is not certain it can furnish a copy of an arrest or crime report involving an adult, the agency should contact the city or county attorney.

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

Access to one's own CORI

The subject of a state or local CORI is allowed to obtain a copy of that individual's own record in order to ensure the accuracy of the record and to refute any erroneous information contained in the record. (*Penal Code Sections 11120-11127 and 13320-13326*)

To obtain a copy of an individual record, that person must:

- complete an *Application to Obtain Copy of State Summary Criminal History Record*,
 - submit applicant fingerprint cards, and
 - pay a fee to the Department of Justice.
-

Juvenile information

The presiding judge of the Juvenile Court in each county dictates who can receive the names and addresses of juveniles named in reports. This action is commonly referred to as a TNG Order and can vary from county to county.

If an agency is not certain if a report containing a juvenile's name can be released, the agency should contact the presiding judge.

NOTE: "TNG" refers to the initials of the juvenile in the case that established precedent pertaining to such orders.

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

Unauthorized release or use of CORI

Release or receipt of local or state CORI without legal authority is a crime. The following table identifies such actions.

Crime	Crime Elements	Penal Code Section
Furnishing CORI to an unauthorized person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any employee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of a criminal justice agency, or - the Department of Justice • who knowingly • furnishes a record or information obtained from a record • to a person who is <i>not authorized by law to receive</i> the record or information • is guilty of a misdemeanor 	11141 (state CORI)
		13302 (local CORI)
Lawfully receiving CORI and then furnishing the information to an unauthorized person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person, • <i>authorized by law to receive</i> a record or information obtained from a record, • who knowingly • furnishes a record or information obtained from a record • to a person who is <i>not authorized by law to receive</i> the record or information • is guilty of a misdemeanor. 	11142 (state CORI)
		13303 (local CORI)

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

Unauthorized
release or use
of CORI
(continued)

Crime	Crime Elements	<i>Penal Code Section</i>
Unauthorized purchase, receipt, or possession of CORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who, • knowing he is not authorized by law to receive a record or information obtained from a record, • knowingly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - buys, - receives, or - possesses • the record or information • is guilty of a misdemeanor. <p>NOTE: Publishers, editors, reporters, or other people employed by print, radio, or television news media may be exempt from this section. (<i>Evidence Code Section 1070</i>)</p>	11143 (state CORI)
		13304 (local CORI)

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

Misuse of CORI

The Criminal Records Security Unit of the Department of Justice conducts routine audits to ensure that CORI is accessed and used appropriately. This unit also handles complaints from private citizens regarding the misuse of a subject's record.

If misuse of criminal offender record information is discovered, the Department of Justice requests that disciplinary action be taken. If the misuse is severe, authorized individuals or agencies may lose direct access to the criminal offender information maintained by the Department of Justice.

Individuals who misuse the system or the information may be subject to discipline based on:

- local agency policies and procedures,
- personal punitive damages paid by the employee or the employee's agency, and/or
- criminal prosecution.

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

Examples

Example: In the course of a burglary investigation, the investigating officer requested access to two suspects' local CORI. The officer was attempting to find out if either suspect had a record of arrests for similar crimes in the past. The officer had both the "right-to-know" and "need-to-know" the information and therefore was allowed access to both suspects' records.

Example: A background investigator for a local law enforcement agency requested automated CORI regarding a person who applied for a job as a peace officer. The investigator would be entitled to obtain the applicant's local CORI but not the applicant's state CORI. Even though the agency requesting the information is an authorized agency, its "need-to-know" does not justify access to the state CORI.

Non-example: A private investigator made arrangements with an officer to have the officer access law enforcement records whenever the investigator needed information. The investigator agreed to pay the officer for the information and promised that the officer could join his firm once the officer retired. Both men committed criminal acts: the officer for furnishing the information and the investigator for unauthorized receipt of the information.

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

Additional statutes

The following table identifies additional statutes related to access and dissemination of CORI:

Description	Penal Code Section
Dissemination to authorized agencies	11076
Attorney General duties	11077
Listing of agencies to whom information is released or communicated	11078
Investigations, cooperation by agencies	11079
Right of access of information authorized by other provisions of law	11080
Federal parolees residing or domiciled in city or county request for information by chief or police or sheriff	11080.5
No access on information unless otherwise authorized by law	11081
State summary criminal history information; person entitled to receive a record	11105.1
Definition of "record"; person authorized by law to receive a record	13301
Request of employee to obtain record or notification of existence of record; prohibition; violations; penalty	13326

Continued on next page

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Continued

**Additional
statutes
(continued)**

Description	<i>Additional Code Sections</i>
Unauthorized disclosure of information from any agency record	<i>Vehicle Code Section 1808.45</i>
Obtaining information from agency files using false representations	<i>Vehicle Code Section 1808.46</i>
Release of information from accident reports	<i>Vehicle Code Sections 20008-20012</i>
Theft, destruction, falsification, or removal by officer custodian	<i>Government Code Section 6200</i>
Theft, destruction, falsification, or removal by person other than officer custodian	<i>Government Code Section 6201</i>
Release of information from an individual's crime or arrest reports	<i>Government Code Sections 6251-6255</i>
Limited Criminal History Information	DOJ Information Bulletin A-85-CIIB
Access to Criminal Offender Record Information	DOJ Information Bulletin MC-90-03-BJIS

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need Peace officers must know the laws regulating access and use of law enforcement information systems to ensure privacy of individuals, and the integrity and security of the information.

DOJ Requirements [36.01.2] Department of Justice regulations establish requirements to be followed by officers to ensure accuracy of their data.

An officer may be held negligent for not accurately confirming information obtained from CLETS before taking such law enforcement actions.

Unauthorized access or use of information [36.01.3] If law enforcement personnel access or use information obtained through a computer information system *outside that person's normal scope of duties*, that person is in violation of *Penal Code Section 502* and has committed a felony.

Right-to-know, need-to-know [36.01.4] In order to gain access to state or local CORI, the requesting individual or agency must have a right-to-know and a need-to-know.

Unauthorized release or use of CORI [36.01.5, 36.01.6, 36.01.7] The release, receipt, or use of state or local CORI without legal authority is a crime.

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

Activity questions
(continued)

3. Officer Sally Jones was assigned to conduct an assault with a deadly weapon (*P.C. 245*) investigation. She identified the suspect, ran his name through state and local criminal history computer systems, and discovered that he had numerous arrests and convictions for violent assaults. Officer Jones also recognized that the suspect lived in her apartment complex and was dating her next door neighbor, Mary. When Officer Jones got off duty and arrived home, she met her husband Mark Jones, a Deputy Sheriff. Officer Jones explained the case to her husband and told her husband that she was concerned about the safety of Mary because of the violent tendencies of the suspect. Officer Jones was considering telling Mary about the suspect's arrests and convictions so that she could make a rational decision about dating the suspect.
- A) Was it lawful for Officer Jones to share the CORI information with Deputy Jones? Cite the reasons.
- B) Would it be lawful for Officer Jones to share the CORI information about the suspect with Mary in order to protect her safety? Cite your reasons.

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
question**
(continued)

4. Explain the difference between “right-to-know” and “need-to-know” as the last pertains to CORI. Give an example to illustrate the distinction.

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

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Chapter 2

Department of Justice Information and Databases

Overview

Learning need Peace officers must know the requirements for access and entry into the appropriate Department of Justice information systems and databases available on the CLETS network to perform their duties for their safety and the safety of others.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify systems and databases available from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and the types of information provided	36.02.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognize the minimum information required for generating an inquiry into each of the CJIS systems and databases	36.02.12

Continued on next page

Department of Justice Information Databases, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on law enforcement information systems available through the CLETS network. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)	2-3
Chapter Synopsis	2-47
Workbook Learning Activities	2-48

The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)

Introduction

The **Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)** network is a computerized system containing records that are of interest to the criminal justice community. CJIS is maintained by the California Department of Justice in Sacramento. It is available to local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies through the CLETS network.

Available databases

There are a number of databases available within CJIS.

	System Name	Acronym/ Abbreviation
Persons	Wanted Persons System	WPS
	Criminal History System	CHS
	California Restraining and Protective Order System	CARPOS
	Missing/Unidentified Persons System	MUPS
	Supervised Release File	SRF
	Parole Law Enforcement Automated Data System	LEADS
	Violent Crime Information Network/Sex and Arson Registration	VCIN/SAR
	Mental Health Firearm Prohibition System	MHFPS
Property	Stolen Vehicle System	SVS
	Automated Boat System	ABS
	Automated Property System	APS
	Automated Firearms System	AFS

Criminal History System (CHS)

Introduction The Criminal History System (CHS) contains criminal history information that is available to criminal justice agencies on a “*right-to-know*” and a “*need-to-know*” basis for the performance of their official duties.

CHS Organization The CHS is organized into the following three portions.

	Description
Master Name Index (MNI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Automated online file containing personal descriptor records of all subjects with criminal and/or applicant records on file with the Department of Justice.
Automated Criminal History System (ACHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Centralized automated system designed to provide authorized Criminal Offender Record Information.
Manual Criminal History System (MCHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Criminal and applicant files that have not been automated.Files can be requested through the Department of Justice Center by telephone, teletype, or mail.

Routing information When making an inquiry into CHS, the requesting party must provide the following information before access to the system will be allowed:

- requesting person’s name,
 - requesting person’s unit or division, and
 - official purpose for the information requested.
-

Continued on next page

Criminal History System (CHS), Continued

Inquiries into CHS to obtain CORI

In order to access specific CORI records from the Automated or Manual Criminal History System of the CHS, the requesting person must first have the subject's:

- Criminal Identification and Information Number (CII), or
- a disposition number.

In order to obtain these numbers, if not already known, the requesting person may have to first access the Master Name Index of CHS.

Inquiries into MNI

The following table identifies the information needed to make an inquiry into the Master Name Index.

Inquires based on...	<i>Minimum information required</i>	Optional information to narrow search results
Master Name Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name (NAM) • Sex (SEX) • Date of Birth (DOB) or Age (AGE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Number (SOC) • FBI Number (FBI) • Driver's License Number (DLN) or Operator's License Number (OLN) • California Department of Corrections Number (DOC) or California Youth Authority Number (CYA)

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Criminal History System (CHS), Continued

Identification numbers

A match from the Master Name Index will include the subject's identification numbers necessary to access other portions of CHS. The following table further identifies the information provided regarding a subject's identification numbers.

ID Type	Identification Code	Record Type	Description
CII number	CII number preceded by an "A"	Automated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A record that has been completely automated and is currently maintained in ACHS
	CII number preceded by an "M"	Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A record that is maintained manually only • Must be obtained directly from the Department of Justice
	CII number preceded by an "H"	Hybrid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A record that is only partially automated • Part of the record is in a manual format
Disposition number	All numeric	DSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A record that is based solely on information obtained from disposition records • Not verified by fingerprint comparison

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Criminal History System (CHS), Continued

Classifications The following table identifies the crime classifications that are generally recorded in ACHS.

Classification	Retention period
Misdemeanor arrests (with or without conviction)	10 years from date of arrest
Felony arrests (without conviction)	
Misdemeanor priors (misdemeanor conviction where a prior conviction constitutes a felony)	Until the subject is 70 years old
Felony convictions	
Subjects convicted of registerable sex offenses (<i>Penal Code Section 290</i>)	Until the subject is 100 years old

Wanted Persons System (WPS)

Introduction

The **Wanted Persons System (WPS)** is a file of records pertaining to wanted fugitives and arrest warrants. WPS records retained in the system longer than 72 hours must be based on an arrest warrant. These warrants are maintained by state, local, and federal criminal justice agencies in California.

A match made on a WPS record *does not*, by itself, *provide sufficient grounds to arrest a person*. Confirmation of the information is necessary. Agencies must respond to a confirmation request within 10 minutes on a 24- hour basis.

Levels of warrants in WPS

WPS warrant records are categorized as felony or misdemeanor. There are also pre-1981 records which do not differentiate between felony and misdemeanor warrant types. The following table identifies the three warrant levels that are included in the WPS.

Level of warrants	Additional information	system retention period
Temporary warrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Placed into WPS prior to actual issuance of the warrant.• Purged from system if not modified to a permanent status.	48-72 hours

Continued on next page

Wanted Person System (WPS), Continued

Levels of warrants in WPS (continued)

Level of warrants	Additional information	system retention period
Misdemeanor or felony warrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The originating agency is willing to transport the subject back to its jurisdiction from anywhere within California. 	Misdemeanors- 3 years (renewable)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For serious misdemeanor or felony warrants, the originating agency may be willing to transport the subject back to its jurisdiction from at least one other state. 	Felonies- 5 years (renewable)
Felony warrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The originating agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is initially unwilling to transport back to its jurisdiction (at the time of entry), or - may reconsider and provide transportation from a nearby jurisdiction or county (depending on the distance involved). 	5 years (renewable)

NOTE: Felony and serious misdemeanor records are also forwarded to the National Criminal Information Center.

Continued on next page

Wanted Person System (WPS), Continued

Inquiries into WPS

Inquiries into WPS may be made by using a subject's name and physical descriptors or by using numeric identifiers. More hits (positive responses) may be obtained by a name search than by searches based on numeric identifiers.

The following table identifies the requirements for each type of inquiry into WPS.

Inquiries based on...	<i>Minimum</i> information required	Optional information to narrow search results
Name and physical descriptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name (NAM) • Sex (SEX) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age (AGE) • Date of Birth (DOB) • Race (RAC) • Height (HGT) • Weight (WGT)
Numeric identifiers	<p>One or more of the following may be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Identification and Information Number (CII) • FBI Number (FBI) • Driver's License Number (DLN) • Social Security Number (SOC) • Miscellaneous Identification Number (MNU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name (NAM) • Sex (SEX) • Date of Birth (DOB)

Continued on next page

Wanted Person System (WPS), Continued

Caution codes

Positive matches may include caution codes which have been entered to indicate special handling of the subject.

Caution codes may include, but are not limited to:

- “armed and dangerous,”
 - “mentally disturbed,”
 - “suicidal tendencies,” or
 - “escape risk.”
-

Supervised Release File (SRF)

Introduction

The **Supervised Release File (SRF)** was developed by the Department of Justice to improve the supervision of convicted persons, enhance officer safety, and assist in investigations.

SRF contains brief but informative indexes to the supervising agency's more complete records. Responses from SRF may disclose vital information regarding individuals that have a history of involvement with the criminal justice system.

Types of records in SRF

The following table identifies the types of records included in the Supervised Release File.

Records pertaining to...	Entered by...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">California Department of Corrections (CDC) parolees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the California Department of Corrections
<ul style="list-style-type: none">California Youth Authority (CYA) parolees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the California Youth Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Probationers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">county probation agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">federal parole and probation records	<ul style="list-style-type: none">individual federal agencies

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Supervised Release File (SRF), Continued

Contact messages

The SRF also allows officers to send information about an encounter with a subject. These contact messages allow for a means of tracking supervised individuals and also can serve as an investigative tool.

Contact messages are transmitted to the Department of Justice, connected to the appropriate record, and then forwarded to the agency that originally entered the record.

The contact message may contain:

- the date and time of the contact,
 - the officer and agency who made the contact,
 - a call back telephone number,
 - the status of any enforcement action taken,
 - vehicle data, and
 - a brief summary of the nature of the contact.
-

Inquires into SRF

The following table identifies the information required to make an inquiry into the Supervised Release File.

Inquiries based on...	<i>Minimum</i> information required	Optional information to narrow search results
Name and physical descriptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name (NAM)• Physical descriptors such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sex (SEX)- Race (RAC), etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• California Identification and Information Number (CII)• Social Security Number (SOC)• Driver's License Number (DLN) or Operator's License Number (OLN)

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Supervised Release File (SRF), Continued

Inquires into SRF (continued)

NOTE: Inquiries into SRF are also automatically forwarded to the Wanted Persons System and the California Restraining and Protective Order System for further searches.

Responses from SRF

Responses from the Supervised Release File can be full or abbreviated. A typical positive response may provide the following information regarding the subject:

- physical descriptors,
 - driver's license number,
 - social security number,
 - county and city of residence,
 - primary offense,
 - sex registration status, and/or
 - supervising officer's name, phone number, and unit.
-

Advisory information

Advisory information (i.e., warnings) are also included in a response when such information is deemed critical and for the immediate knowledge of any law enforcement officer who makes contact with the subject.

Parole Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS)

Introduction Parole LEADS is a computer system which provides local law enforcement agencies information about parolees supervised by the Parole and Community Services Division (P&CSD) of the California Department of Corrections (CDC). Parole LEADS is an acronym for Parole Law Enforcement Automated Data System. Parole LEADS is designed primarily to meet crime analysis needs, and is not intended for tactical or street level use.

Description Parole LEADS allows qualified local law enforcement agencies, via the public internet, to either download information about their particular “group” of parolees or query for selected parolees either within local area or a statewide basis, a “group” consists of parolees assigned to parole units both within, and adjacent to, an agency’s jurisdiction. Parole LEADS can plot parolees on a map. Alternately, queries can be conducted for parolees within a distance from an address or cross street. Parole LEADS contains parolee photographs and can produce a photo lineup for a parolee and others of similar description.

Information provided Parole LEADS information includes full names, aliases, monikers, physical descriptors, addresses, tattoos, vehicles, commitment offenses, registration status, and special conditions of parole. For example, a user can search for a parolee who is a sex offender registrant with a spider tattoo on his neck. A resulting list of parolees appears in seconds. Additionally, Parole LEADS provides the CDC number, parole status, agent of record, parole date, parole unit and phone number, and (if available) digital photographs.

The agency must be a Criminal History user of the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) in full compliance with CLETS policies and procedures. The agency chief must sign an Agency Participation Agreement and a Hold Harmless form. Each user of Parole LEADS must complete a user participation agreement and receive approved training in the use and interpretation of this information.

California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS)

Introduction

The California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS) is a system that identifies restraining protective orders entered into CLETS by law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies can access this system for the purpose of obtaining the terms and conditions of a specific restraining order on an individual.

Restraining orders

The CARPOS maintains information regarding the restraining orders that must be enforced throughout the state. These include:

- certain family law domestic violence case orders,
 - criminal restraining orders,
 - civil orders,
 - juvenile orders, and
 - out-of-state domestic violence orders that have been registered with the clerk in California.
-

Firearms restrictions

The CARPOS contains a listing of restraining orders which prohibit the purchasing or receiving of a firearm. (*Penal Code Section 12021(g)*)

This information is also used by the Department of Justice Dealer's Record of Sale Unit for firearm sales purposes.

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California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS), Continued

Types of restraining orders

The following table identifies the types of restraining orders mandated for entry CARPOS.

Mandated restraining order	Retention period
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Protective Order 	Five court days
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order to Show Cause and Temporary Restraining Order 	Until date of hearing Not over 180 days from issuance date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restraining Order After Hearing 	Until date of expiration on court order. If no date of expiration, three years from issuance date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restraining Order-Juvenile 	Until date of hearing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Restraining Order (Attachment to Order to Show Cause) 	Until date of hearing Not over 180 days from issuance date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order to Show Cause (Harassment of Employee) and Temporary Restraining Order 	Until date of hearing Not over 180 days from issuance date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order After Hearing on Petition for Injunction Prohibiting Harassment of Employee 	Until date of expiration on court order

Continued on next page

California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS), Continued

**Types of
restraining
orders**
(continued)

Mandated restraining order	Retention period
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective Order in Criminal Proceeding 	Until date of court appearance or termination of probation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order to Show Cause (Harassment) and Temporary Restraining Order 	Until date of hearing Not over 180 days from issuance date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order After Hearing on Petition for Injunction Prohibiting Harassment 	Until date of expiration on court order
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-State Domestic Violence Protective Order 	Until date of expiration on court order

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California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS), Continued

Optional orders

There are other restraining order types that are not mandated by law for entry into CARPOS but are also included.

Optional restraining order	Retention period
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other criminal protective orders (e.g., Condition of Probation Order, Bail Release Order, Domestic Violence Condition of Release on O.R.)	Until date of court appearance or termination of probation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other domestic violence orders not listed	Until date of expiration on court order
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other protective orders/injunctions not listed	Until date of expiration on court order

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California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS), Continued

Inquiries into CARPOS

The following table identifies the information required to make an inquiry into CARPOS.

Inquiries based on...	<i>Minimum</i> information required	Optional information to narrow search results
Name and physical descriptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name (NAM)• Sex (SEX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Date of Birth (DOB) or Age (AGE)• Race (RAC)• Height (HGT)• County or Region (CNT)
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• File Control Number (FCN)	

NOTE: Responses from the California Restraining and Protective Order System may also be returned when an inquiry is made directly into the Wanted Persons File or into the Supervised Release File.

Missing/Unidentified Persons System (MUPS)

Introduction

The **Missing/Unidentified Persons System (MUPS)** is a file of records which catalogs reports of missing or unidentified persons according to a variety of physical (e.g., date of birth, height, weight, hair color, eye color, etc.) and dental characteristics. It is continuously available to law enforcement agencies to assist in locating and recovering missing and unidentified persons.

Missing persons

Penal Code Sections 14205 and 14206 require that local law enforcement agencies accept any report regarding a missing person (including reports that are called into the agency) without delay.

Agencies are required to..	Additional information
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• forward a copy of the missing persons report.	Reports must be forwarded to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• agency with jurisdiction over the missing person,• agency with jurisdiction of the place where the person was last seen, and• Department of Justice’s MUPS via the CLETS network.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• broadcast a “<u>Be-On-the-Look-Out</u>” (BOLO) bulletin.	Bulletins must be broadcast within the jurisdiction if: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the missing person is under 16 years old, or• there is evidence the person is a risk.

Continued on next page

Missing/Unidentified Persons System (MUPS), Continued

Missing persons (continued)

Agencies are required to..	Additional information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide an information release form to the reporting party. 	<p>The Department of Justice release form authorizes the release of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dental X-rays, skeletal X-rays, and/or photographs of the missing person.

NOTE: Officers must be familiar with and comply with their own agency policies and guidelines regarding reporting missing persons.

NOTE: For more information regarding MUPS refer to LD 27: *Missing Persons*

Categories of missing persons

The following table identifies categories used for organizing missing persons information within the Missing/Unidentified Persons System.

Category	Description
Runaway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children who have left home without permission of a parent or guardian
Lost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons who are lost or have wandered away
Catastrophe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons missing after a catastrophe (e.g., flood, earthquake, etc.)

Continued on next page

Missing/Unidentified Persons System (MUPS), Continued

Categories
of missing
persons
(continued)

Category	Description
Stranger Abduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons taken by a stranger or nonfamily member
Parental/Family Abduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children taken by a parent or family member
Suspicious Circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons missing under circumstances indicating possible foul play
Unknown Circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Circumstances surrounding the disappearance are unknown
Missing Adult	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adults who have left of their own free will
Dependent Adult	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adults with physical or mental limitations who are missing

Continued on next page

Missing/Unidentified Persons System (MUPS), Continued

Inquires regarding missing persons

The following table identifies a number of ways an inquiry can be made regarding a missing person.

Inquiries based on...	Minimum information required	Optional information to narrow search results
Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name (NAM) • Sex (SEX) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of Birth (DOB) or Age (AGE) • Race (RAC) • Height (HGT) • Weight (WGT) • Eye Color (EYE) • Hair Color (HAI) • Last Day of Contact (DLC)
Physical descriptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (SEX) • Date of Birth (DOB) or Age (AGE) • Race (RAC) • Height (HGT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight (WGT) • Eye Color (EYE) • Hair Color (HAI) • Last Day of Contact (DLC) • Scars/Marks/Tattoos (SMT) • Area (ARE)

Continued on next page

Missing/Unidentified Persons System (MUPS), Continued

Inquires regarding missing persons (continued)

Inquiries based on...	Specific Information
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dental Characteristics (DCH)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • File Control Number (FCN)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originating Agency Case Number (OCA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operator's License Number (OLN)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle description information such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicle License Number (VLN), - Vehicle Color (VCO), or - Vehicle Make (VMA)

Unidentified persons

The unidentified persons portion of Missing/Unidentified Persons System contains reports from California and surrounding states about unidentified persons (living or deceased) and body parts. Along with physical descriptions, reports may also include fingerprints and dental charts, if available.

All missing and unidentified persons reports are cross-checked daily and agencies are notified of possible matches.

Continued on next page

Missing/Unidentified Persons System (MUPS), Continued

Categories of unidentified persons

The following table identifies categories used for organizing unidentified persons information within the Missing/Unidentified Persons System.

Category	Description
Deceased	Any unidentified deceased persons
Living Person	Persons living and unable to ascertain their identities
Catastrophe Victim	Unidentified catastrophe victims

Inquiries regarding unidentified persons

The following table identifies a number of ways an inquiry can be made regarding an unidentified person.

Inquiries based on...	Minimum information required	Optional information to narrow search results
Physical descriptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (SEX) • Race (RAC) • Age (AGE) • Height (HGT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight (WGT) • Eye Color (EYE) • Hair Color (HAI) • Estimated Date of Death (EDD) • Scars/Marks/Tattoos (SMT) • Area (ARE)
Body parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body Part Status (BPS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (SEX) • Area (ARE)
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dental Characteristics (DCH) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • File Control Number (FCN) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originating Agency Case Number (OCA) 	

Violent Crime Information Network/Sex and Arson Registration (VCIN/SAR)

Introduction

The **Violent Crime Information Network (VCIN)** is a database administered by the Department of Justice (DOJ). When fully developed and implemented, the VCIN will contain consolidated information from a number of current DOJ systems.

SAR

The **Sex and Arson Registration (SAR)** is one increment of the VCIN. SAR maintains a statewide file on convicted persons required to register as sex offenders pursuant to *Penal Code Section 290* or arson offenders pursuant to *Penal Code Section 457.1*.

The Sex and Arson Registration provides peace officers with:

- listings of registrants residing in specific geographic areas, and/or
 - assistance in identifying suspects in current sex and arson crimes based on:
 - physical characteristics,
 - type of offense, and
 - geographic location.
-

Continued on next page

Violent Crime Information Network/Sex and Arson Registration (VCIN/SAR), Continued

Information available from SAR

The following table provides information regarding the records available on SAR.

Information based on...	Examples
Name and physical characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full name • Aliases and monikers • Date of birth • Physical characteristics • Identifying marks (e.g., scars, tattoos, etc.) • Occupation • Operator’s license number • Miscellaneous identification numbers • DNA case number
Offenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All registration offenses the offender has been convicted of
Registration history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current registration date • Address • Other associated addresses (e.g., place of work, etc.) • Vehicle(s) registered to the person

Record retention

Records of sex offenders convicted of registration offenses (*Penal Code Section 290*) are retained for the offender’s lifetime.

Continued on next page

Violent Crime Information Network/Sex and Arson Registration (VCIN/SAR), Continued

Inquiries into SAR

Inquiries into the VCIN/SAR can be made by using the suspect's:

- Name (**NAM**) and date of birth (**DOB**),
 - File Control Number (**FCN**), or
 - Criminal Identification and Information Number (**CII**).
-

Stolen Vehicle System (SVS)

Introduction

The **Stolen Vehicle System (SVS)** is a database containing records related to vehicles, license plates, and vehicle parts that are under investigation.

Available information

The following table identifies the type of information that is stored in the Stolen Vehicle System.

Information regarding...	that have been...
Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stolen,• lost,• pawned,• repossessed,• impounded (law enforcement hold), or• recovered.
license plates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stolen, or• lost.

NOTE: Information regarding vehicles associated with wanted or missing persons is also maintained.

Continued on next page

Stolen Vehicle System (SVS), Continued

Types of vehicles included in SVS

The information accessible from the Stolen Vehicle System pertains to a number of different types of vehicles.

- Automobiles
 - Motorcycles
 - Motor Scooters
 - Mopeds
 - Personal trucks
 - Farm equipment
 - Golf carts
 - Commercial Trucks
 - Aircraft (except model aircraft)
 - Trailers
 - Mobile homes
 - Motor homes
 - Construction equipment
 - Go-carts
 - Snowmobiles
 - Amphibious vehicles
 - All terrain vehicles
 - Motorized wheelchairs
-

Types of vehicle parts in SVS

Information regarding any serialized component part of a vehicle may also be included in the Stolen Vehicle System.

NOTE: Radios and stereo equipment are *not listed as vehicle parts*. Instead, they are listed as property in the APS (Automated Property System) of CJIS.

Continued on next page

Stolen Vehicle System (SVS), Continued

Types of records in SVS

There are various types of vehicle records used in the SVS. The following table identifies a number of them along with the record retention period.

Vehicle record	Retention period
• Stolen Vehicle or Part	Balance of year entered plus four years
• Stolen or Lost License Plate(s)	One year past the year of registration
• Found/Evidence Vehicle Part/Plate	Six months
• Pawned Vehicle	Six months
• Felony Vehicle/Plate	90 days
• Missing Person Vehicle	30 days
• Stored Vehicle	30 days
• Impounded Vehicle (stored vehicle with law enforcement hold)	60 days
• Reported Lost Vehicle	30 days
• Repossessed Vehicle	30 days
• Cleared Vehicle	30 days
• Located Vehicle	30 days

Continued on next page

Stolen Vehicle System (SVS), Continued

Inquiries into SVS

The following table identifies the information required to make an inquiry into the Stolen Vehicle System.

Inquiries regarding...	Minimum information required (one or more of the following)
Vehicles/ license plates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• License Plate Number (LIC)• Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)• Engine Number (ENG)• <u>Owner Applied Number (OAN)</u>
Vehicle component parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serial Number (SER)• Owner Applied Number (OAN)

Automated Boat System (ABS)

Introduction

The **Automated Boat System (ABS)** is a database containing records of watercraft that have been reported stolen, lost, repossessed, and stored. It also contains information regarding serialized boat parts that have been stolen.

Types of watercraft included in ABS

The information accessible from the Automated Boat System pertains to a number of different types of watercraft.

- Boats
 - Ships
 - Yachts
 - Barges
 - Jet Skis
 - Wind-powered surfboards
 - Motorized surfboards
 - Rafts
 - Canoes
 - Hydrofoils
-

Types of vehicle parts in ABS

Information regarding any serialized component part of a watercraft may also be included in the Automated Boat System.

Continued on next page

Automated Boat System (ABS), Continued

Types of records in ABS

There are various types of boat records used in the ABS. The following table identifies a number of them along with the record retention period.

Boat record	Retention period
• Stolen boat or part	Balance of year entered plus four years
• Stored boat	30 days
• Reported lost boat	30 days
• Repossessed boat	30 days
• Cleared boat	30 days
• Located boat	30 days

NOTE: All returns from the database on stored boats will return as impounded boats.

Inquiries into ABS

The following table identifies the information required to make an inquiry into the Automated Boat System.

Inquiries regarding...	Minimum information required (one or more of the following)
Watercraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Registration Number (REG)• Engine Number (ENG)• Boat Hull Number (BHN)• Owner Applied Number (OAN)
Boat parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serial Number (SER)• Owner Applied Number (OAN)

Automated Property System (APS)

Introduction

The Automated Property System (APS) is a file system containing serialized property records involving property and jewelry.

Available information

The following table identifies the type of information that is stored in the Automated Property System.

Information regarding...	that has been...
serialized property	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stolen,• lost,• found,• held for evidence,• under observation,• pawned, or• bought.
nonserialized jewelry or property	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pawned, or• bought.

Continued on next page

Automated Property System (APS), Continued

Types of property included in APS

The information accessible to law enforcement agencies includes a number of different types of property. The following table identifies these various types of property included in the Automated Property System along with the category code for each.

Property	Code
Non-serialized jewelry (pawn buy)	A
Bicycles	B
Camera and photography	C
Data processing	D
Equipment/tools	E
Furniture	F
Games/gambling apparatus	G
Household equipment	H
Badges	I
Special documents food stamps/tickets	J
Keepsakes/collectibles	K
Livestock	L

Continued on next page

Automated Property System (APS), Continued

**Types of
property
included
in APS**
(continued)

Property	Code
Musical instruments	M
Non-serialized property (pawn/buy)	N
Office equipment	O
Personal accessories	P
Audio/stereo/television equipment/ accessories	R
Sports/exercise equipment	S
Toxic chemicals	T
Viewing equipment	V
Well drilling equipment	W
Other (article has no code)	Y
Stolen credit cards/checks	Z

Continued on next page

Automated Property System (APS), Continued

Types of property records included in APS

There are various types of property records used in the APS. The following table identifies a number of them along with the record retention period.

Property record	Retention period
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stolen Credit Cards 	Six months
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stolen, Lost, Evidence, Property Other Than Credit Cards 	Three years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Observation and Found Property Other Than Credit Cards 	One year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pawn or Buy Property 	Six months

Inquires into APS

The following table identifies a number of ways an inquiry can be made into the APS.

Inquiries based on...	Minimum information required
Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name (NAM) Date of Birth (DOB) or Age (AGE)
Serial Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serial Number (SER) or Owner Applied Number (OAN) Category Code (CAT) or Article Code (ART) or Brand (BRA) Optional Information to Narrow Search Results City, County Code (CCC)

Automated Firearms System (AFS)

Introduction

The **Automated Firearms System (AFS)** is a file of serialized firearm records. There are two types of firearm records included: law enforcement status records and historical records.

Law enforcement status records

The following table identifies the types of information organized under law enforcement status along with the record retention period in the AFS.

Status records	Retention period
• Stolen	Indefinitely or until canceled by entering agency
• Evidence	Three years
• Found/Safe Keeping	Indefinitely or until canceled by entering agency
• Lost	Indefinitely or until canceled by entering agency
• Institutional Registration	Indefinitely
• Under Observation	Three years
• Retained for Official Use	Indefinitely
• Destroyed	Indefinitely

Continued on next page

Automated Firearms System (AFS), Continued

Historical records

Historical records are files pertaining to firearms that are associated with a person. The following table identifies the firearm historical records available on the AFS along with each record's retention period.

Firearms historical record	Retention period
• Buy or trade	Three years
• Consignment	Three years
• Dealer's record of sale (DROS)	Indefinitely
• Serial number assigned	Indefinitely
• Serial number restored	Indefinitely
• License to carry concealed weapon (CCW)	Three years
• Pawn	Three years
• Voluntary registration	Indefinitely
• Sold at auction	Three years
• Assault weapon registration	Indefinitely

Continued on next page

Automated Firearms System (AFS), Continued

**Types of
firearms
included
in AFS**

There are a number of different types of firearms included in the Automated Firearms System. The following tables identify each type by code.

Type	Code
Cannon	A
Submachine gun	B
Rifle/shotgun	C
Grenade	G
Rocket	K
Machine gun	M
Mortar	O
Pistol	P
Rifle	R
Shotgun	S
Tear gas weapon	T
Silencer	V
All others	Z

Continued on next page

Automated Firearms System (AFS), Continued

**Categories
of firearms
included
in AFS**

Firearms are also recorded by category in the Automated Firearms System. The following tables identify each type by code.

Category	Code
Automatic	A
Bolt action	B
Carbine	C
Derringer	D
Double barrel	E
Flare gun	F
Gas/air gun	G
Flintlock	H
Semiauto	I
Jet propulsion	J
Blank pistol	K
Lever action	L

Continued on next page

Automated Firearms System (AFS), Continued

Categories
of firearms
included
in AFS
(continued)

Category	Code
Machine gun	M
Launcher	N
Over/under	O
Pump action	P
Antique	Q
Revolver	R
Single shot	S
Recoilless	T
Percussion	U
Three barrels	W
Four or more barrels	X

Continued on next page

Automated Firearms System (AFS), Continued

Inquiries into AFS

The following table identifies the information that is required to gain access to both the law enforcement records and the historical records of the Automated Firearms System.

Inquiries into...	<i>Minimum information required</i>
Law enforcement status records	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serial Number (SER) only or• Serial Number (SER)• Make (MAK) or Caliber (CAL)
Historical records	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name (NAM)• Date of birth (DOB) or Age (AGE) or• Serial Number (SER) only or• Serial Number (SER)• Make (MAK) or Caliber (CAL)

Mental Health Firearms Prohibition System (MHFPS)

Introduction The Mental Health Firearms Prohibition System (MHFPS) is an *inquiry-only* database. The MHFPS contains information on persons prohibited from owning or possessing firearms.

Prohibitions The prohibitions noted under the Mental Health Firearms Prohibition System may have resulted from a:

- voluntary or involuntary commitment to a mental health facility. (*Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5150*),
- report from the person’s attending psychotherapist that the individual has made a serious threat of physical violence against reasonably identifiable victim(s), or
- superior court judgment concerning mental competency.

Inquiries into MHFPS Access and use of information in the Mental Health Firearms Prohibition System are restricted by *Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 8100 through 8105*.

Agencies currently authorized to receive criminal history information may access the system only when conducting a criminal investigation which involves the acquisition, carrying, or possession of firearms.

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need Peace officers must know the requirements for access and entry into the appropriate Department of Justice information systems and databases available on the CLETS network to perform their duties for their safety and the safety of others.

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) [36.02.1] The CJIS network is a computerized system containing records that are of interest to the criminal justice community maintained by the California Department of Justice in Sacramento.

Minimum information requirements [36.02.12] There is some standard information that is required for each type of inquiry made. There is specific information needed for each specific type of inquiry.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. A six-year-old San Diego boy has been kidnapped by his single father's ex-girlfriend. What system or systems might be used to alert law enforcement professionals in California?
2. Continuing the scenario of question 1: What systems could investigating officers use to obtain background information regarding the suspect? What would be the minimum information that would be needed to access those systems?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions
(continued)**

3. A taxi driver has brought an elderly woman to your district law enforcement station. The driver said he found her wandering down the street by a local park. The well-dressed woman had no ID and could not remember her name or where she lived. She appears tired and says that she is hungry. What information systems could you access to investigate the woman's identity? What is the minimum information you will need to make these inquiries?

4. How does the information contained in the WPS compare with the type of information contained in the CHS?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

5. List all of the types of information that would be accessible from CJIS using only the information provided on your driver's license and any other form of identification or documentation that you carry regularly in your billfold or purse. What systems could be accessed to obtain each piece of information?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

6. You have stopped a man who was riding a bicycle at night without using any lights. When you ask the man for identification, he opens his backpack to reveal a number of tools that are often used as burglary tools. The man tells you that he doesn't have a driver's license but does have a California Identification Card. Based on the man's actions, appearance, and mannerisms you suspect that the man may be a methamphetamine user. Based on the information you have, what systems can you access from CJIS? What type of information about the man can you obtain from each system?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

Activity questions
(continued)

7. List the systems you would access and the minimum information you would need to conduct inquiries based on the following circumstances.

Circumstance	CJIS System(s)	Minimum Information Required
To determine whether an arrest warrant has been issued from outside your jurisdiction		
To find out the probation status of a suspect		
To determine the owner of a handgun found at the scene of a robbery		

Workbook Corrections

Suggested corrections to this workbook can be made by going to the POST website at: www.post.ca.gov

Continued on next page

Workbook Corrections, Continued

Student notes

Chapter 3

Department of Motor Vehicles Information System

Overview

Learning need Peace officers must know the requirements for access and entry into the appropriate Department of Motor Vehicles information systems and databases available on the CLETS network to perform their duties, and to ensure their safety and the safety of others.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify systems and databases available from the Department of Motor Vehicles Information System and the types of information provided	36.03.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognize the minimum information required for generating an inquiry into each of the DMV databases	36.03.5

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on the DMV information accessible through the CLETS network. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases	3-3
Chapter Synopsis	3-12
Workbook Learning Activities	3-13

Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases

Introduction The California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) maintains a number of databases that are accessible to authorized users through the CLETS network.

DMV databases Access to the DMV files is intended strictly for the purpose of enforcing the law. (*Vehicle Code Section 1808.47*)

The following automated databases are maintained by the DMV:

- Driver License/Identification Card
 - Vehicle/Vessel Registration
 - Parking/Toll Violation
 - Occupational Licensing
 - International Registration Plan
-

Driver's License/Identification Card database

The **Driver's License/Identification Card database** maintains automated records of all:

- California licensed drivers,
 - unlicensed drivers who have been arrested and/or have received citations, and
 - those persons who have been issued a California Identification Card.
-

Continued on next page

Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases,

Continued

Available information

The following table identifies further information regarding the Driver's License/Identification Card database.

Information included	Description
Basic record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information such as the driver's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - license or identification card number, - date of birth, - name, - address, and - aliases and monikers
Status of driving privilege	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License issuance information • Restriction information • Year of license expiration • Information on replication • Mailing date of new identification cards
Legal history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the major legal actions taken against the driver • Reinstatement information
Abstract of conviction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation date • Conviction date • Statute and section violated • Docket number • Court • Court action and final court disposition • Vehicle license number

Continued on next page

Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases,

Continued

Available information
(continued)

Information included	Description
Description of the subject's legal actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including cases in which subject failed to appear before the court
Record of subject's accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dates • Locations • Vehicle license number • Whether cited • Accident report number • Financial responsibility case number
Endorsements and certificates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of endorsement or certificate • issue date • Expiration date • Applications other than original or renewal • Type of application • Office of issue
Identifying information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical description

Continued on next page

Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases,

Continued

Inquires

The following table identifies the information required to make an inquiry into the Driver's License/Identification Card database.

Inquiries based on...	Required information	Optional information to narrow search results
Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last name First name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Middle initial Date of birth or age City and first three numerics of the person's street address
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver's license number 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification card number 	

NOTE: For name inquiries, the last name is matched by a sound-alike system. No such system is used for spelling the first name. Because of this, officers should take care to spell the individual's first name exactly as it appears on the driver's license or identification card.

NOTE: The driver's license number and identification card number appear as a single alpha followed by seven numerics.

NOTE: If a person is cited or arrested for a Vehicle Code violation and/or involved in an accident and he or she has no California driver's license or ID card issued to him or her, an unverified record is created starting with the letter "X" followed by 7 (seven) numerics.

Continued on next page

Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases,

Continued

Introduction The DMV maintains an ongoing Vehicle/Vessel Registration database (VVRD) which provides a record of ownership. This file includes all vehicles and vessels registered, or with planned non-operation status.

Records are updated by renewals, changes of address, or transfers. Parking, owner responsibility citations, and delinquent property taxes on vessels can temporarily become part of these records.

Available information

The Vehicle/Vessel Registration database contains:

- license plate number of all vehicles or vessel CF numbers,
 - descriptions of the vehicle or vessel,
 - name and address of the registered owner, lessee, lessor, and if present, the legal owner,
 - the status of the record, and
 - owner-as-of-information (prior, pending, and current owner information to determine the owner of vehicle “*as of*” a specified date and time).
-

DOJ stop, restraint, and referral

When a stolen vehicle, felony vehicle, or stolen vehicle part entry is accepted by the CJIS Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) the corresponding DMV vehicle/vessel record is flagged. This is also true for a stolen boat or boat parts when entry is accepted by the CJIS Automated Boat System (ABS).

Flags on a DMV Vehicle/Vessel Registration record are intended to prevent the registration of stolen vehicles and boats. Officers who encounter *STOP*, *RESTRAINT*, or *REFERRAL* flags on any record should contact the Department of Justice Stolen Vehicle Unit.

Continued on next page

Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases,

Continued

Inquiries

The following table identifies the information that is required to make an inquiry into the Vehicle/Vessel Registration database.

Inquiries regarding...	Required information	Optional information to narrow search results
Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle license number <i>and/or</i> • Vehicle identification number • Name <i>and/or</i> • Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name (last and first name) <i>or</i> • Company name (first 35 characters of the name) • City and first three numerics of the person's address • Make and year of vehicle
Handicap placards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placard number, or • Name (last name and first name) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City and first three numerics of the person's street address
Vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hull or identification number <i>and/or</i> • Boat registration number • Name <i>and/or</i> • Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name (last and first name) <i>or</i> • Company name (first 35 characters of the name) • City and first three numerics of the person's street address • Make and year of vehicle

Continued on next page

Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases,

Continued

Parking/toll violation database

The DMV **Parking/Toll Violation database** contains a record of all outstanding parking and toll violations. (Delinquent toll evasion violations are stored as parking violations.)

Vehicle code section

Vehicle Code Sections 40200-40230 require the DMV to refuse registration renewal on a vehicle when an agency or court has placed an unpaid parking violation “hold” on the vehicle registration record. The hold remains on the record until payment or proof of payment is received.

Vehicle Code Section 22651(i) allows law enforcement agencies to impound certain vehicles with unpaid parking citations. Vehicles *cannot* be towed or booted for delinquent toll evasion violations.

Available information

Information included in the Parking/Toll Violation database includes:

- a brief description of the vehicle,
- the registered owner’s name and address,
- a listing of parking/toll violations applied to the vehicle, and
- handicap placard information.

A maximum of 75 violations for each vehicle record are furnished.

Inquiries

Inquiries can be made into the Parking/Toll Violation database by using the:

- Vehicle License Number (VLN), *or*
 - Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).
-

Continued on next page

Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases,

Continued

Occupational licensing database

The DMV has the responsibility of maintaining a complete **Occupational Licensing database** of every person or business who holds an occupational license.

Available information

The following table identifies the information that is maintained in the DMV Occupational Licensing database.

Information Included	Description
Firm file	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contains the organizations licensed by the agency to do certain specified types of businesses in the state (e.g., dealers, driving schools, vessel agents, etc.)
Individual file	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contains the names of persons licensed by the agency either as separate entities or connected with the organizations stored in the Firm File (e.g., salesperson, driving instructors, etc.)

Inquiries

Inquiries into the Occupational Licensing database can be made by using the:

- dealer license plate number,
 - firm, *or*
 - Individual Record Identifier Number.
-

Continued on next page

Department of Motor Vehicles Systems/Databases,

Continued

International registration plan database

The DMV maintains an automated record of companies that register fleets of commercial vehicles.

The **International Registration Plan** is a licensing and reciprocity agreement between 47 jurisdictions that sets forth the procedures for registration and operation of vehicles that travel in two or more jurisdictions. Carriers may be based in or outside California.

The International Registration Plan requires the fleet owner to establish a “base jurisdiction” when registering the vehicles. A base jurisdiction can be any jurisdiction provided it is where:

- the registrant has an established place of business,
 - mileage is accrued by the fleet, and
 - operational records of the fleet are maintained or can be available.
-

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need Peace officers must know the requirements for access and entry into the appropriate Department of Motor Vehicles information systems and databases available on the CLETS network to perform their duties, and to ensure their safety and the safety of others.

Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) [36.03.1, 36.03.5] The DMV maintains a number of databases that are accessible to authorized users through the CLETS network. Specific information is required for inquiries to the different databases.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. A peace officer responds to a call of an abandoned vehicle in a downtown parking lot. The lot attendant tells the officer that the car, a late model sports car, has been left in the parking space for over a week. The car has California license plates. In what DMV database(s) might the officer search for information regarding the vehicle? What type of information might the officer receive in response?

2. Continuing the scenario of Question 1: Besides what is available from the DMV, what other systems or databases might provide the officer with information? What type of information might the officer receive from these other system(s) or database(s)?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

3. List all the types of information accessible by using only a vehicle license number. Consider both the CJIS and the DMV systems and databases when writing your answer.

Supplementary Material

Overview

In this section Refer to the following table for specific reference documents included in this section.

Topic	See Page
Acronyms/Abbreviations	S-2
CLETS Network Overview Table	S-6

Acronyms/Abbreviations

A	ABS	Automated Boat System
	ACHS	Automated Criminal History System
	AFS	Automated Firearms System
	APB	All Points Bulletin
	APS	Automated Property System
	ARE	Area
	ART	Article Number
<hr/>		
B	BHN	Boat Hull Number
	BOLO	Be-On-the-Look-Out
	BPS	Body Part Status
	BRA	Brand
<hr/>		
C	CAL	Caliber
	CARPOS	California Restraining and Protective Order System
	CAT	Category
	CCC	City, County Code
	CCW	Carry Concealed Weapon
	CDC	California Department of Corrections
	CHS	Criminal History System
	CII	Criminal Identification and Information Number
	CJIS	Criminal Justice Information System
	CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
	CNT	County or Region
	CORI	Criminal Offender Record Information
	CPIC	Canadian Police Information Center
	CYA	California Youth Authority Number
<hr/>		
D	DCH	Dental Characteristics
	DLC	Day of Last Contact
	DLN	Driver's License Number
	DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
	DOB	Date of Birth
	DOC	Department of Corrections Number
	DROS	Dealer's Record of Sale

Continued on next page

Acronyms/Abbreviations, Continued

E EDD Estimated Date of Death
 ENG Engine Number
 EYE Eye Color

F FAA Federal Aviation Administration
 FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
 FCN File Control Number

G

H HAI Hair color
 HGT Height

I

J

K

L LEDS Oregon Law Enforcement Data System
 LIC License Plate Number

M MAK Make
 MCHS Manual Criminal History System
 MDT Mobile Digital Terminal
 MHFPS Mental Health Firearms Prohibition System
 MNE Terminal Mnemonic
 MNI Master Name Index
 MNU Miscellaneous Identification Number
 MUPS Missing/Unidentified Persons System

Continued on next page

Acronyms/Abbreviations, Continued

N	NAM	Name
	NCIC	National Crime Information Center
	NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System

O	OAN	Owner Applied Number
	OCA	Originating Agency Case Number
	OLN	Operator's License Number
	ORI	Originating Agency Identifier

P

Q

R	RAC	Race
	REG	Registration Number

S	SAR	Sex and Arson Registration
	SER	Serial Number
	SMT	Scars/Marks/Tattoos
	SOC	Social Security Number
	SRF	Supervised Release File
	SVS	Stolen Vehicles System

T	TECS	Treasury Enforcement Communications System
	TYP	Type

U

Continued on next page

Acronyms/Abbreviations, Continued

V	VCIN	Violent Crime Information Network
	VCM	Vehicle Make
	VCO	Vehicle Color
	VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
	VLN	Vehicle License Number

W	WGT	Weight
	WPS	Wanted Persons System

X

Y

Z

CLETS Network Overview Table

Introduction

The following table identifies the numerous systems that are accessible through the CLETS network.

Network	System	Subsystem/File/Database
CLETS (California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System)	CJIS (Criminal Justice Information System)	CHS (Criminal History System)
		WPS (Wanted Persons System)
		SRF (Supervised Release File)
		CARPOS (California Restraining and Protective Order System)
		MUPS (Missing/Unidentified Persons System)
		VCIN/SAR (Violent Crimes Information Network/Sex and Arson Registration)
		SVS (Stolen Vehicle System)
		ABS (Automated Boat System)
		APS (Automated Property System)
		AFS (Automated Firearms System)
		MHFPS (Mental Health Firearms Prohibition System)

Continued on next page

CLETS Network Overview Table, Continued

Introduction
(continued)

Network	System	Subsystem/File/Database
CLETS (continued)	DMV (Department of Motor Vehicles)	Driver's License/Identification Card
		Vehicle/Vessel Registration
		Parking/Toll Violation
		Occupational Licensing
	NCIC	Interstate Identification Index
		Wanted Person File
		Deported Felon File
		Protection Order File
		Missing Person File
		Unidentified Person File
		Vehicle File
		License Plate File
		Boat File
		Gun File
		Article File
		Securities File

Continued on next page

CLETS Network Overview Table, Continued

Introduction
(continued)

Network	System	Subsystem/File/Database
CLETS (continued)	NCIC (continued)	Foreign Fugitive File
		US Secret Service File
		Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Violent Felon File
		Violent Gang and Terrorist Organizations File
	NLETS (National Law Enforcement Telecommuni- cations System)	Vehicle registration
		Driver's License
		Criminal History Record Information
		Hazardous Material File
		FAA/TECS Aircraft Registration System
		FAA/TECS Aircraft Tracking System
		National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
		National Insurance Crime Bureau

Continued on next page

CLETS Network Overview Table, Continued

Introduction
(continued)

Network	System	Subsystem/File/Database	
CLETS (continued)	NLETS (continued)	LEDS (Oregon Law Enforcement Data System)	Wanted Persons File
			Stolen Vehicle File
			Articles File
			Gun File
			Vehicle/Boat Registration File
			Driver's License File
		CPIC (Canadian Police Information Center)	Administrative Messages
			Persons Files
			Stolen Vehicle File
			Vehicle Registration File
			Driver License File
			Article File
			Boat File
			Gun File
			Securities File
			Criminal History File

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CLETS Network Overview Table, Continued

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Glossary

Introduction **The following glossary terms apply only to Learning Domain 36:
Information Systems**

Automated Boat System (ABS) Part of the CJIS; database containing record of water craft that have been reported stolen, lost, repossessed, and stored

All Points Bulletin (APB) An administrative message that is distributed or received via CLETS to law enforcement agencies in the state

access To gain entry to, instruct, or communicate with the resources of a computer, a computer system, or a computer network

Automated Firearms System (AFS) A component of the CJIS; a file of serialized firearm records

Automated Property System (APS) A component of the CJIS; file system containing serialized property records involving property and jewelry

administrative messages A component of CLETS used to send information from point to point in free text (i.e., All Points Bulletin (APB), Be-On-The-Look-Out bulletin (BOLO))

BOLO Be-On-the-Look-Out bulletin regarding missing or wanted persons

Continued on next page

Glossary, Continued

California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS) A component of the CJIS; identifies restraining protective orders entered by law enforcement agencies

Criminal History System (CHS) A component of the CJIS; contains criminal history information that is available to criminal justice agencies on a “right-to-know” and a “need-to-know” basis

CII Criminal Identification and Information number

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Criminal Justice Information System; a computerized system containing records that are of interest to the criminal justice community; maintained by the California Department of Justice network

California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) A computer system that provides all law enforcement user agencies with the capability of obtaining information directly from federal and state computerized information files

confirmation Checking with the originating agency to establish if the person or property is still wanted and is probably the same as the person or property being inquired about

Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) Criminal Offender Record Information; records and data compiled by criminal justice agencies for the purposes of identifying criminal offenders

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Glossary, Continued

data A representation of organized information, knowledge, facts, or concepts collected for a specific purpose

database A collection of like or related data

Driver's license/ identification card database A component of the DMV information system; contains automated records of all California licensed drivers, unlicensed drivers who have been arrested and/or have received citations, and those persons who have been issued a California Identification Card

free text An unformatted statement or message in common language

International Registration Plan (IRP) A licensing and reciprocity agreement between 47 jurisdictions that sets forth the procedures for registration and operation of vehicles that travel in two or more jurisdictions

Mental Health Firearms Prohibition System (MHFPS) A component of CJIS; contains information on persons prohibited from owning or possessing firearms

Missing/ Unidentified Person System (MUPS) A component of the CJIS; a file of records which catalogs reports of missing or unidentified persons according to a variety of physical and dental characteristics

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Glossary, Continued

need-to-know	The compelling need to obtain CORI in order to execute official responsibilities
Occupational licensing database	A component of the DMV information system; a record of every person or business who holds an occupational license
Owner Applied Number (OAN)	Any number permanently affixed to an item by the owner of the item
Parking/toll violation database	A component of the DMV information system; a record of all outstanding parking and toll violations
rap sheet	Summaries of criminal history records
right-to-know	The right or authority to obtain CORI pursuant to a court order, statutory law, or case law
Sex and Arson Registration (SAR)	One increment of the VCIN system; statewide files on convicted persons required to register as sex offenders pursuant to <i>Penal Code Section 290</i> or arson offenders pursuant to <i>Penal Code Section 457.1</i>
Supervised Release File (SRF)	A component of the CJIS; contains brief but informative probation and parole indexes to the supervising agency's more complete records. The SRF also allows officers to send information about an encounter with a subject

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Glossary, Continued

**Stolen
Vehicle
System
(SVS)**

A component of the CJIS; database containing records related to vehicles, license plates, and vehicle parts that are under investigation

**Terminal
Mnemonic
(MNE)**

The four-character address (terminal name) assigned by the DOJ/CLETS.

**Violent Crime
Information
Network
(VCIN)**

Database administered by the state Department of Justice and accessible through CJIS; contains consolidated information from a number of current DOJ systems

**Vehicle/Vessel
Registration
database
(VVRD)**

A component of the DMV information system; provides a record of ownership of all vehicles and vessels registered, or with planned non-operation status

**Wanted
Persons
System
(WPS)**

A component of the CJIS; a file of records pertaining to wanted fugitives and arrest warrants
