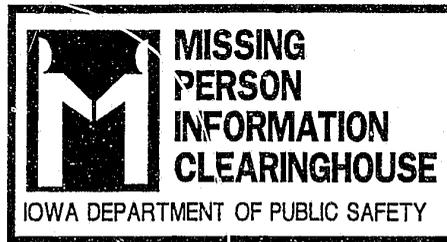


153385



NCJRS

MAR 22 1995

ACQUISITIONS

IOWA MISSING PERSON TRAINING CURRICULUM

Sponsored by
The Division of Criminal Investigation

Prepared under Cooperative Agreement Number 93-MC-CX-K002 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Points of view or opinion in this training program are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

153385

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJP/OJJDP

U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 2 years ago I received information regarding grant monies that were available for state clearinghouses through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Immediately my thoughts went to the need for training in the area of missing persons. With new laws that had been passed and improved resources that were available to law enforcement agencies I felt the need for training in these areas to be very important. I not only wanted to be able to provide this training in the area of missing persons, I wanted to be able to make it available to all Iowa law enforcement agencies.

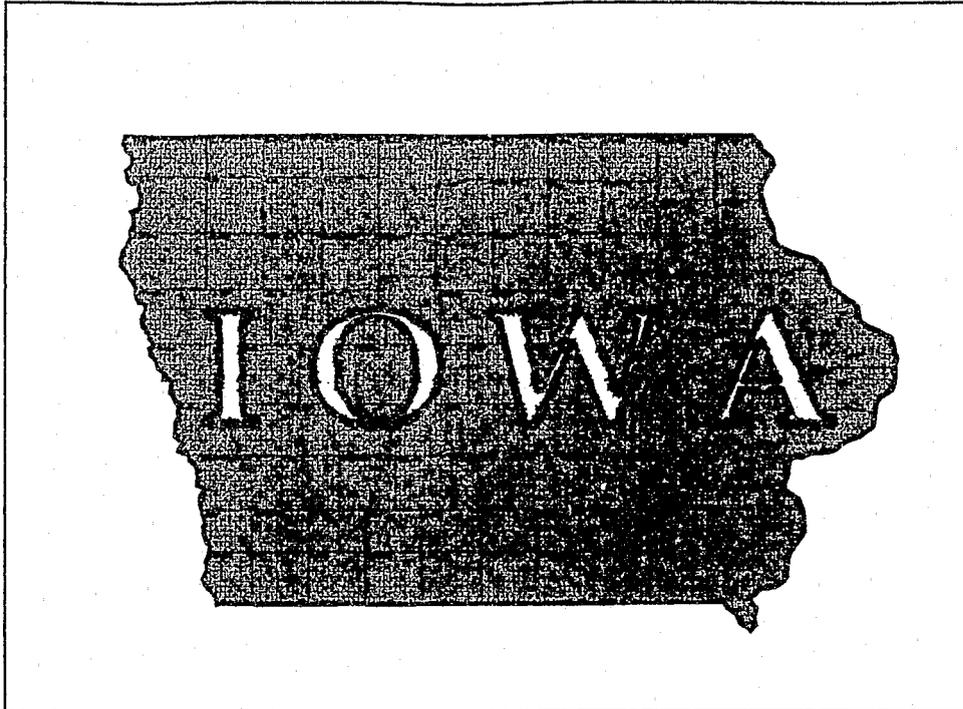
I realized that many agencies did not have the funds to pay for the registration, travel or overnight stays for their personnel. I also realized there were those agencies that would not be able to allow personnel to be gone for any great length of time, due to the fact they were either understaffed or one man departments. The decision was made to apply for the grant monies and bring training to as many law enforcement agencies as possible by dividing the state into sixteen different regions and presenting a one day seminar in each region. Most agencies would be within driving distance of at least one training site and would be able to participate in a one day seminar. In March of 1993 the grant was approved.

In May of 1993 I attended the Basic Investigative Techniques: Missing/Abducted Children Training in Jacksonville, Florida that was presented by The National Center for

Missing and Exploited Children in conjunction with the Institute of Police Technology and Management. The training that was received was as a result of the many years of experience of trained law enforcement officers working in the area of missing persons. I am not an investigator, but I have gained much knowledge from trained investigators who have worked in the area of missing persons. I am here to present to you some of the information that these investigators have provided to me.

The basic resource material used for this training seminar is adapted from the *Investigator's Guide to Missing Child Cases* © 1987 by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), Arlington, Virginia, USA.

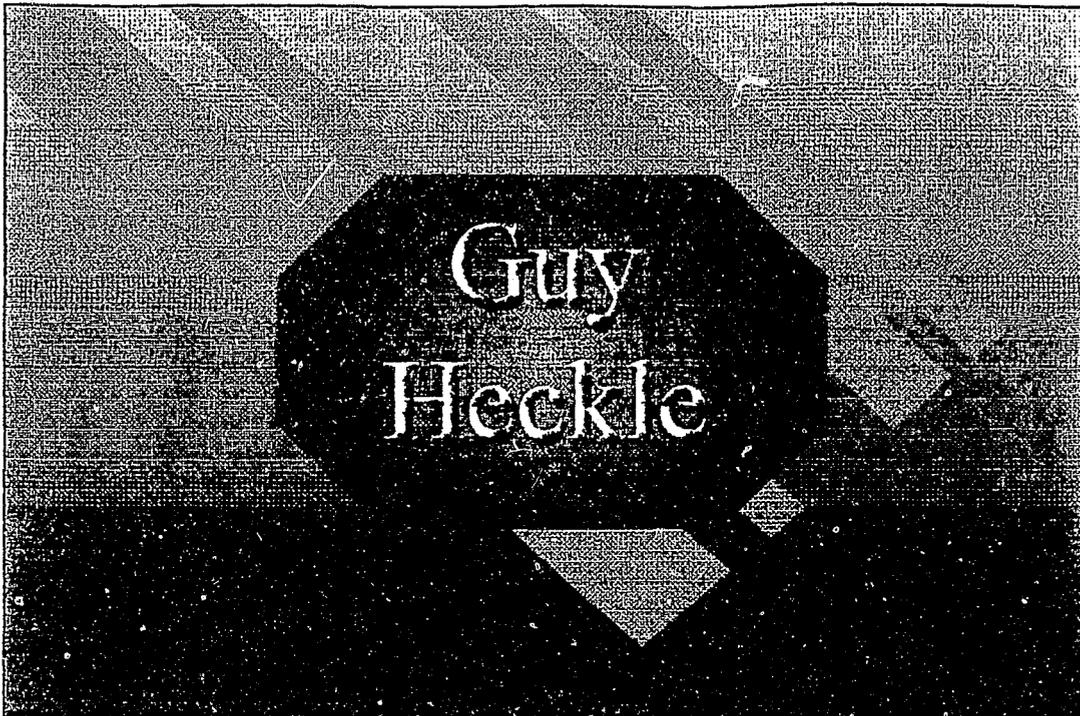
Information will be provided in this training concerning state and federal laws relating to missing persons, investigative procedures, and resources that are available to law enforcement agencies and the general public.



I'm proud to live in the state of Iowa; a state where there is a sense of security and where you can raise your children in a good, wholesome environment; a rural state with many small towns and good "country" living.

The thought of our peaceful existence being interrupted by the disappearance of a loved one is far from our mind. When we do hear of the disappearance of an Iowa resident, our hearts go out to those individuals who are searching for that missing person. But again, we say to ourselves "It won't happen to us".

I want to begin today by talking about some of the missing person cases that became a reality in the state of Iowa. I bring these to your attention only to stress the fact that Iowa is affected by abductions like every other state. They may not happen often, but that only emphasizes the fact that a law enforcement agency has to have in place policies and procedures to assist with the investigation. As members of the law enforcement community our goal is to prepare ourselves for just such an emergency by being well-informed regarding those laws and resources that are available to the law enforcement community to assist in the location of an individual.



Guy was an 11 year old white male who was on a scout outing with 17 other boys N.E. of Cedar Rapids in February of 1973. The boys were playing games when Guy became separated from the rest of his group. Investigators theorize that he drowned in a nearby river. His body has never been located.

Guy would be 32 years old today.

COLLEEN SIMPSON

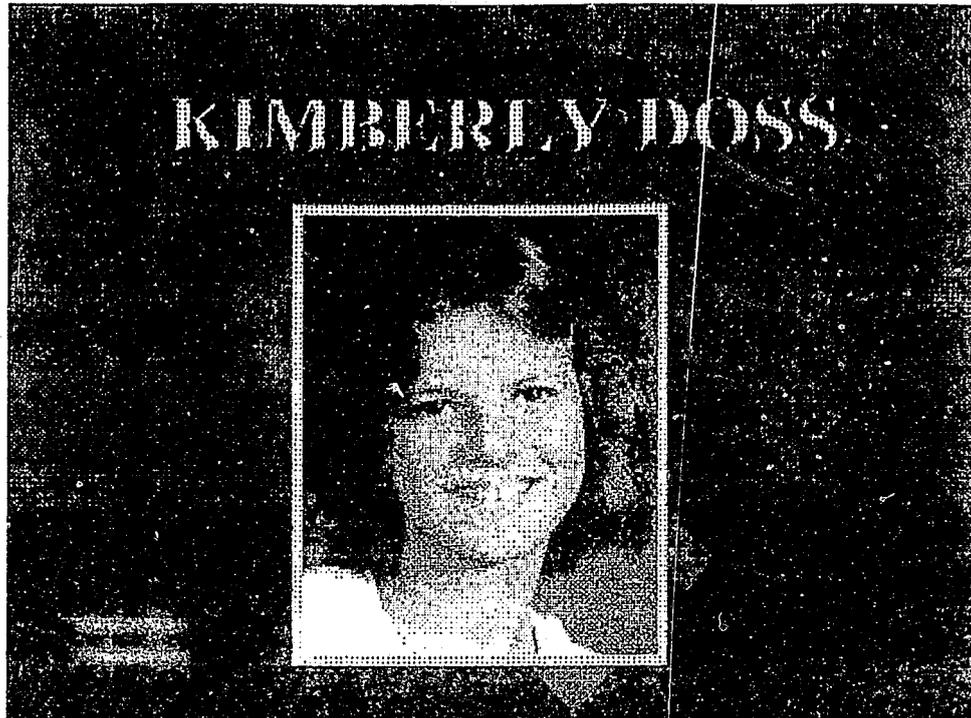


Colleen Simpson, first believed to be a runaway, disappeared in 1975 at the age of 14. Her case has since been determined to be endangered. She has not been seen or heard from since October 5, 1975.

JOHNNY GOSCH



Johnny Gosch disappeared in September of 1982 while on his Sunday morning paper route in West Des Moines, Iowa. Johnny would be 24 years old.



Kimberly Doss ran away from home as a teenager; she is an adult now. She remains on file with the Missing Person Information Clearinghouse as missing. Her mother still continues to contact the clearinghouse searching for her daughter.

EUGENE MARTIN

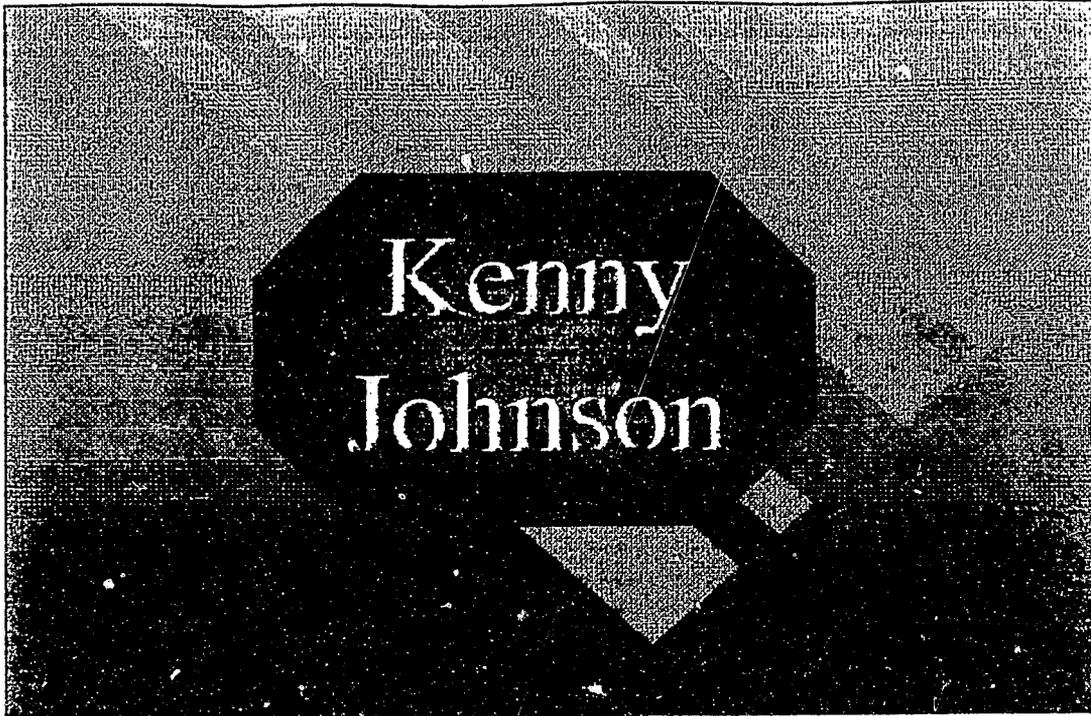


On August 12, 1994 Eugene Martin, a 13 year old paperboy from Des Moines, Iowa, was believed to have been abducted. Eugene would now be 23 years old.

MARC ALLEN



Marc Allen was thirteen years old when he ran away from home in Des Moines, Iowa on March 30, 1986. He has not been seen nor heard from since.



Fifteen year old Kenny Johnson was originally believed to be a runaway from a shelter home in Dubuque, Iowa in 1987. His body was later found in a Dubuque Park. He had been strangled.



Kathy Allen was a 12 year old white female abducted from her rural Ottumwa home by Donald Petary and Andy Six April 11, 1987.

Her body was later found in Schyler County, Missouri.

KENNETH ANDERSON



Kenneth Anderson was a 16 year old juvenile from Low Moor, Iowa who was originally believed to be a runaway. His body was found 4 1/2 years later in his own basement.

JESSICA LEININGER



Seven year old Jessica Leininger was placed with the Iowa Department of Human Services in 1989. Her noncustodial mother abducted her on April 1, 1989. Jessica would be 13 years old.

CHERYL HOLMAN



Cheryl Holman was a 13 year old female from Sioux City, Iowa initially believed to be a runaway. Her body was later found in a farm building in Woodbury County.

JENNIFER LEWIS

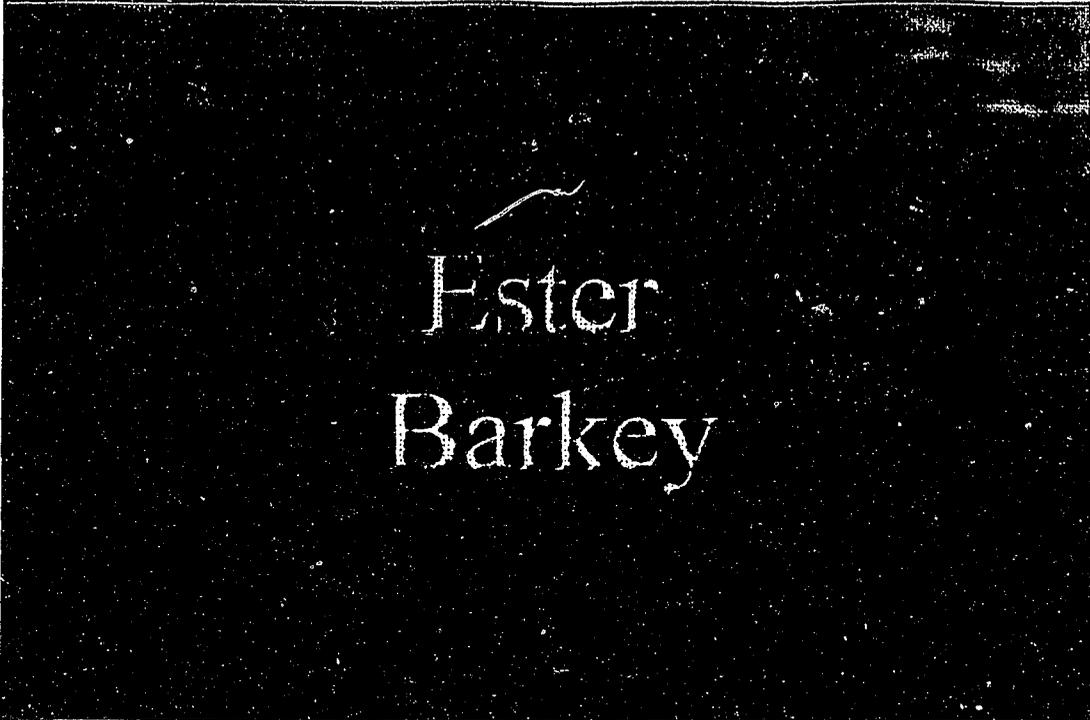


The burning body of nine year old Jennifer Lewis was found in a field near an elementary school in Davenport, Iowa. She was last seen alive near her home three hours earlier.

ROSALYN BARNES



Eleven year old Rosalyn Barnes was abducted from her neighborhood in Des Moines, Iowa in 1991. Her body was later found along a roadside near Altoona, Iowa. She had been strangled.



Ester
Barkey

Ester Barkey, a 10 year old white female from Mason City, was abducted by 19 year old Jeremy Mann 05-30-91 and thrown into the river. Ester managed to make her way to shore and reported the abduction.



Kahla Lansing

Kahla Lansing, a 6 year old white female from the state of Illinois, was roller skating near her home on September 28, 1991. She was enticed into a vehicle by Jeffrey Rissley. Her body was found in an abandoned corn crib near Sabula, Iowa on October 11, 1991.

TAMMY ZYWICKI



Tammy Zywicki was a 21 year old white female, who was traveling from her home in New Jersey to college in Grinnell, Iowa. Her vehicle was located on Interstate 80 in North-Central Illinois August 23, 1992. Her body was later found dumped along a roadside in the state of Missouri.

NICOLE DAGGETT



On August 20, 1992, just 4 days away from her third birthday, Nicole Daggett was abducted from her home by her great uncle, Ricky Wagner, sexually assaulted and thrown into Lake Panorama. Her body was located August 21; cause of death, drowning.

JESSE FINKEN



Jessie Finken was a 13 year old Sioux City youth who hadn't seen his mother in almost seven years. Jessie was abducted by his mother September 7, 1993. He was located several days later as they were returning to his mother's home in California.

MISSING PERSONS

CHAPTER 694

CODE OF IOWA

Chapter 694 Code of Iowa covers laws relating to:

the definition of a missing person,

**procedures regarding the filing of a missing person
report, and**

**the duties and responsibilities relating to the Iowa
Missing Person Information Clearinghouse**

Missing Person

An individual:

Who has an Iowa temporary or permanent residence.

and

Who has been reported as missing to a law enforcement agency

Whose location has not been determined

“Missing person” means a missing person as defined in Chapter 694.1 Code of Iowa

Whose temporary or permanent residence is in Iowa, or is believed to be in Iowa,

Whose location has not been determined,

and

Who has been reported as missing to a law enforcement agency

and ...

Criteria:



**Is physically or
mentally disabled.**

meets one of the following characteristics:

Is physically or mentally disabled.

Criteria:

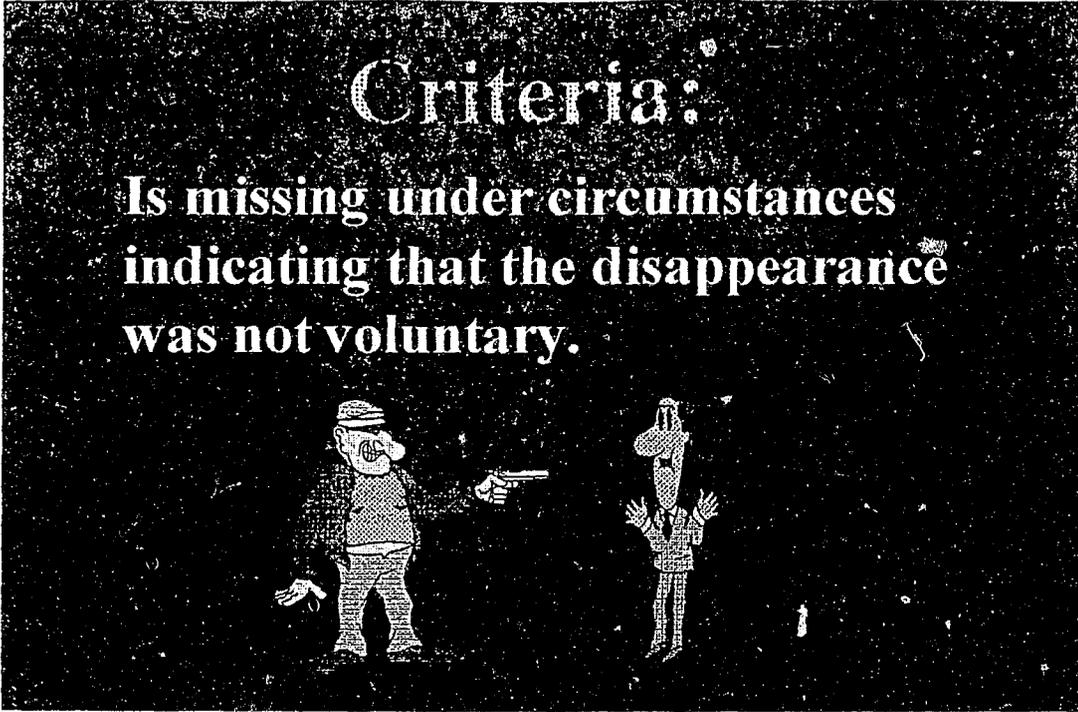
Is missing under circumstances indicating that the missing person's safety may be in danger.



Is missing under circumstances indicating that the missing person's safety may be in danger.

Criteria:

Is missing under circumstances indicating that the disappearance was not voluntary.



Is missing under circumstances indicating that the disappearance was not voluntary.

Criteria:

Is an “unemancipated minor”.

*This is a minor who has not married
and who resides with a parent or other
legal guardian.*



or,

Is an “unemancipated minor”.

An “unemancipated minor” is a minor who has not married and who resides with a parent or other legal guardian.

Missing Persons

① Adults

② Juveniles

When entering a missing person into IOWA/NCIC a determination must be made as to what category to use.

There are seven categories which apply to missing juveniles, but only four which apply to missing persons of all ages.

Adult/Juvenile Incident Types

Catastrophe

Disability

Endangered

Involuntary

**The four categories which apply to all missing
person categories are:**

Catastrophe

Disability

Endangered, and

Involuntary

Catastrophe

A person of any age who is missing after a catastrophe, (i.e., victims of disasters, such as airplane or train crashes, tornadoes, etc.

Catastrophe

A person of any age who is missing after a catastrophe, (i.e., victims of disasters, such as airplane or train crashes, tornadoes, etc.

In Iowa one of the more common disasters which is entered as a catastrophe is a drowning victim where the body has not been located.

Disability

A person of any age who is missing and under proven physical/mental disability or is senile, thereby subjecting himself/herself or others to personal and immediate danger.

Disabled

A person of any age who is missing and under proven physical/mental disability or is senile, thereby subjecting himself/herself or others to personal and immediate danger.

Suicidal individuals are often entered as disabled.

Individuals who are on medication, such as a diabetics, and in need of medicine on a daily basis may also be entered into this category.

Endangered

A person of any age who is missing under circumstances indicating that his/her physical safety is in danger.

Endangered

A person of any age who is missing under circumstances indicating that his/her physical safety is in danger.

In many cases when an individual leaves home on his/her own there is no cause for concern. However, when later no one has heard from them and it is inconsistent with their pattern of behavior, and there is reason to believe that they may be in some form of danger, it would be reasonable to enter the individual in IOWA/NCIC as endangered.

Involuntary

A person of any age who is missing under circumstances indicating that the disappearance was not voluntary, i.e., abduction or kidnapping.

Involuntary

A person of any age who is missing under circumstances indicating that the disappearance was not voluntary, i.e., abduction or kidnapping.

An entry placed in this category would indicate the need for immediate investigation and would be placed on a high priority level.

Juvenile Incident Types

**Lost/Wandered
Parental Kidnap
Juvenile**

Juveniles can be entered as all the previously mentioned categories as well as

Lost/Wandered

Parental Kidnap, and

Juvenile

Lost or Wandered Away

**A minor who is lost or
has wandered away.**

*This category does not
include those persons taken
by force or runaways.*

Lost or Wandered Away

A minor who is lost or has wandered away.

**This category does not include those persons
taken by force or runaways.**

**An example would be a child lost in the
mountains, or a wooded area. In Iowa, a child
lost in a corn field would be entered in this
category.**

Familial Abduction

A minor who is missing and has been declared unemancipated as defined by the laws of his/her state of residence and who has been abducted by non-custodial parent or relative.

Familial Abduction (Parental Abduction)

A minor who is missing and has been declared unemancipated as defined by the laws of his/her state of residence and who has been abducted by non-custodial parent or relative.

Most cases of parental abduction would be children abducted by the non-custodial parent. Grandparents, aunts, uncles and other relatives would also be included here.

Juvenile

A person who is missing and declared unemancipated as defined by the laws of his/her state of residence and does not meet any of the entry criteria for Disability, Endangered, Voluntary, Familial Abduction, or Lost or Wandered Away.

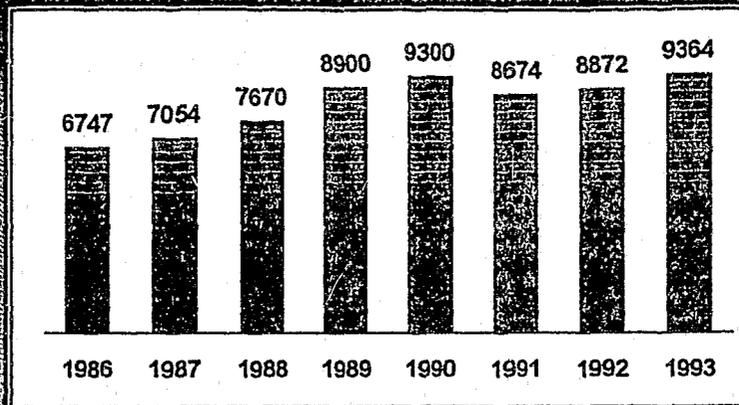
Juvenile

A person who is missing and declared unemancipated as defined by the laws of his/her state of residence and does not meet any of the entry criteria for Disability, Endangered, Voluntary, Parental Abduction, or Lost or Wandered Away.

Generally, juvenile runaways are entered in this classification.

Cases involving custodial parents who have disappeared with their children can also be entered here. Note: The reporting party should be informed at the time the report is filed that when the child is located the missing person entry will be canceled and the whereabouts of the custodial parent and child will not be disclosed to him. The purpose of law enforcement is to determine information concerning the welfare of the child and not to assist the searching non-custodial parent in locating the custodial parent for service of notice in any court proceeding .

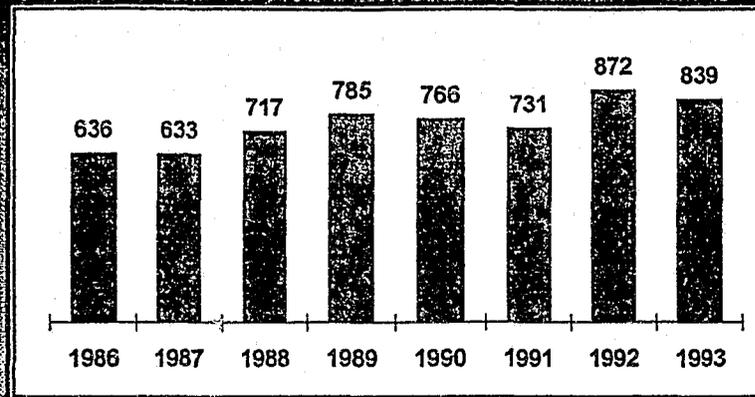
YEARLY OVERALL MISSING PERSON TOTALS



Statistics compiled since 1986 show a 39 per cent increase in missing person reports filed in 1993 compared to 1986.

This increase in missing person reports can be attributed to improved laws, improved law enforcement response, citizen's who are better informed due to media attention to the issue, as well as an increase in the actual number of individuals who are missing.

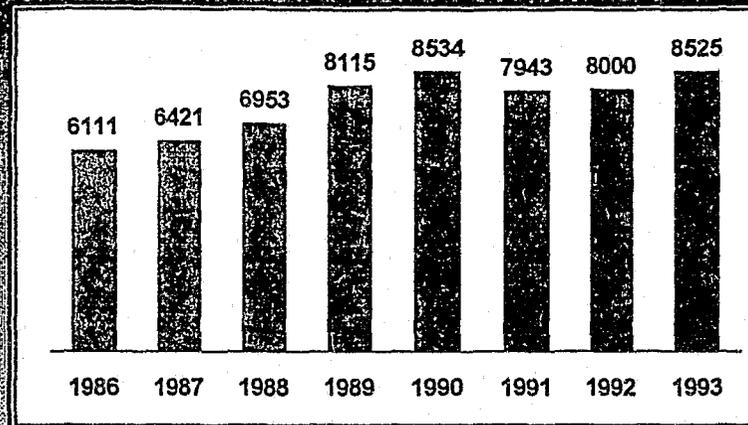
ADULT MISSING PERSON TOTALS



Adult missing person reports filed decreased from the overall high of 872 missing person reports filed in 1992.

The 1993 adult statistic represents an increase of 32 per cent from the number of missing adult reports filed in 1986.

JUVENILE MISSING PERSON TOTALS



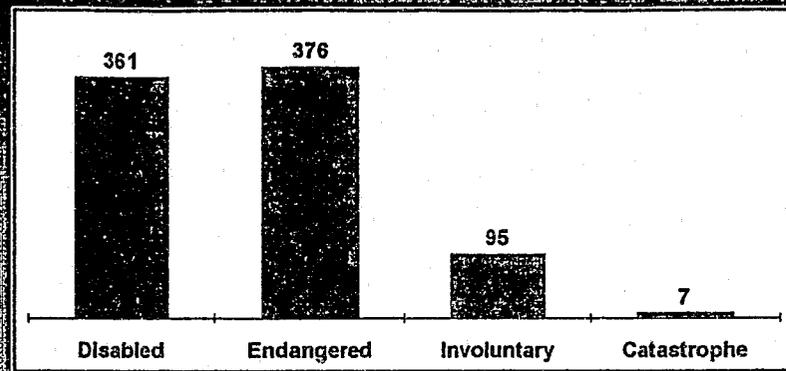
Juvenile missing person reports filed in 1993 again show an increase over last years figure of 8000.

Juvenile statistics in 1993 show a 40 per cent increase over the 6111 figure in 1986.



Juvenile missing person reports filed make up 91 per cent of the total number of missing person reports filed.

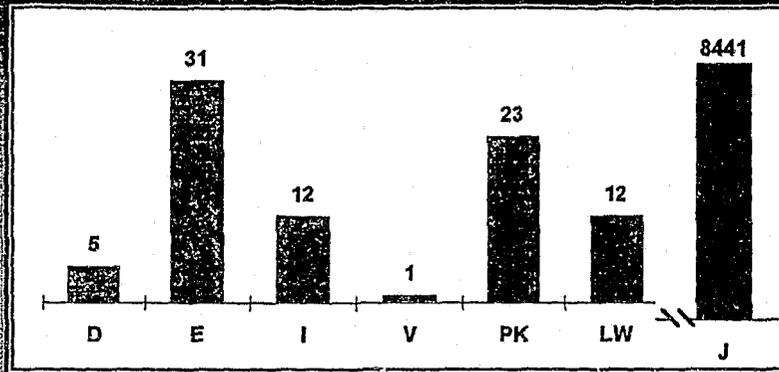
ADULT BY TYPE OF DISAPPEARANCE



The majority of missing adult reports filed (45 per cent) are classified as endangered.

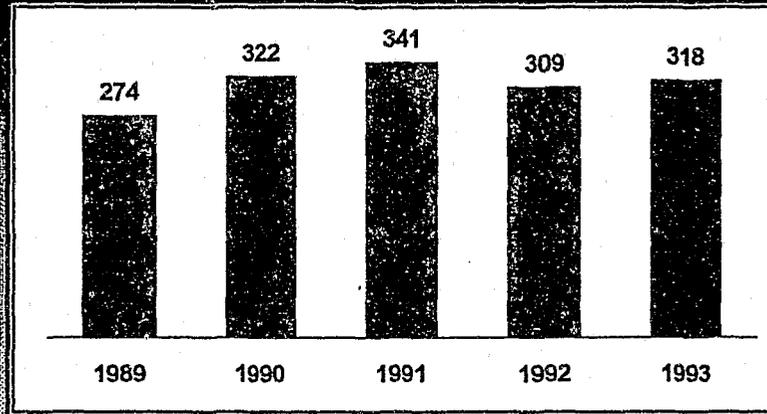
Looking closer at the definition of the involuntary category: "A person of any age who is missing under circumstances indicating that the disappearance was not voluntary (i.e. abduction or kidnapping)" causes a person to question if 11 per cent of missing adult reports filed are actually cases involving abduction or kidnapping.

JUVENILE BY TYPE OF DISAPPEARANCE



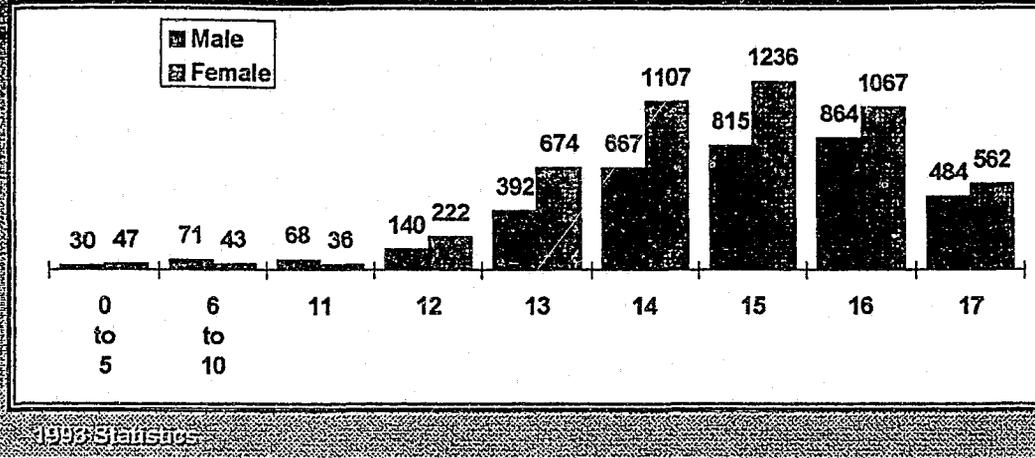
As in past years, the highest number (99 per cent) of reported missing juveniles is found in the runaway/other category.

AVERAGE WEEKLY ACTIVE MISSING PERSON TOTALS



The average number of active missing person reports on file in a given week in 1993 were 318.

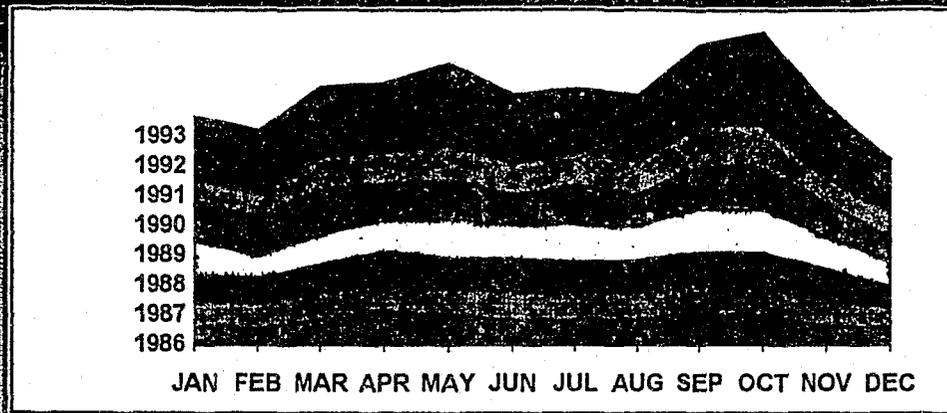
MISSING JUVENILES BY AGE AND GENDER



In viewing the graph representing missing juveniles by age and gender, that statistics show that more females than males are reported missing and also that the higher number of missing juveniles reports are found in the teenage years. The 14, 15 and 16 year age groups represent the larger numbers of missing juvenile reports filed.

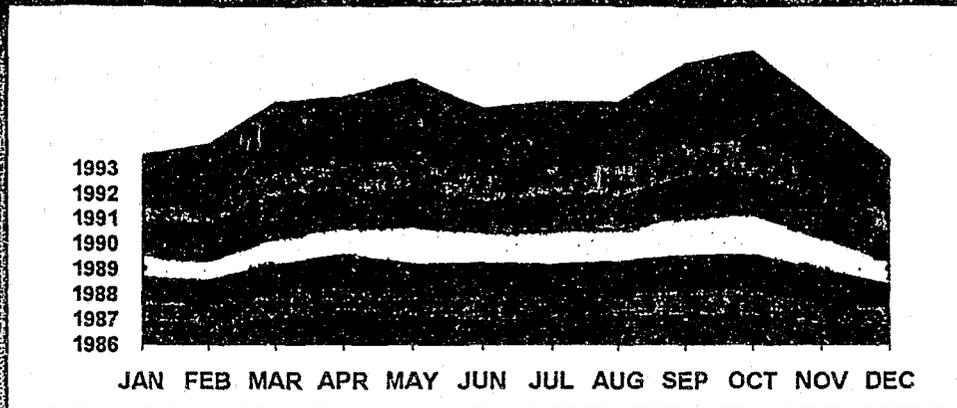
The opposite is found in adult missing person reports filed with adult males being reported more often than adult females.

JUVENILES MISSING BY MONTH 1986 - 1993



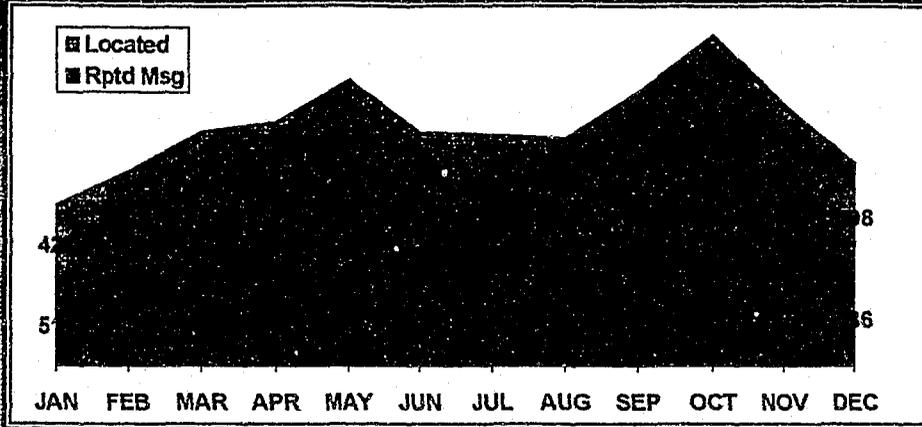
September and October are the peak months for juveniles reported missing in all years except 1990 which showed March as the peak month. The winter months of December, January and February contained the lowest number of missing juvenile reports filed with December being the lowest month in four out of the eight years.

JUVENILES LOCATED BY MONTH 1896 - 1993



October is the peak month for juveniles located in six out of the eight years. March was the peak month in 1990 and April was the peak month in 1986. The winter months of December, January and February contained the lowest number of locates again with December being the lowest month in four out of the eight years.

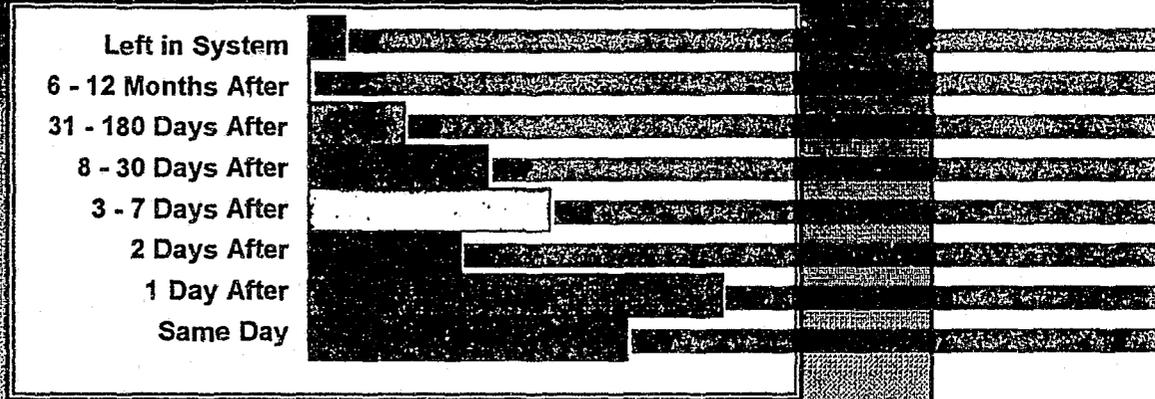
JUVENILES MISSING AND LOCATED BY MONTH



This graph better shows the relationship of missing juvenile reports filed to the location of missing juveniles. The statistics for each grouping are very similar showing that most juveniles are located within a very short length of time.

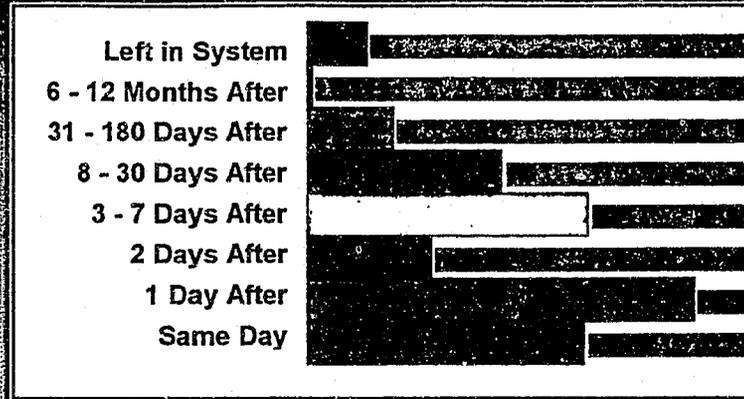
The next graph better shows this concept.

JUVENILE REPORT CLEARANCE



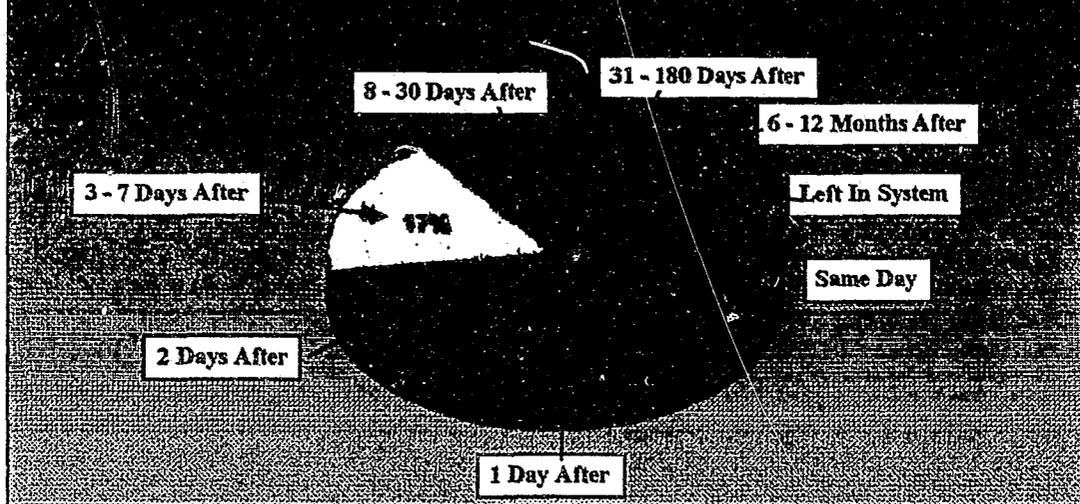
Within the first two days 56 per cent of the juvenile missing person reports were cleared and within one week 80 per cent were cleared. This left only 3 per cent of the cases filed in 1993 remaining in the system at the end of the year.

ADULT REPORT CLEARANCE



In the case of adults the statistics were very similar. Within the first two days 56 per cent of the adult missing person reports were cleared and within one week 76 per cent were cleared. Only 4 per cent of the missing person cases filed in 1993 remained in the system at the end of the year.

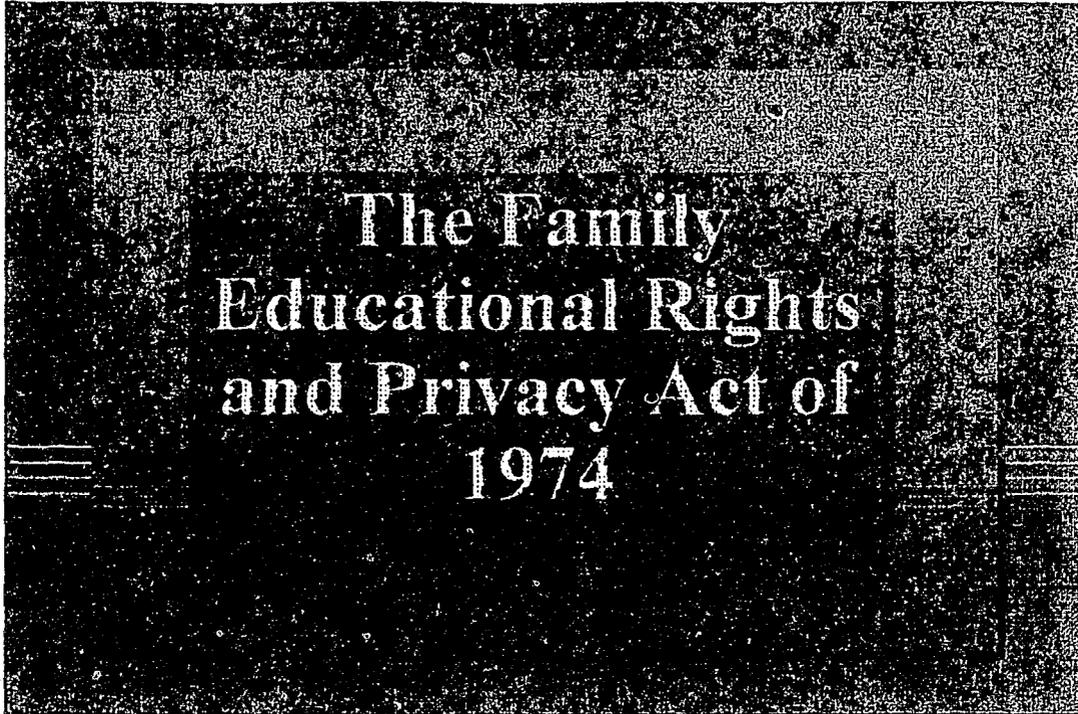
TOTAL REPORT CLEARANCE PERCENTAGES



This pie graph shows clearance percentages for all missing person reports filed in 1993. Take note that 22 per cent of missing person reports are cleared the same day.

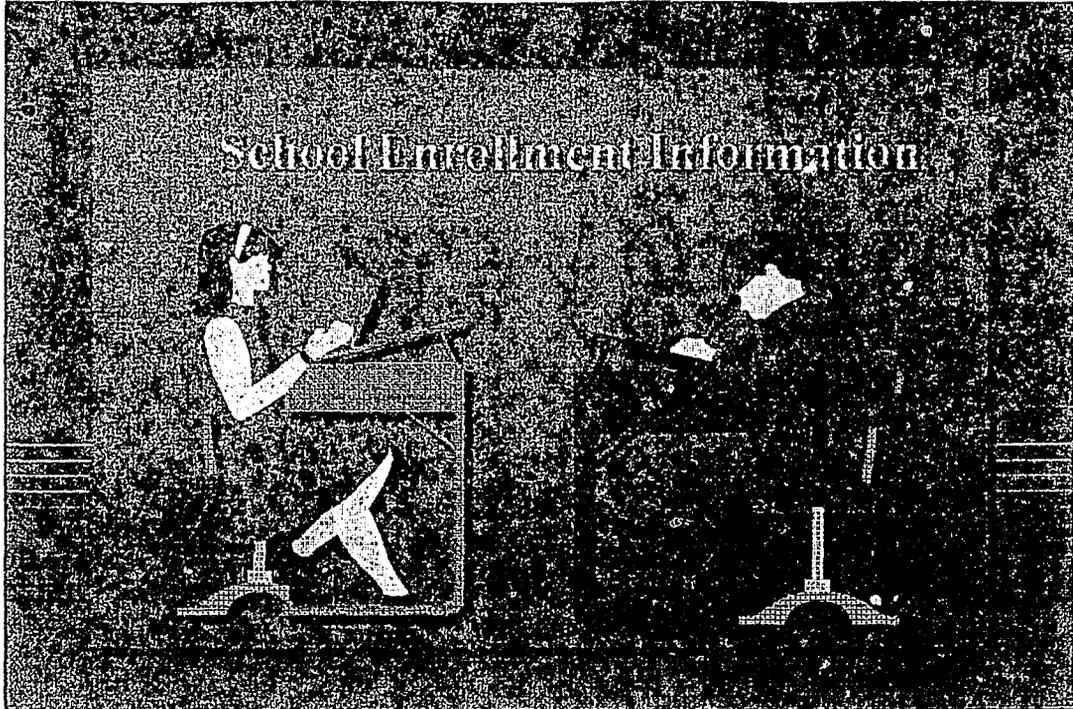
Video

Missing Children: Missing Facts
NISMART



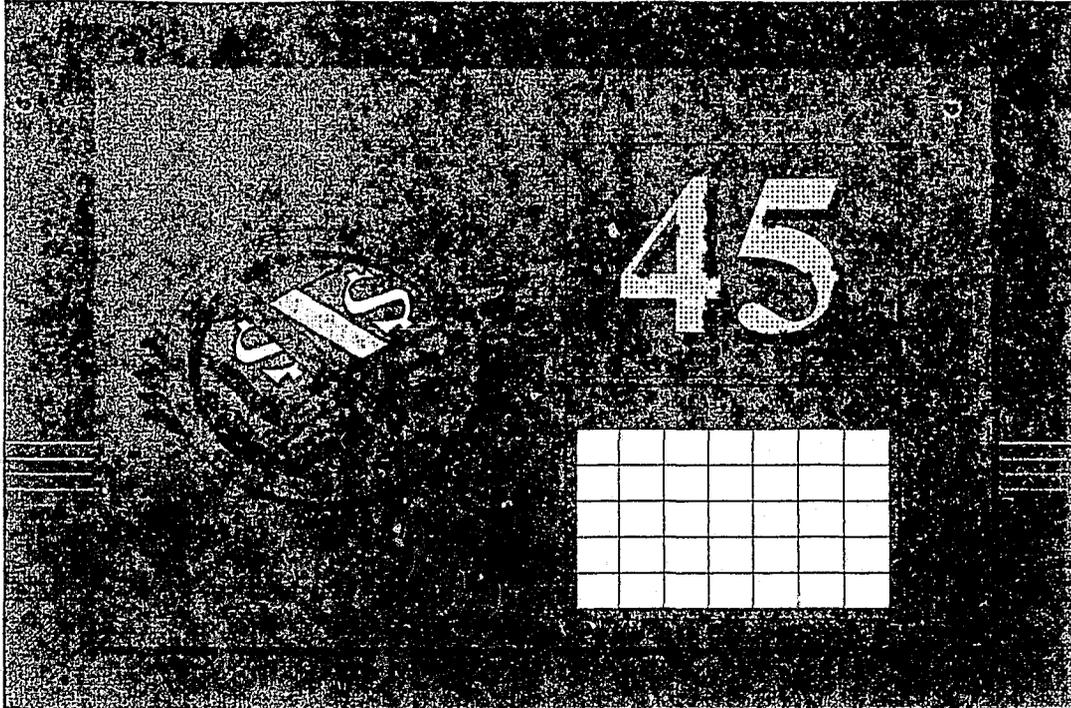
The Family
Educational Rights
and Privacy Act of
1974

Allows parents, custodial and noncustodial, to obtain information contained in their child's school records.



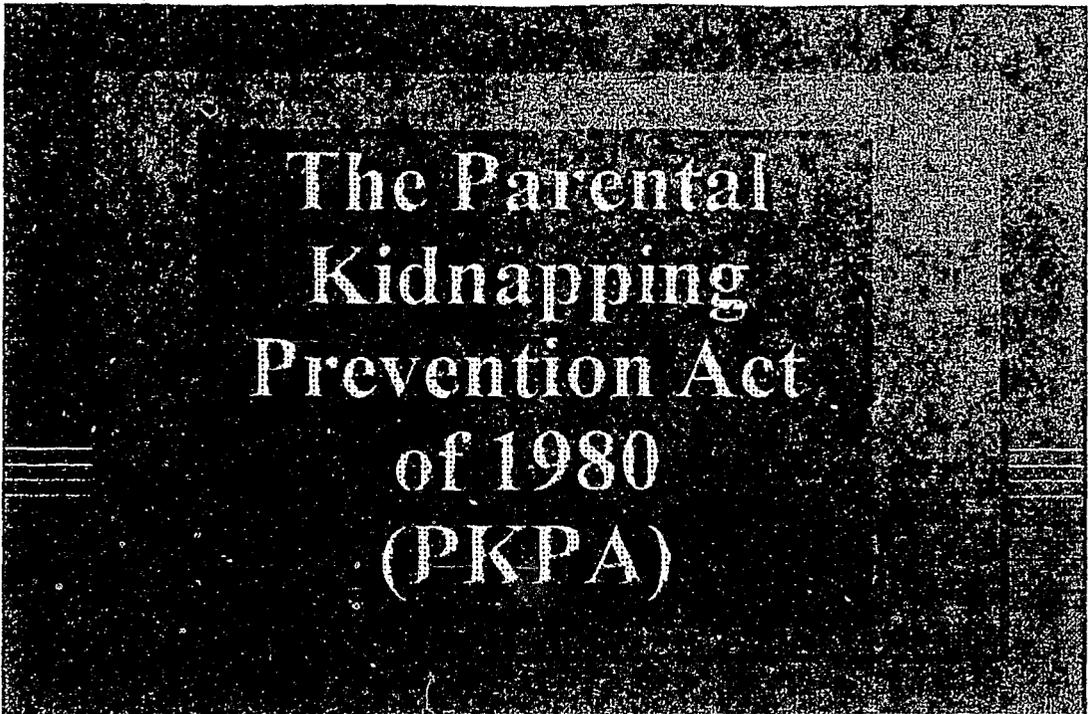
This makes it possible for a noncustodial parent to

1. Verify that the child is enrolled and attending a particular school,
2. Obtain information on how the child is doing, and most importantly
3. Obtain the name and address of any other schools the records have been forwarded to in the event a parent abducts the child.



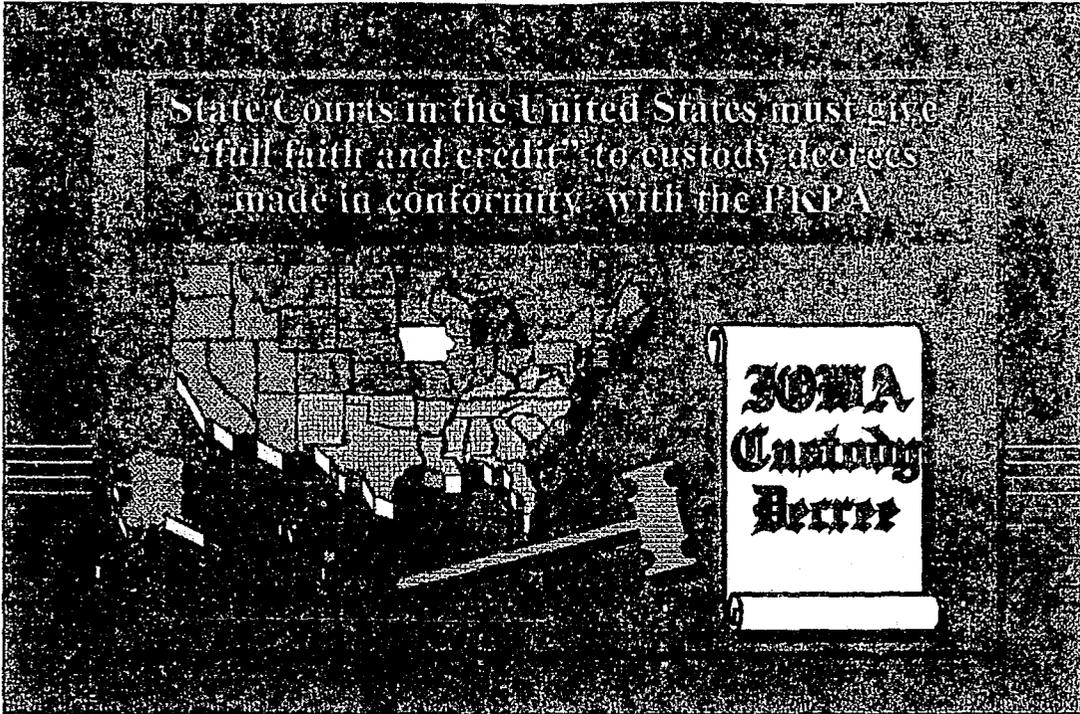
No funds will be made available to those schools denying parents the right to inspect and review school records of their child.

Each educational agency or institution shall establish appropriate procedures for review within a reasonable amount of time, but in no case more than 45 days



The Parental
Kidnapping
Prevention Act
of 1980
(PKPA)

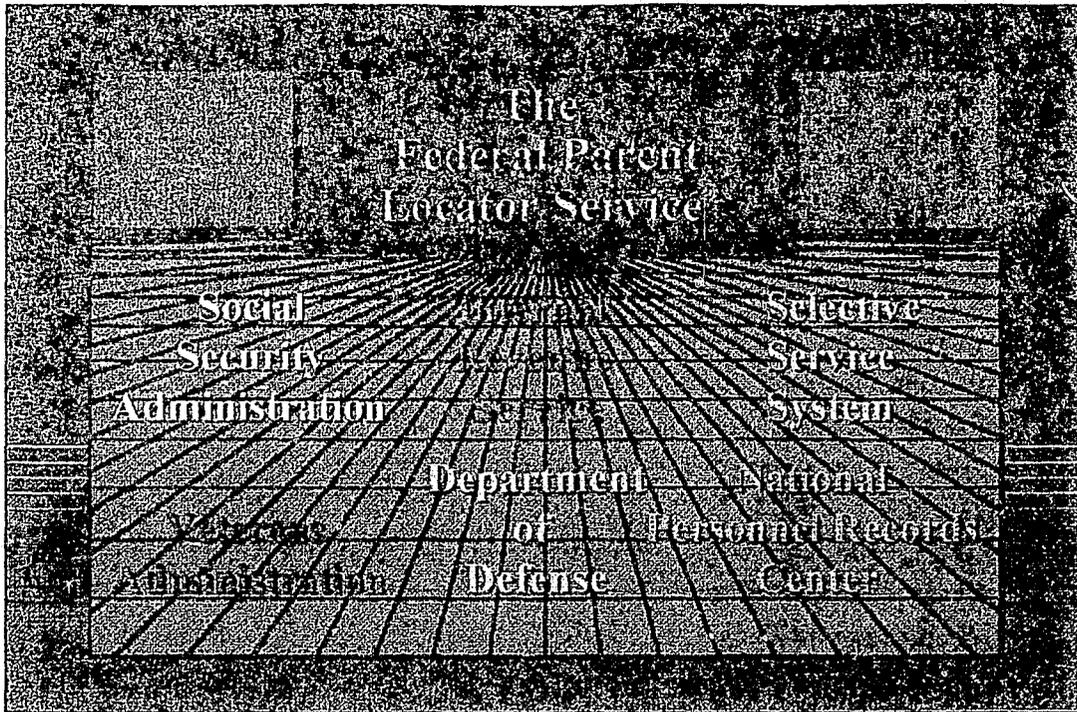
A Federal Law which has three
major sections



First part:

Requires states to enforce and not modify custody determinations made by other states consistently with the jurisdictional provisions of that act.

State courts in the United States must give "full faith and credit" to custody decrees made in conformity with the PKPA.



Second part:

Authorizes the Federal Parent Locator Service to use its computer to find address information on abductor parents and abducted children.

A computerized national location network operated by the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Receive SS# and address info

Social Security Administration

Internal Revenue Service

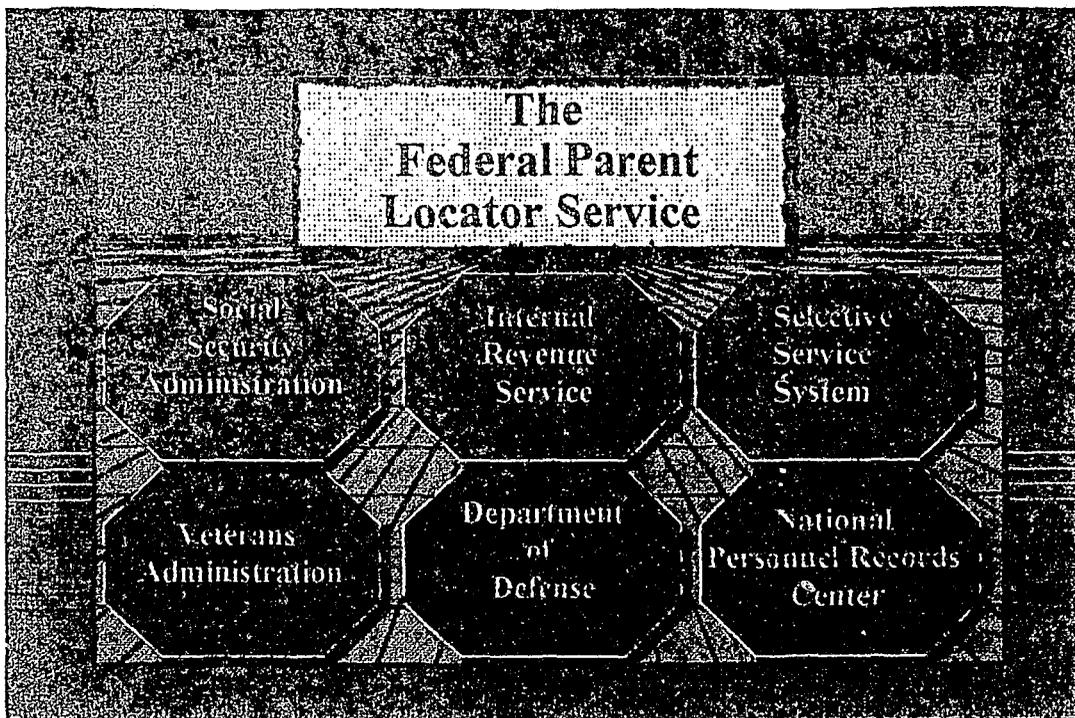
Address Information

the National Personnel Records Center

the Department of Defense

the Veterans Administration

the Selective Service System



Second part:

Authorizes the Federal Parent Locator Service to use its computer to find address information on abductor parents and abducted children.

A computerized national location network operated by the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Receive SS# and address info

Social Security Administration

Internal Revenue Service

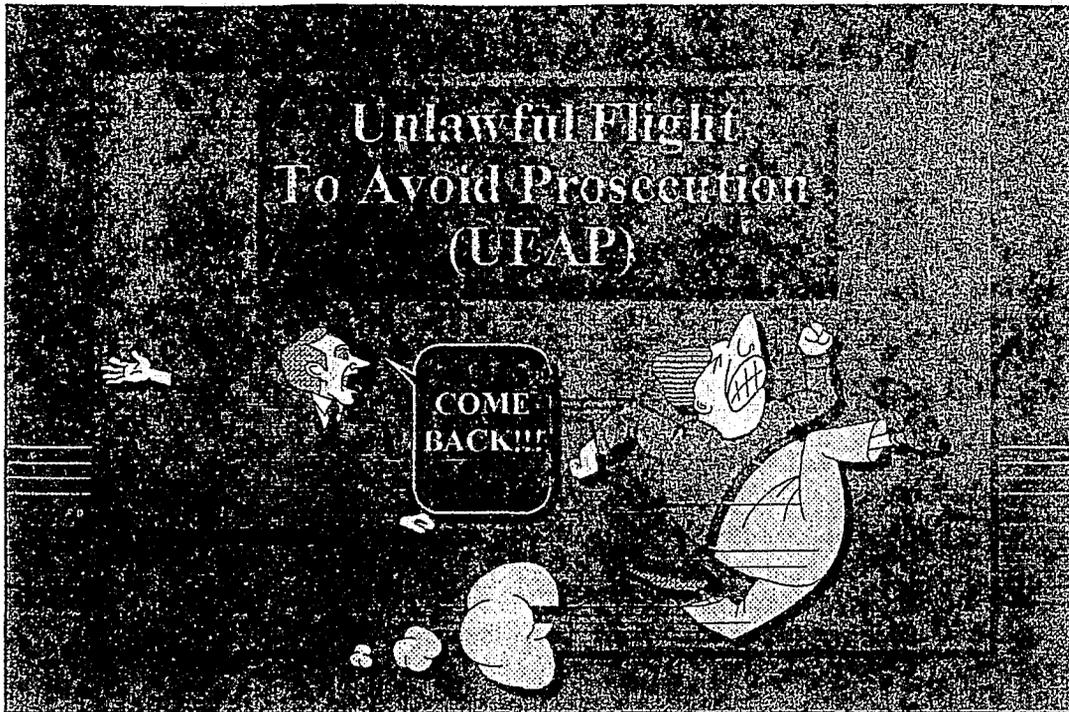
Address Information

the National Personnel Records Center

the Department of Defense

the Veterans Administration

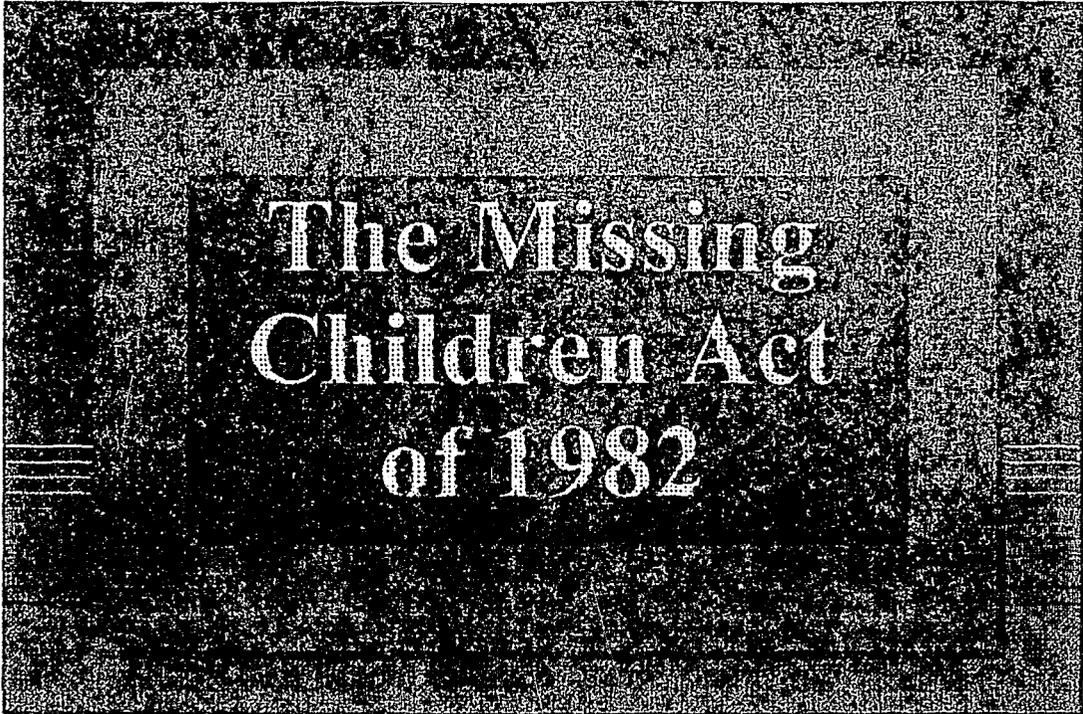
the Selective Service System



Third part:

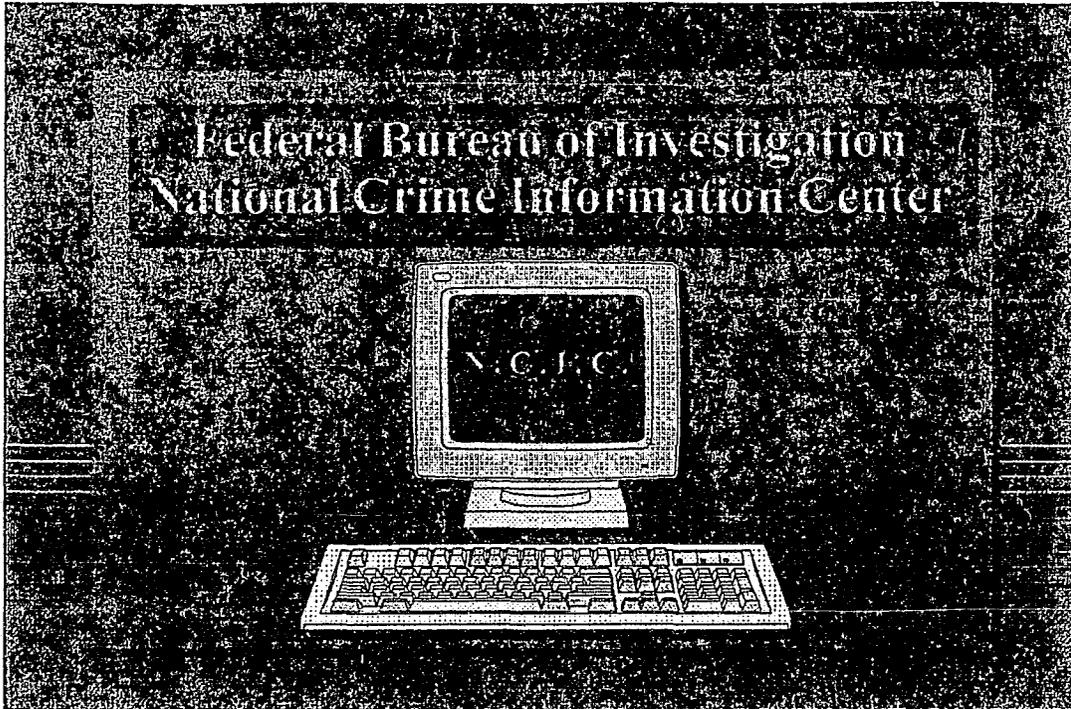
Directs the U.S. Department of Justice to apply the federal Fugitive Felon Act to interstate parental kidnapping cases when a state felony warrant has been issued.

Authorizes the issuance of a federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (UFAP) warrant.

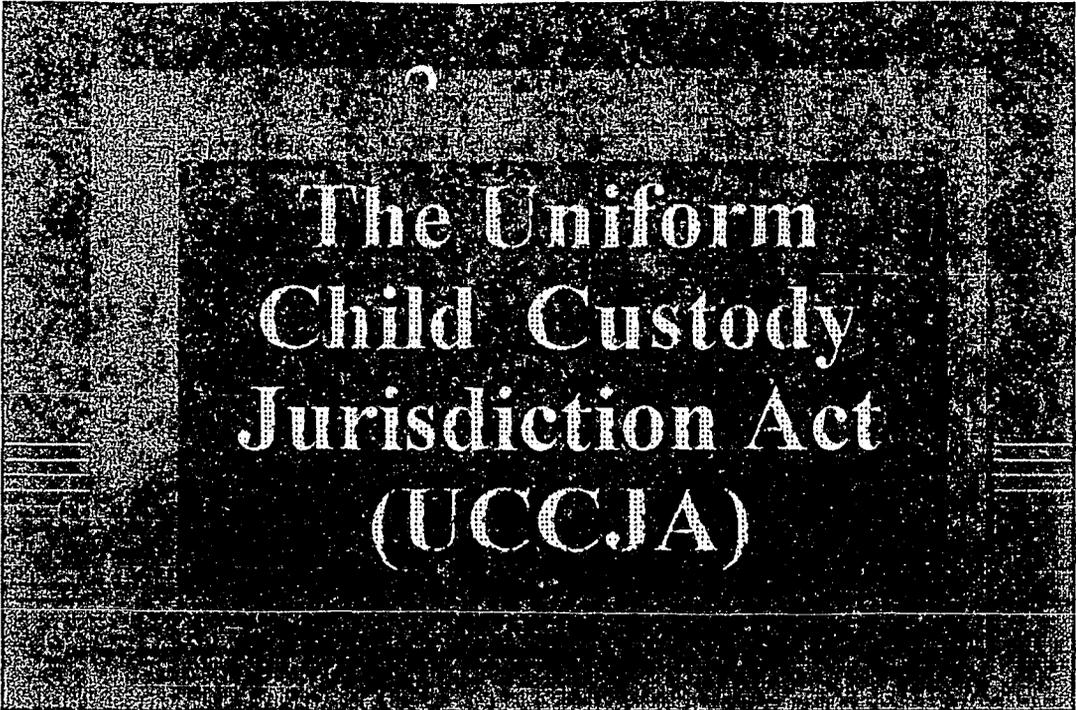


Passed in 1982

Federal Law (P.L. 97-292)

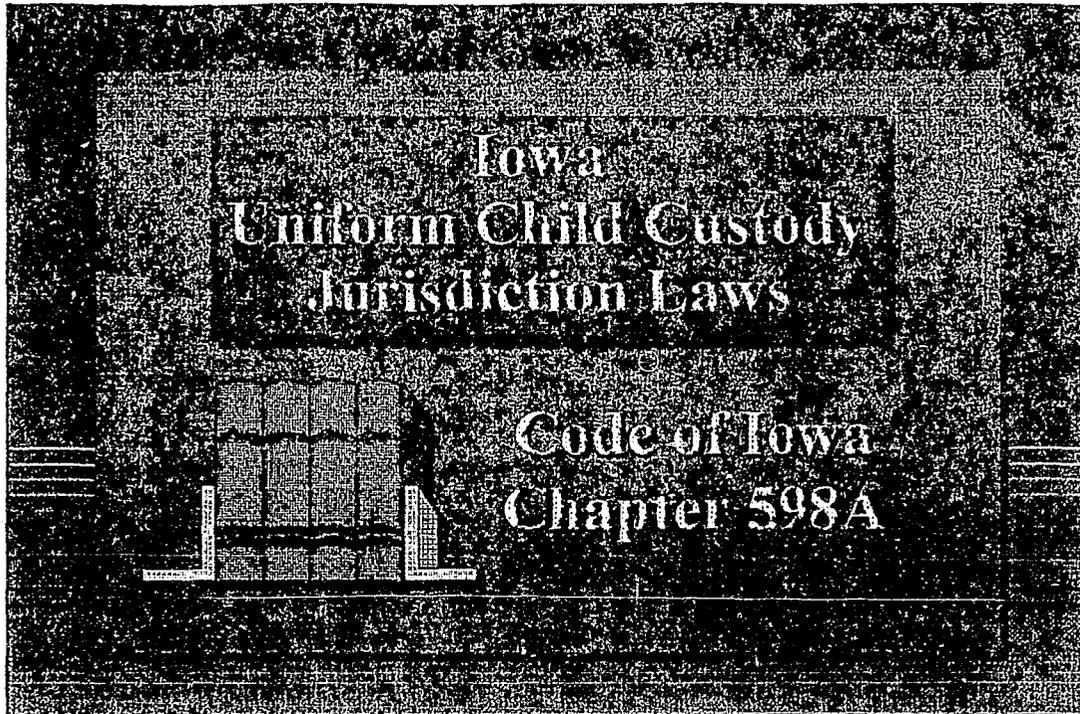


Ensures that complete descriptions of missing children can be entered into the FBI's National Crime Information Computer even if the abductor has not been charged with a crime.



The Uniform
Child Custody
Jurisdiction Act
(UCCJA)

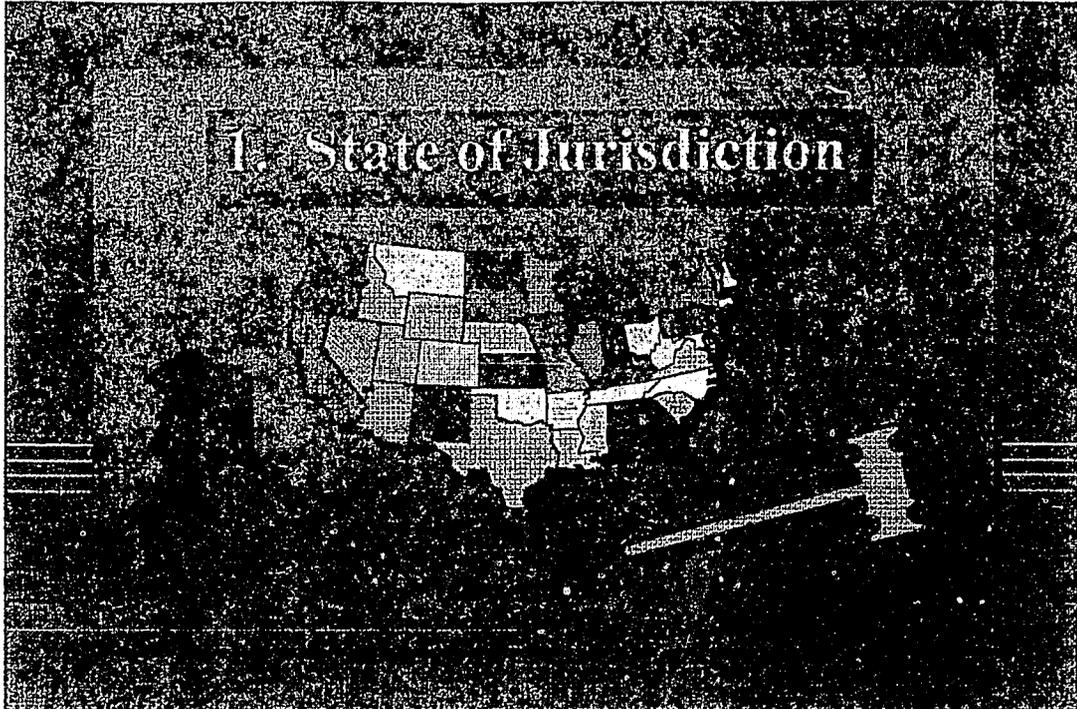
All 50 states,
the District of Columbia, and
the Virgin Islands have enacted the
UCCJA



Although it is called a “uniform act”, many states have changed some of the law’s provisions before enacting it.

Iowa Laws regarding the UCCJA are found in the Code of Iowa

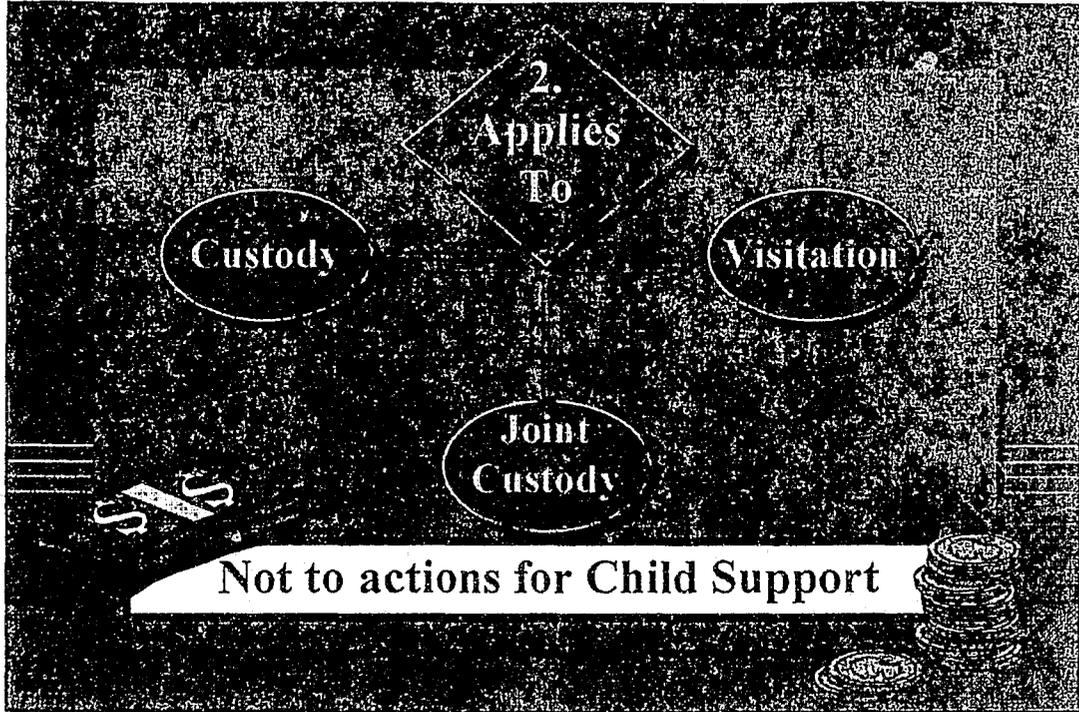
Chapter 598A



10 Parts

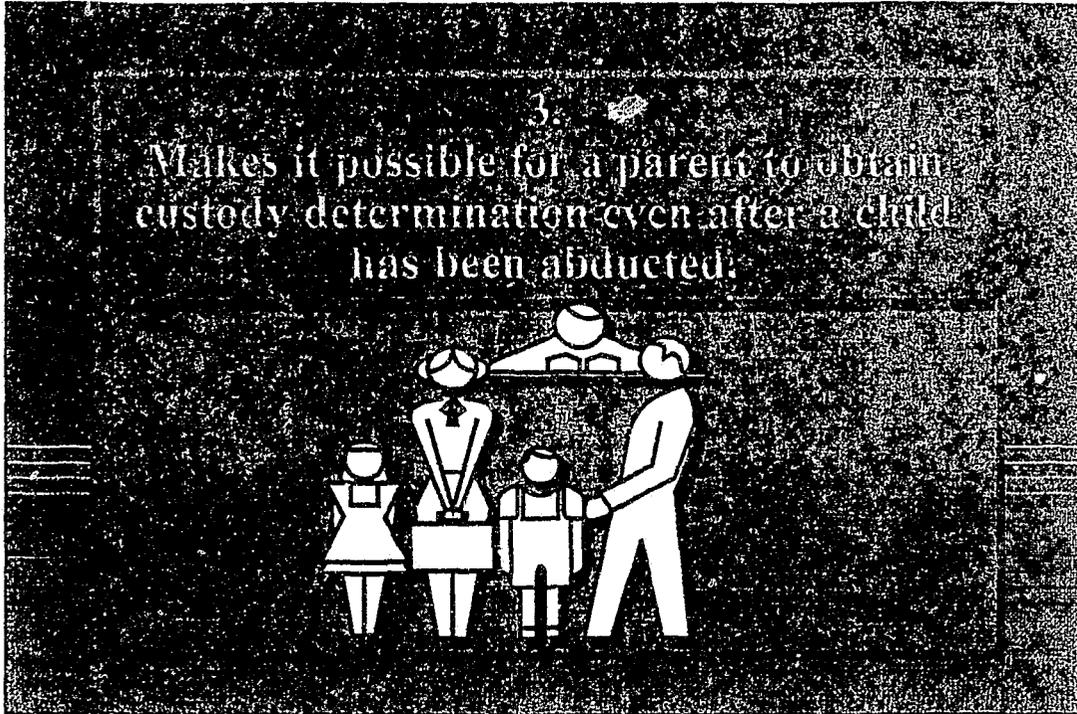
1.

Establishes rules governing which state has jurisdiction (power) to make or modify (change) a custody determination.



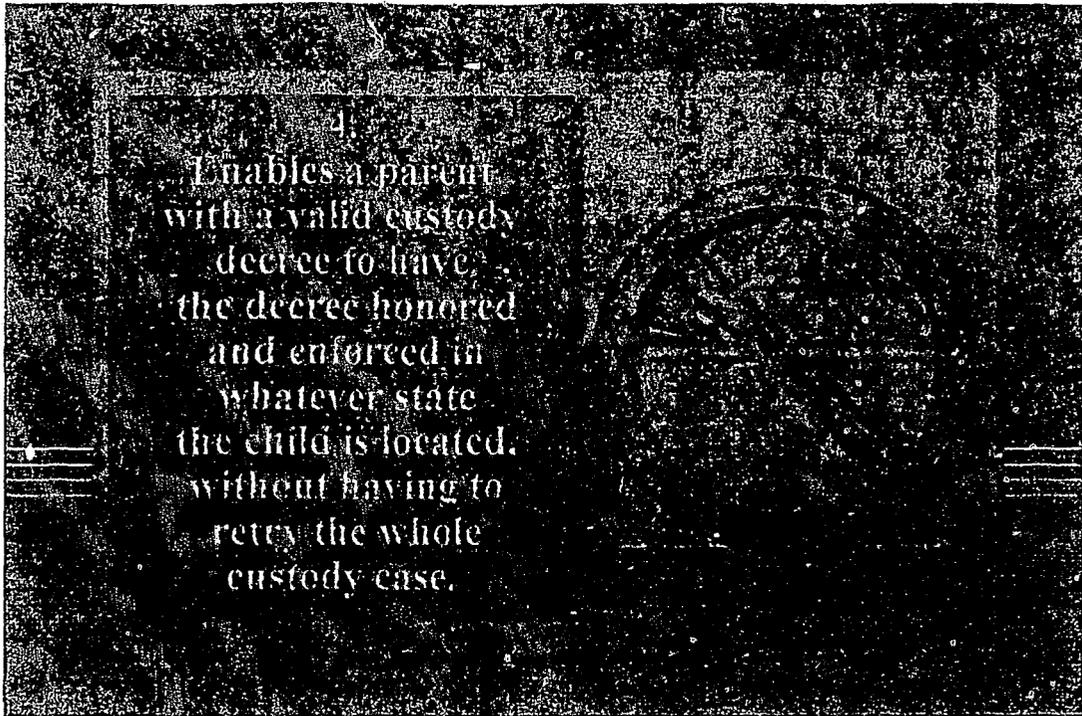
2.

Applies to proceedings for custody, visitation, and joint custody but not to actions for child support.



3.

Makes it possible for a parent to obtain a custody determination even after a child has been abducted.

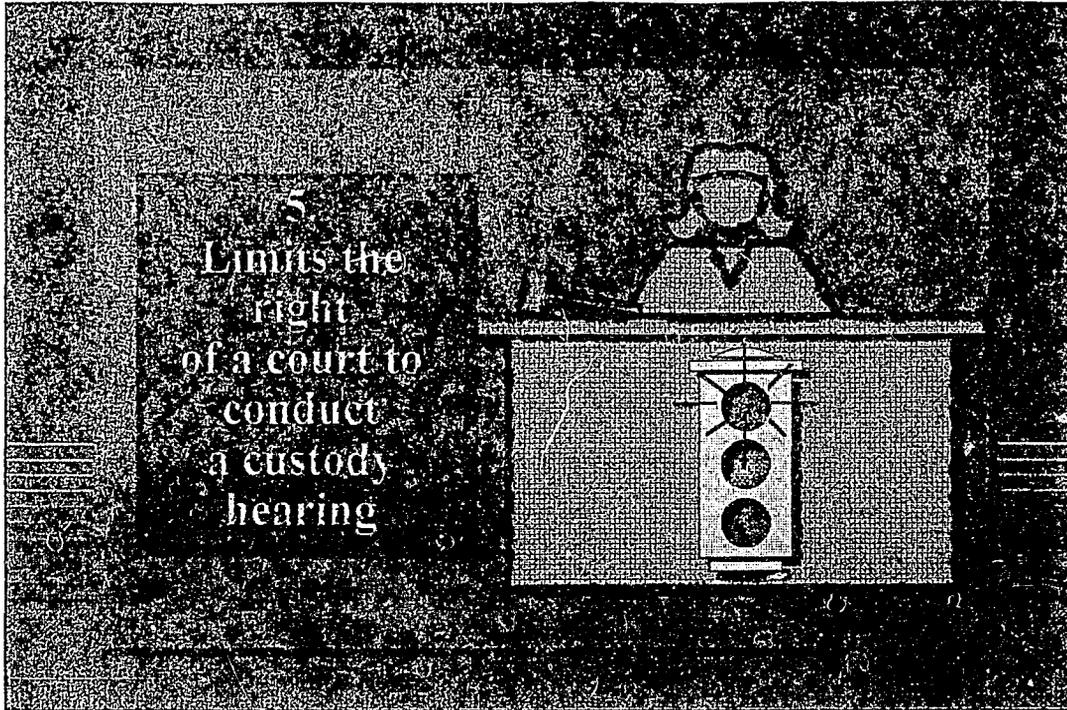


4.

Enables a parent with a valid custody decree to have the decree honored and enforced in whatever state the child is located, without having to retry the whole custody case.

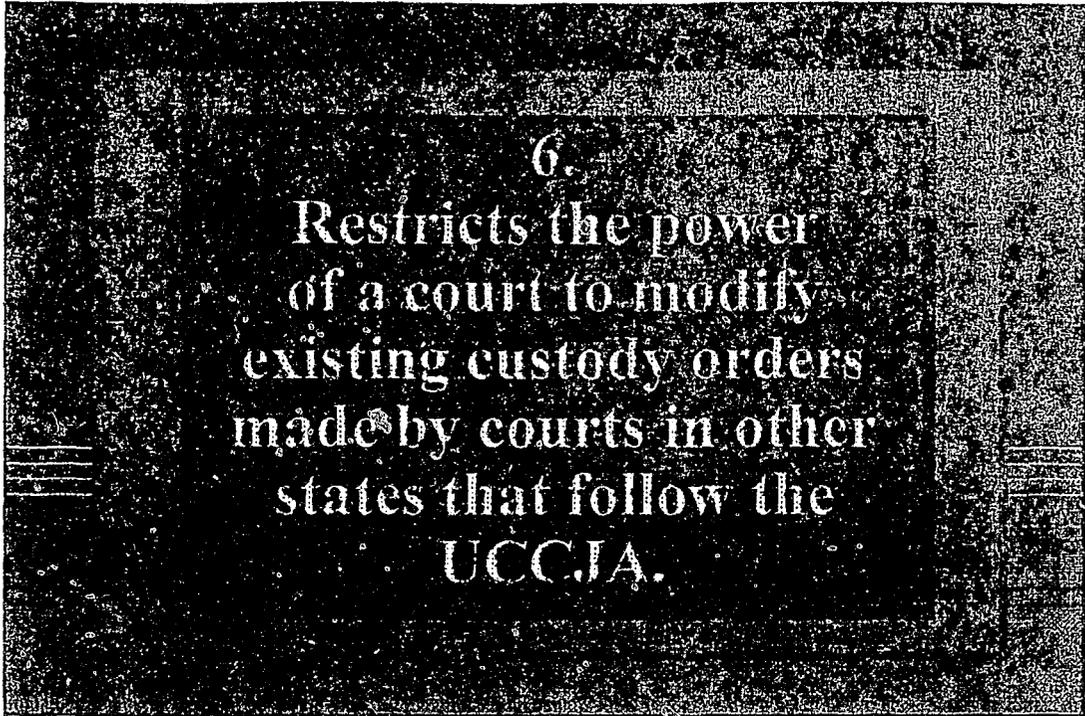
It may be necessary, however, for the court of the state in which the child is found to hold a hearing to satisfy itself that the court order is valid.

The enforcing court will also apply the federal Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, which in some instances will prevent enforcement of a custody decree that is valid under the state UCCJA.



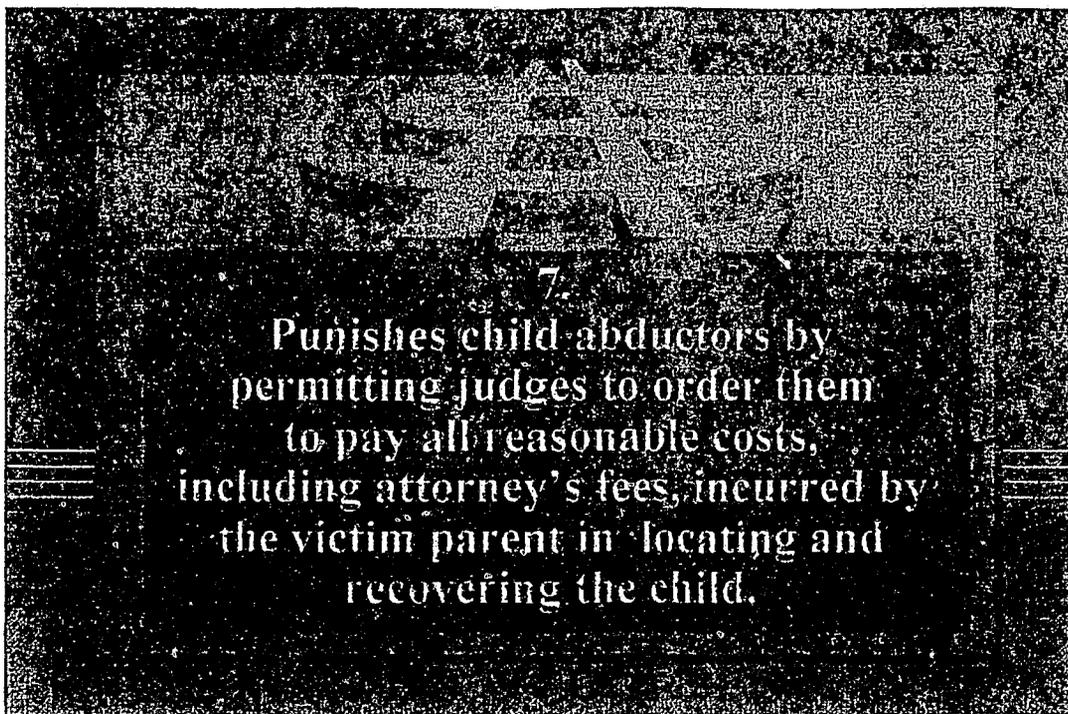
5.

Limits the right of a court to conduct a custody hearing when a valid custody decree has already been made by another state and when a court in another state that has jurisdiction under the UCCJA is considering a petition for custody.



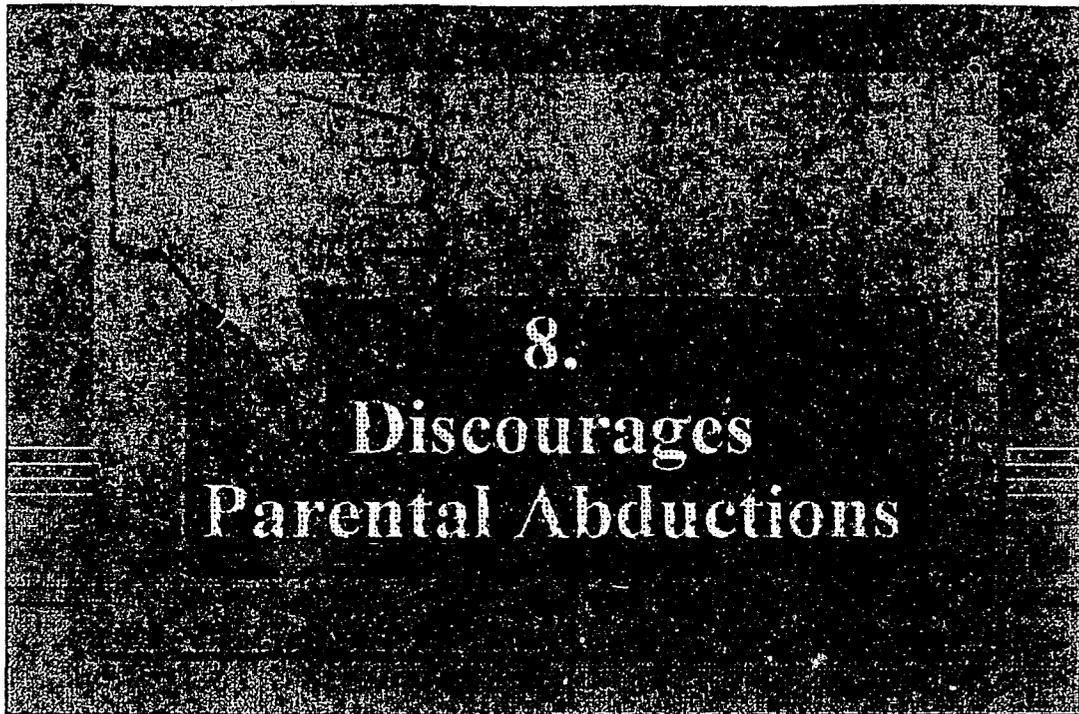
6.

Restricts the power of a court to modify existing custody orders made by courts in other states that follow the UCCJA.



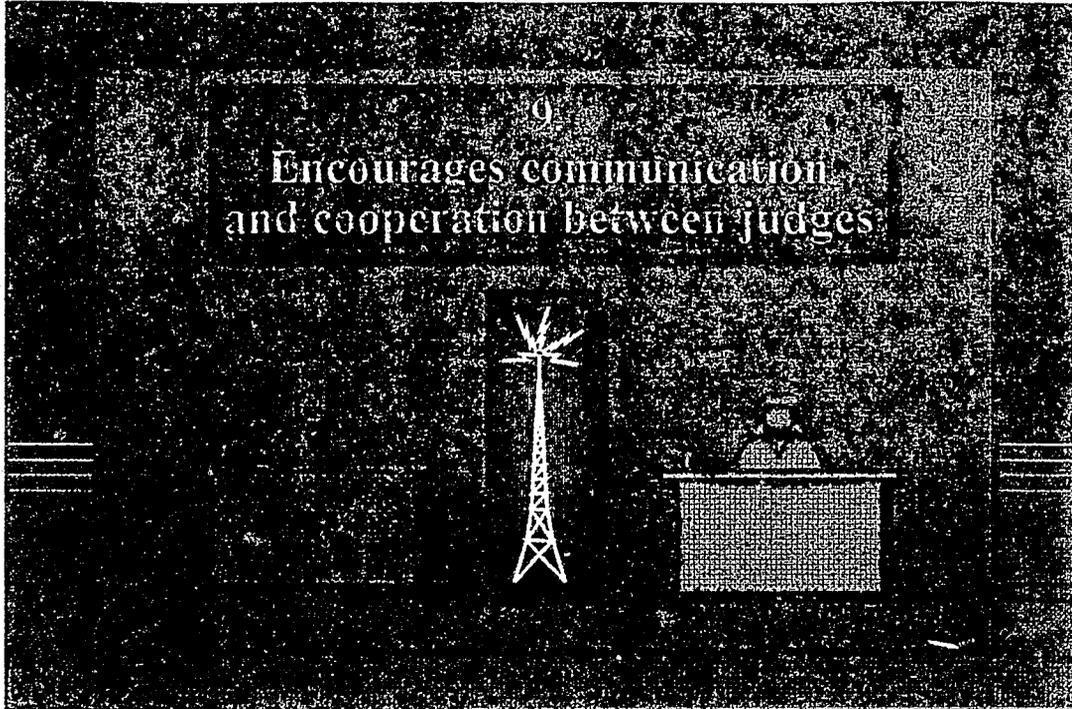
7.

Punishes child abductors by permitting judges to order them to pay all reasonable costs, including attorney's fees, incurred by the victim parent in locating and recovering the child.



8.

Discourages parental kidnappings by giving judges the power to refuse to hear a case if an abductor petitions the judge for a new custody order or for changes in an existing order.



9.

Encourages communication and cooperation between judges in different states to decide which state has jurisdiction and whether that state should exercise jurisdiction in an interstate custody or parental kidnapping case.



9.

Encourages communication and cooperation between judges in different states to decide which state has jurisdiction and whether that state should exercise jurisdiction in an interstate custody or parental kidnapping case.

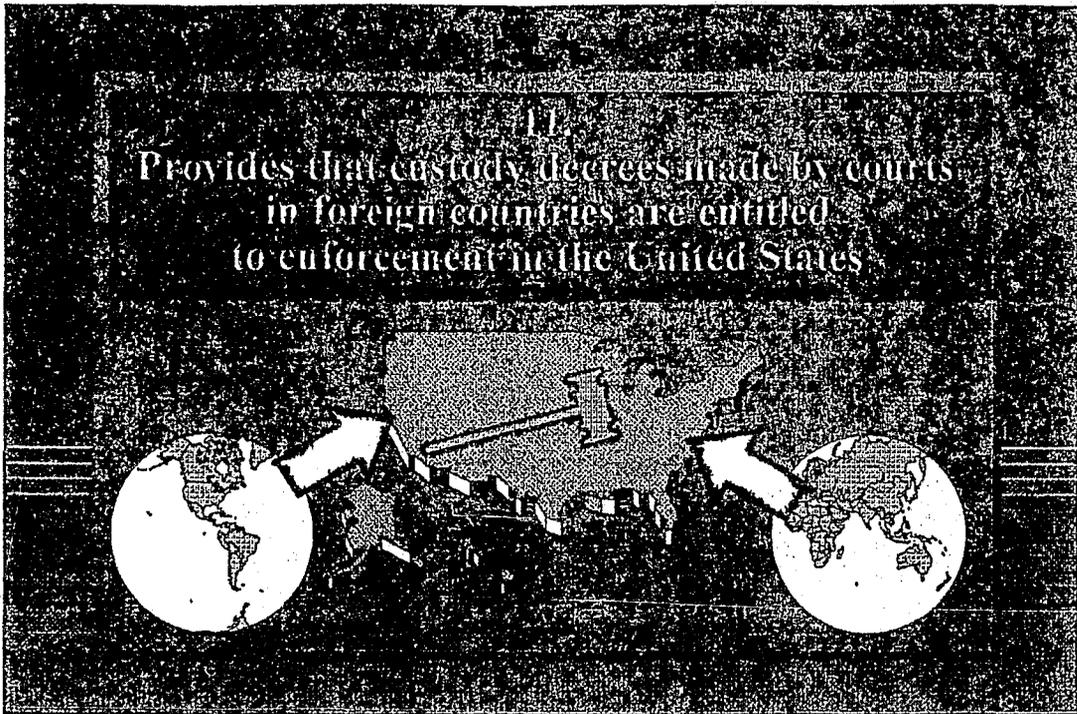
10.
Permits special scheduling of interstate custody cases to speed their resolution.

8:00 _____	1:00 _____
9:00 Interstate Custody Case _____	2:00 _____
10:00 _____	3:00 _____
11:00 _____	4:00 _____
12:00 _____	5:00 _____

Special Scheduling

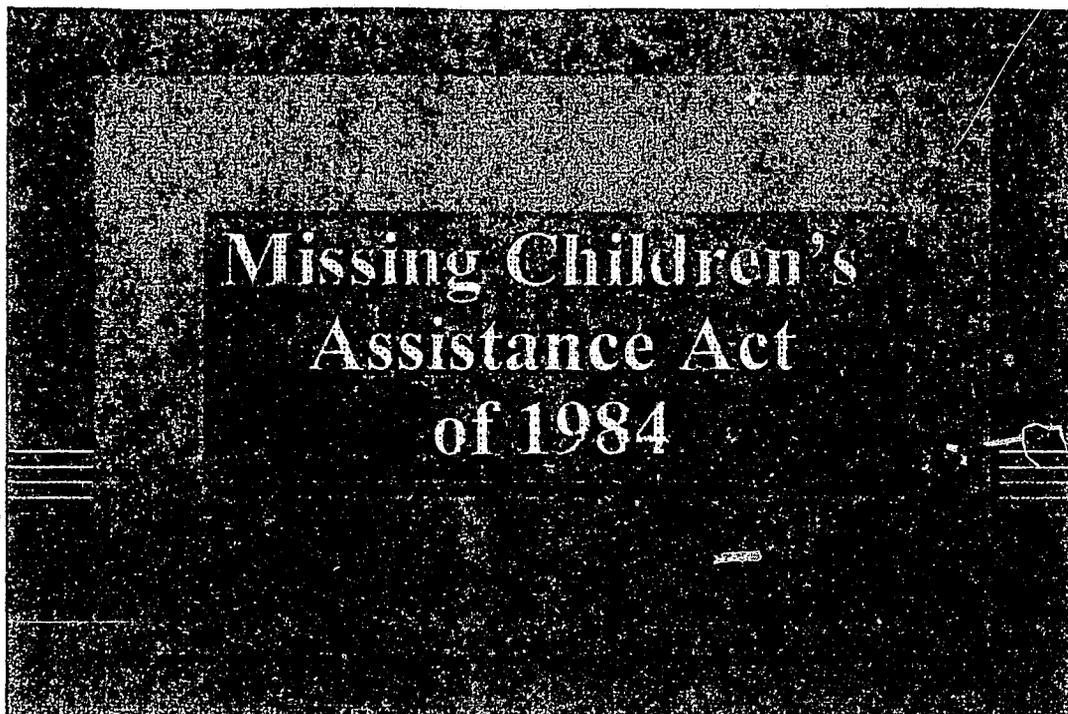
10.

Permits special scheduling of interstate custody cases to speed their resolution.



11.

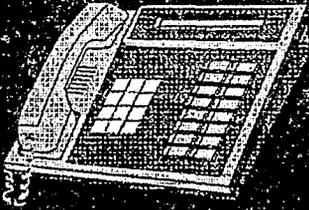
Provides that custody decrees made by courts in foreign countries are entitled to enforcement in the United States if reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard are given to all affected persons.



Requires the federal Office of
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention (OJJDP) of the U. S.
Department of Justice to:

Establish and operate a national, toll-free telephone line

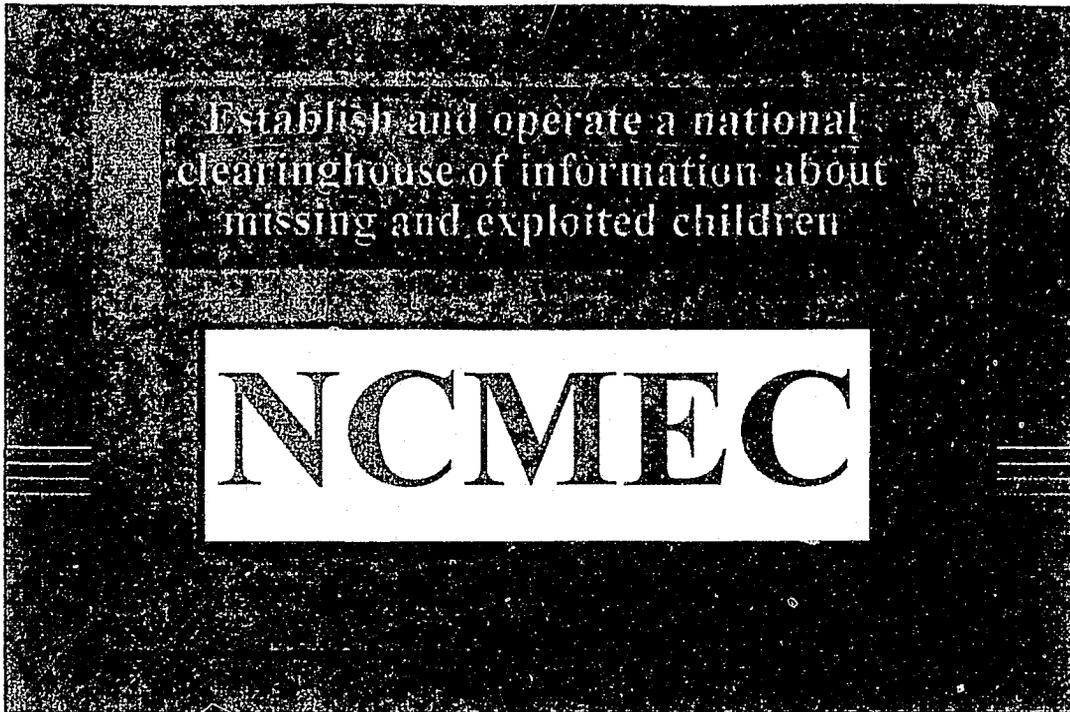
- To receive reports of sightings of missing children
- To provide information on reuniting the child and the child's custodian.



1.

Establish and operate a national, toll-free telephone line to receive reports of sightings of missing children and to provide information on reuniting the child and the child's custodian.

NCMEC hotline 1-800-843-5678

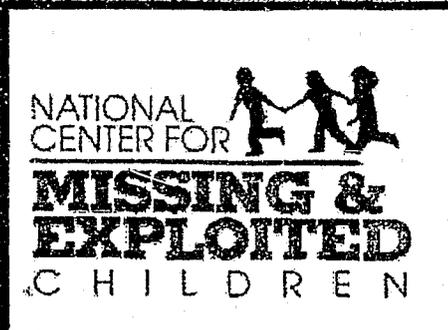


2.

Establish and operate a national clearinghouse of information about missing and exploited children

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children established

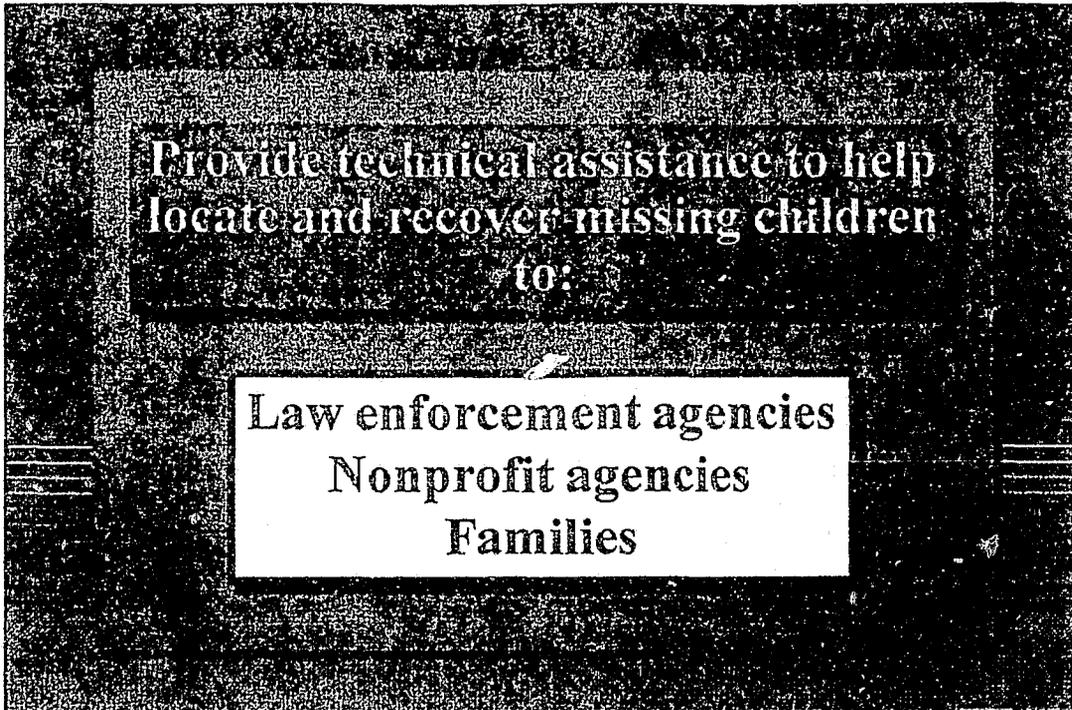
Establish and operate a national clearinghouse of information about missing and exploited children



2.

Establish and operate a national clearinghouse of information about missing and exploited children

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children established



3.

Provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit agencies, and families to help locate and recover missing children

NCMEC

Case managers

Project Alert

Conduct a national
incidence study to find
out the numbers of
missing children

NISMART

4.

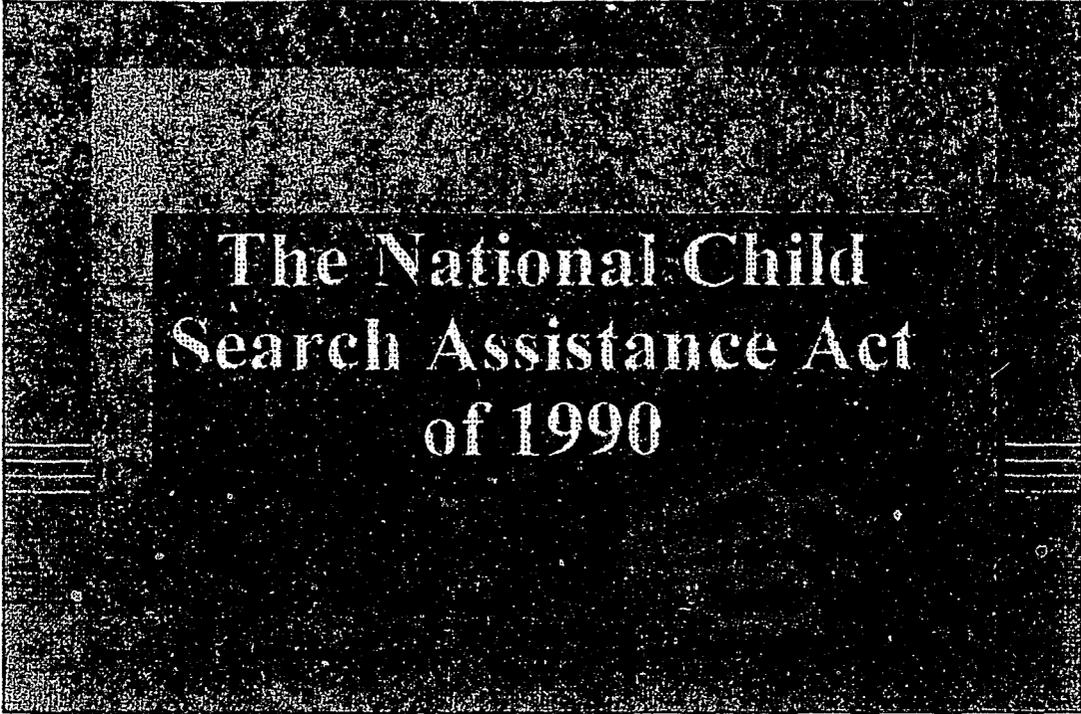
Conduct a national incidence study to
find out the numbers of missing
children

Publish summaries of the latest
research on missing children



5.

Publish summaries of the latest
research on missing children

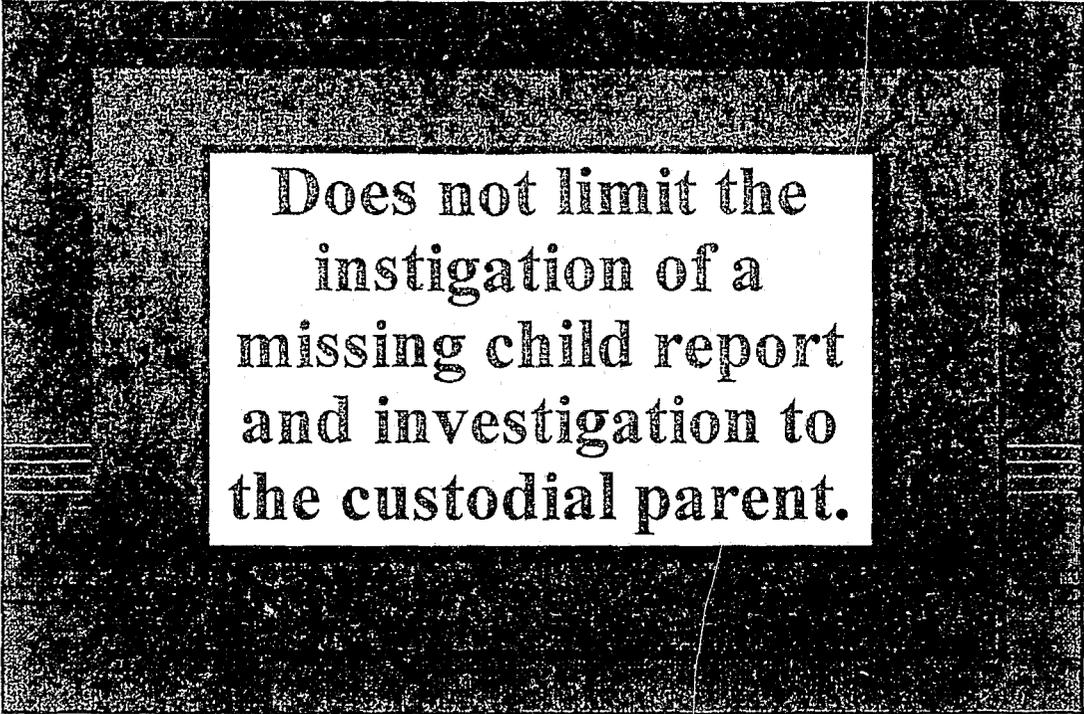


The National Child Search Assistance Act of 1990

Two major points:

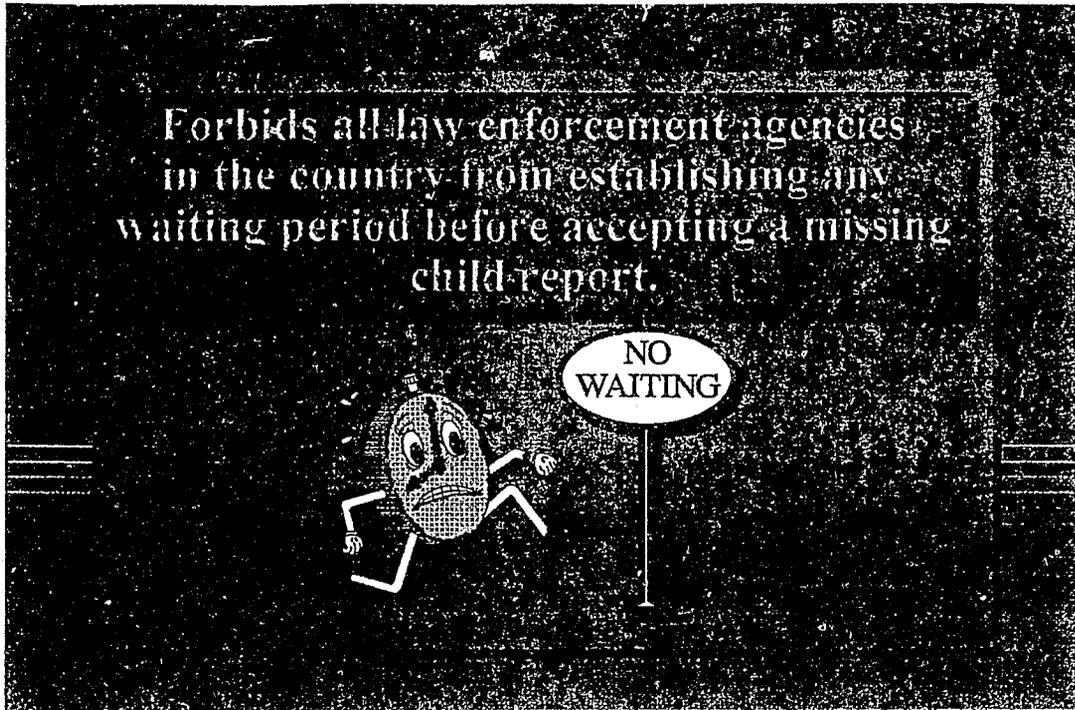
1. No Waiting period
2. Immediate entry IOWA/NCIC

Iowa has had a law establishing these two major points since 1984



Does not limit the
instigation of a
missing child report
and investigation to
the custodial parent.

Does not limit the instigation of a
missing child report and
investigation to the custodial parent.



Forbids all law enforcement agencies
in the country from establishing any
waiting period before accepting a missing
child report.

Each state shall:

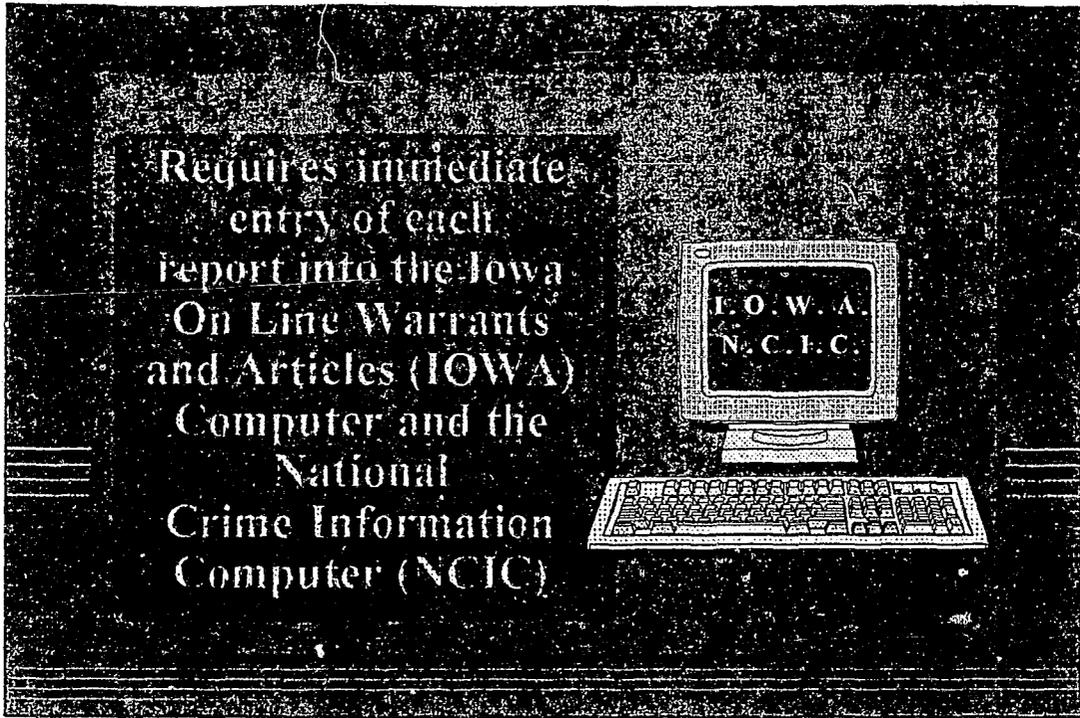
- (1) Ensure that no law enforcement agency within the State establishes or maintain any policy that requires the observance of any waiting period before accepting a missing child or unidentified person report;

Provides that each such report and all necessary and available information shall include:

- (A) the name, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight and eye and hair color of the child;
- (B) the date and location of the last known contact the child; and
- (C) the category under which the child is reported missing

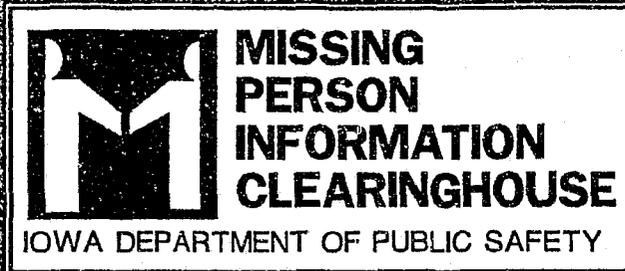
(2) Provide that such report and all necessary and available information, which, with respect to each missing child report, shall include

- (A) the name, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight, and eye and hair color of the child;
- (B) the date and location of the last known contact with the child; and
- (C) the category under which the child is reported missing;



is entered immediately into the State law enforcement system and the National Crime Information Center computer networks

Reports are to be made available to
the state Missing Children Information
Clearinghouse.



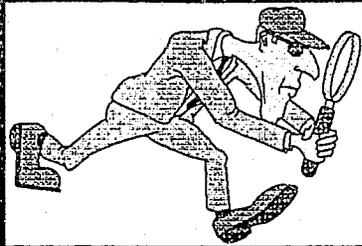
and made available to the Missing
Children Information Clearinghouse
within the state or other agency
designated within the state to receive
such reports; and

This law has been in effect in the state
of Iowa since 1985

Agency Responsibilities

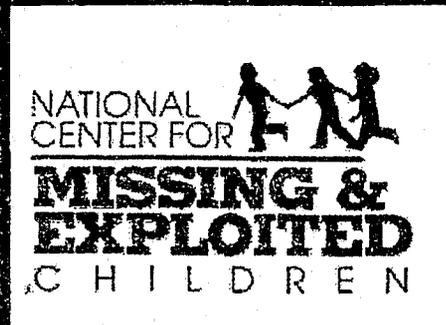
- (3) provide that after receiving reports as provided in paragraph (2), the law enforcement agency that entered the report in the National Crime Information Center shall:

Institute or assist with appropriate search and investigative procedures



(B) institute or assist with appropriate search and investigative procedures; and

Maintain close liaison with the
National Center for Missing and
Exploited Children



(C) maintain close liaison with the
National Center for Missing and
Exploited Children for the
exchange of information and
technical assistance in the missing
children cases.

Video

NCIC AND MISSING CHILDREN



694.2 Complaint of missing person.

- 1. A person may file a complaint of a missing person with a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.**

The complaint should include, but is not limited to:

MISSING PERSON INVESTIGATION

- a The name of the complainant**
- b The relationship of the complainant to the missing person.**
- c The name, age, address, and all identifying characteristics of the missing person.**

- d The length of time the person has been missing.**
- e All other information deemed relevant by either the complainant or the law enforcement agency.**

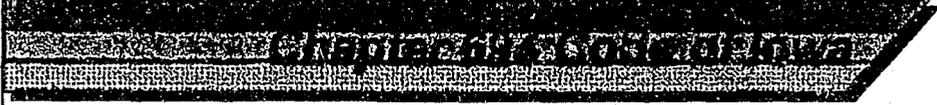


2. A report of the complaint of issuing person shall be given to all law enforcement personnel currently on active duty for that agency through internal means and over the law enforcement administration network immediately upon its being filed.

694.3 Report on missing persons.

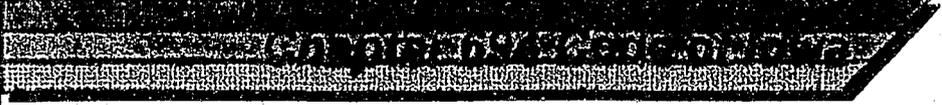
- 1. A law enforcement agency in which a complaint of a missing person has been filed shall prepare, as soon as practicable, a report on a missing person. That report shall include, but is not limited to, the following:**

- SECTION 89-2(4) CODE OF DWG**
- a. All information contained in the complaint on a missing person.**
 - b. All information or evidence gathered by a preliminary investigation, if one was made.**



c. A statement, by the law enforcement officer in charge, setting forth that officer's assessment of the case based upon all evidence and information received.

d. An explanation of the next steps to be taken by the law enforcement agency filing the report.



694.4 Dissemination of report.

Upon completion of the report, a copy of the report shall be forwarded to:

- 1. All law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction of the location in which the missing person lives or was last seen.**
- 2. All law enforcement agencies considered to be potentially involved by the law enforcement agency filing the report.**

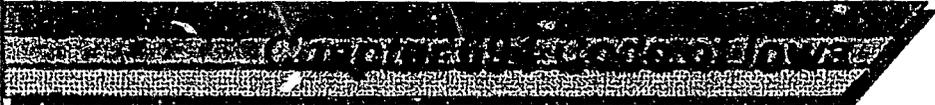
- 3. All law enforcement agencies which the complainant requests the report to be sent to, if the request is reasonable in light of the information contained in the report.**
- 4. Any law enforcement agency requesting a copy of the missing person report.**

694.5 Unemancipated minors.

- 1. If a report of missing person involves an unemancipated minor, the law enforcement agency shall immediately transmit the proper information for inclusion in the national crime information center computer.**

CHAPTER 110.00

2. If a report of missing person involves an unemancipated minor, a law enforcement agency shall not prevent an immediate active investigation on the basis of an agency rule which specifies an automatic time limitation for a missing person investigation.



694.5 False information --penalty.

A person who knowingly makes a false report of missing person, or knowingly makes a false statement in the report, to a law enforcement agency is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

694.10 § 3

A law enforcement agency shall submit all missing person reports and updated information relating to the reports to the clearinghouse.

694.10 § 5

A person who has filed a missing person complaint with a law enforcement agency shall immediately notify that law enforcement agency when the location of the missing person has been determined.

Video

NCIC UNIDENTIFIED DEAD

INITIAL RESPONSE

The initial response is of utmost importance to the investigation of a missing person case. When first arriving at the scene a determination needs to be made regarding the priority level of the case.

When any of the following unusual circumstances is involved the case should be categorized on a high priority level.

Initial Response

Initial Circumstances

13

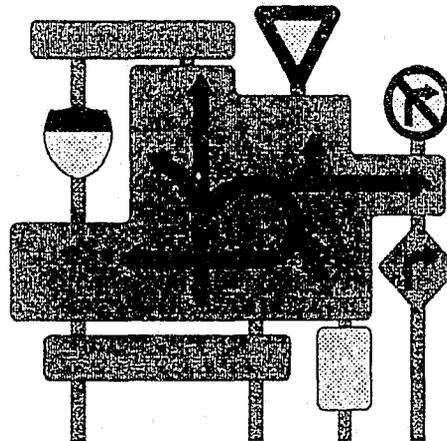
Younger

This age is established in the federal Missing Children's Assistance Act because children of this age group have not established independence from parental control and do not have the survival skills necessary to protect themselves from exploitation on the streets.

Initial Response

Unusual Circumstances

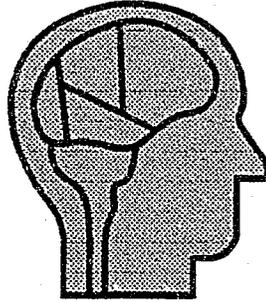
**Out of Safety
Zone for his
or her age and
development
stage.**



The zone of safety will vary depending on the age of the child and his or her developmental stage. For an infant, the zone of safety will be the immediate presence of an adult custodian or the crib, stroller, or baby carriage in which the infant was placed. For a school-age child, the zone of safety might be the immediate neighborhood or the route between home and school.

Initial Response

Unusual Circumstances

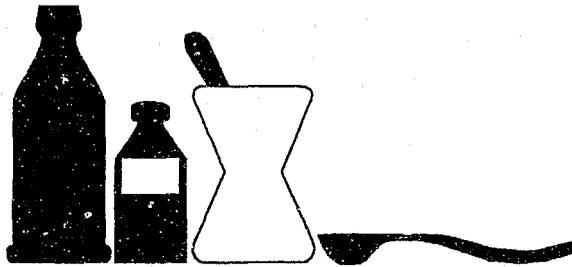


Mentally Incapacitated

If the child is developmentally disabled or emotionally disturbed, he or she may have difficulty communicating with others about needs, identity, or address. The nature of the disability places this child in extreme danger of exploitation.

Initial Response

Unusual Circumstances



Drug Dependent

Any dependency, whether on drugs, prescription medicines, such as insulin for diabetes patients, or addictive narcotics, puts the missing child in an "at risk" category. Without regular medication, the diabetic or epileptic child's condition may become critical (life threatening), resulting in a coma or seizures. The drug abuser, on the other hand, may resort to crime or become the victim of exploitation in order to satisfy his or her habit.

Initial Response

Unusual Circumstances

**Potential victim of foul
play, sexual exploitation,
or is in a dangerous
environment.**

Whenever a youth is missing and there are indications of possible abduction, violence at the scene of the abduction, or signs that indicate possible sexual abuse, the child is endangered - and immediate mobilization of the police department is essential. In any dangerous environment an immediate response is called for.

"Dangerous environment" is a relative term that depends on the age and development of the child - it could be a busy highway for a toddler; it could be an all-night truck stop for a teenager.

Initial Response

Unusual Circumstances

Missing > 24 Hours

A parent's failure to report a missing child for twenty-four hours may be a sign of neglect or possible abuse in the family. Also, in some cases parents may wait to contact the police because they have been told that the police department will not act on a missing child case before the child has been gone more than twenty-four hours. Unfortunately, this allows time to pass that could be crucial in recovering the child. If this occurs, the police department should take immediate action to compensate for lost time.

Initial Response

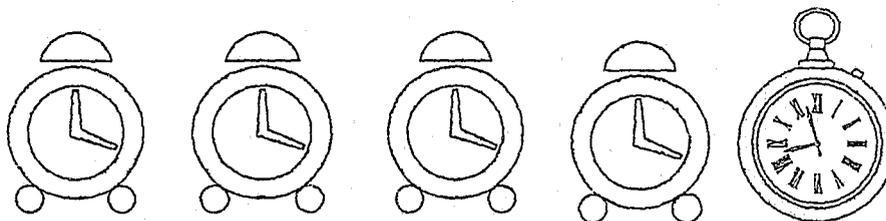
Unusual Circumstances

**Believed to be with
adults who could
endanger the welfare
of the minor.**

Whenever there is an indication that the child may be with an adult who could exploit or otherwise place the child at risk, immediate intervention is essential. Such cases include youths with a history of running away and who have developed relationships with pimps, "chickenhawks," or drug pushers. A missing child is not simply in danger of potential sexual exploitation but may also become involved in criminal activity, such as burglary, shoplifting, or robbery.

Initial Response

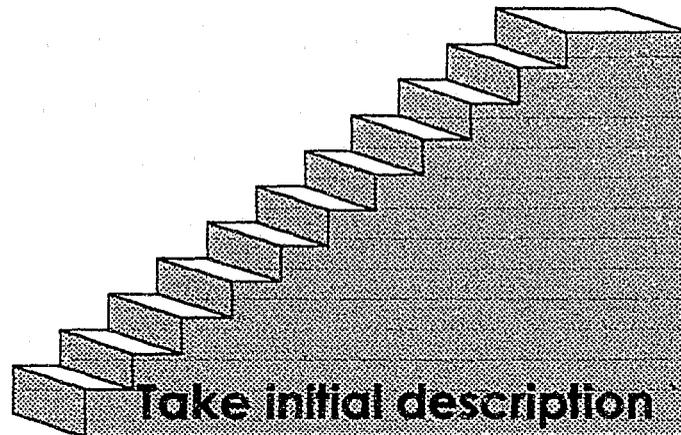
Unusual Circumstances



The absence is a significant deviation from established patterns of behavior that cannot be explained.

Most children have an established routine that is, within reasonable bounds, predictable. A major deviation from that routine is cause for concern. This is not to say that an All Points Bulletin should be issued whenever a child is a few minutes late from school; a child missing for several hours, however, should trigger a response from the investigating agency.

Steps in Initial Response

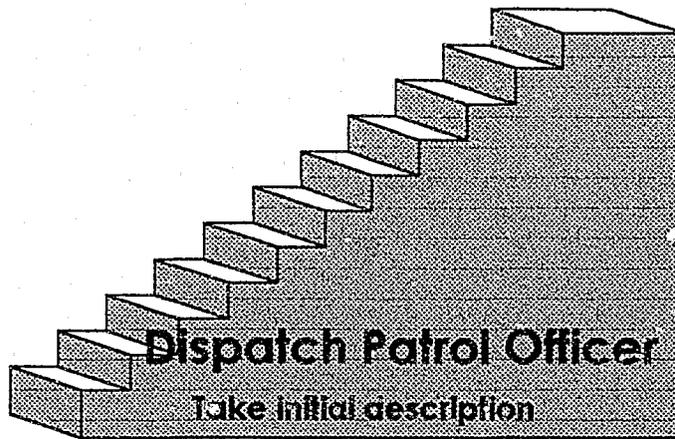


The basic information needed to enter a missing person into IOWA/NCIC is name, sex, race, date of birth, date of emancipation, height, weight, hair color, eye color, date missing and incident type. This information should be taken in the initial telephone conversation and entered immediately into IOWA/NCIC.

Additional nicknames, special characteristics such as scars, marks and tattoos, clothing description and identifying information should be obtained as well. However, the missing person entry can be modified at a later time to include any of the additional information.

It is not necessary for custody to be determined before entering the child into the IOWA/NCIC file.

Steps in Initial Response



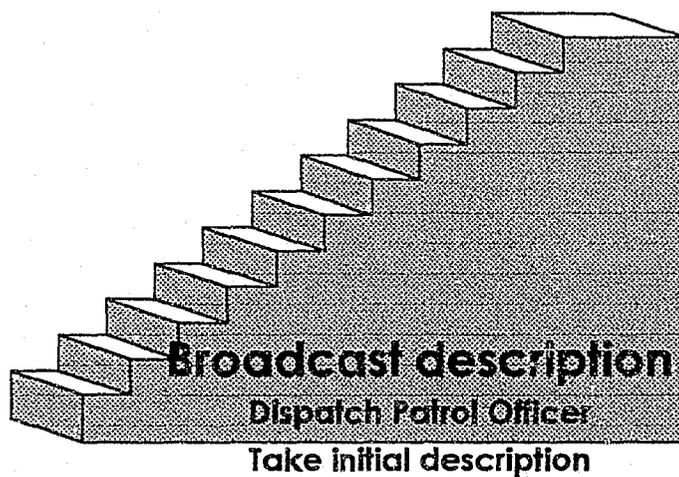
A patrol officer should be dispatched to the scene in order to interview the reporting person/s to determine if the child has been abducted by a stranger or the other parent or has left home voluntarily.

When assigning the call, the dispatcher should give the responding officer the missing child's name and a description of the child's physical appearance and clothing; such information may enable the officer to locate the child en route.

The uniformed patrol officer is the one person most likely to be available on a twenty-four-hour, seven-day-a-week basis and is the one likely to be familiar with the neighborhood.

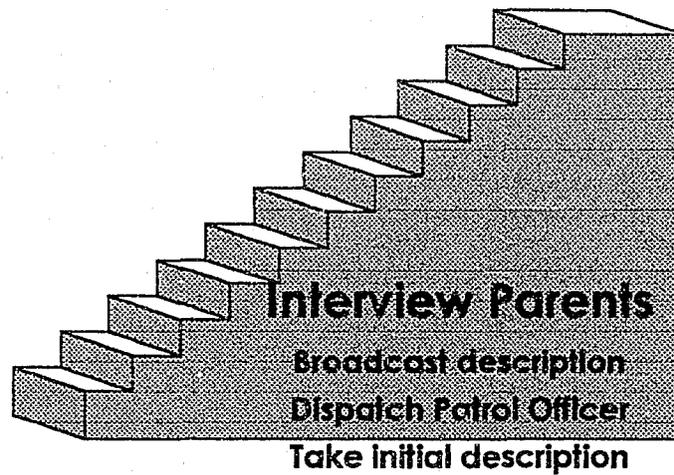
The following procedures require that the patrol officer make direct contact with the parents - not only because the parents need assistance at this time but also because valuable information needs to be collected for investigative purposes.

Steps in Initial Response



When an individual is entered into IOWA/NCIC as missing an automatic APIA message is sent broadcasting the information regarding the missing person.

Steps in Initial Response

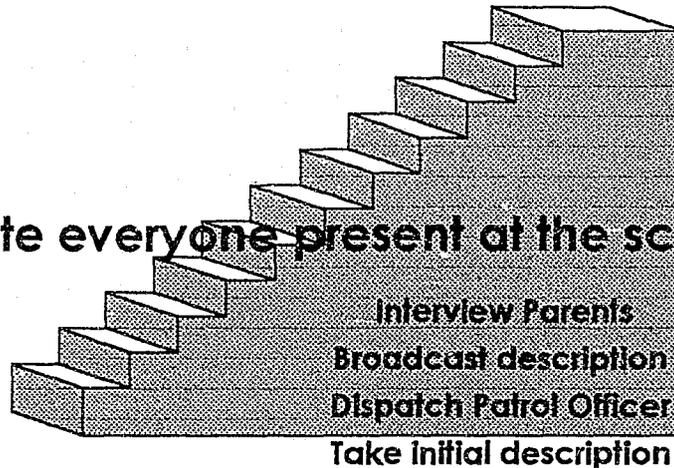


The legal custody status of the child should be obtained.

Information should be obtained from the reporting party as to who saw the child last and a list of the child's friends (with addresses) should be obtained.

Steps in Initial Response

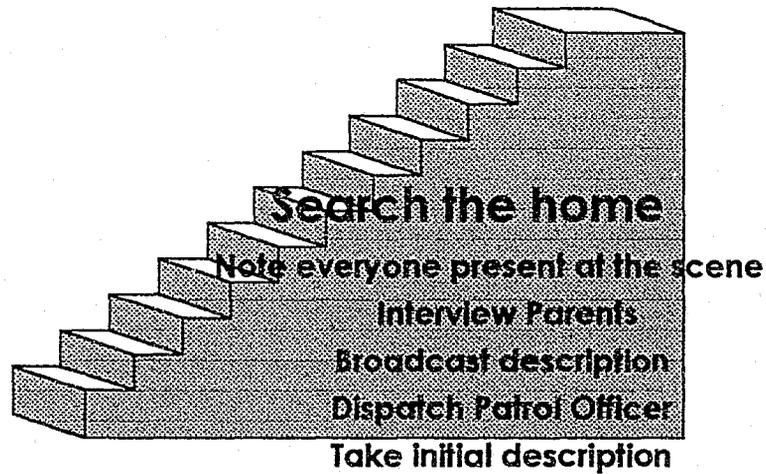
Note everyone present at the scene



The first officer arriving at the scene or at the child's home should write down the names of everyone present, as well as those who are searching. Identities should be verified using driver's licenses or other photo identification.

These people may provide leads to take identity of the abductor if later investigation determines that an abduction took place. As in arson cases, the abductor often will return to volunteer to assist in the search in order to monitor the progress being made on the case.

Steps in Initial Response

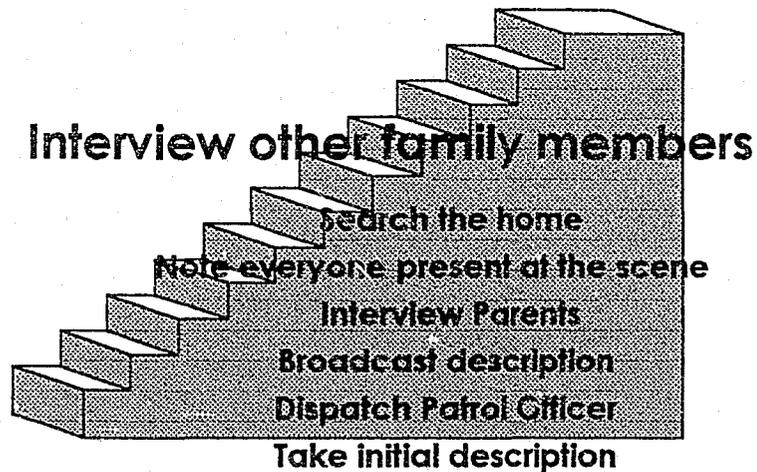


The patrol officer responding to a missing child report should request permission to search the home.

Searches should be thorough, including closets, piles of clothes, under beds, in crawl apaces, attics, and other storage spaces, in large boxes, in old refrigerators - in short, anywhere a child could crawl into or hide and possibly be asleep or not be able to get out.

While conducting the search, the officer should be alert for other clues that may indicate foul play or possible reasons for the child's disappearance.

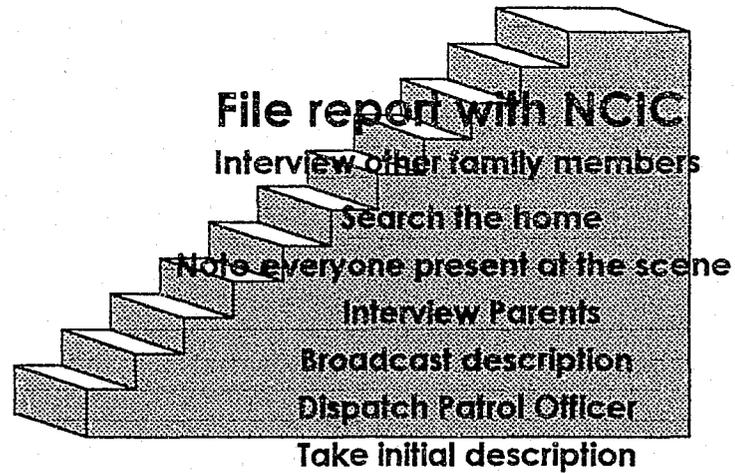
Steps in Initial Response



Other family members living in the home may provide valuable insight into the circumstances surrounding the case. If possible, interview other family members individually and away from the parents.

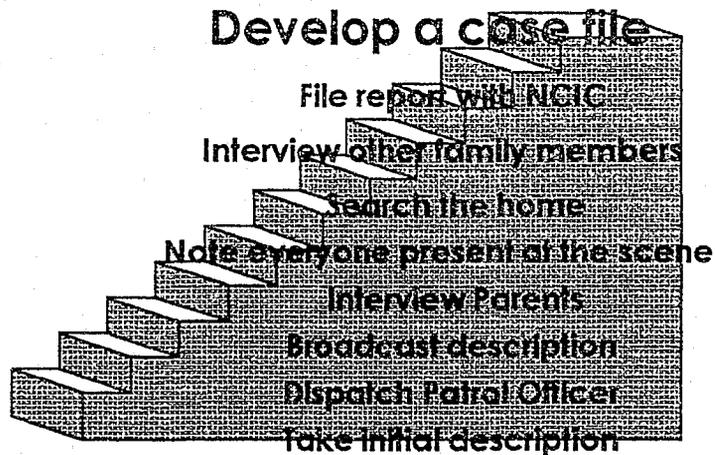
Brothers and sisters may know of friends unknown to the parents. Other family members should be asked if the child spoke of running away or of suicide; they may also know the last time the child was seen. Siblings may be able to indicate the presence of physical or sexual abuse within the family.

Steps in Initial Response



Ensure entry of identifying information into IOWA/NCIC.

Steps in Initial Response



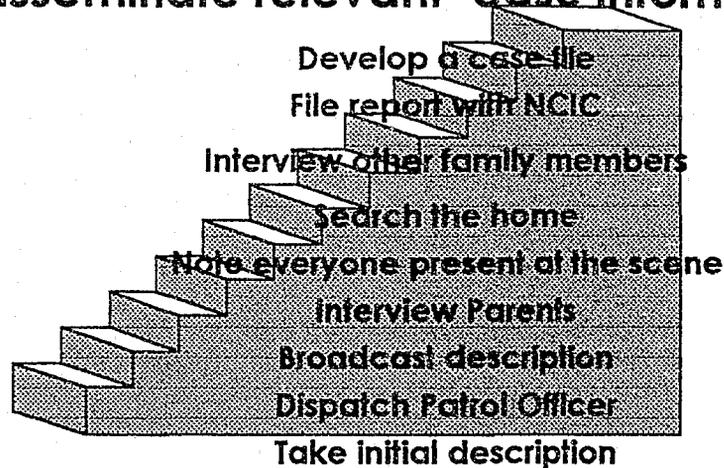
All information developed as part of the preliminary investigation and also supplemental information should be placed in the master file.

- missing persons report taken by the patrol officer
- pictures of the child or memorandum indicating none available
- hard copy of the IOWA/NCIC entry
- supplemental reports with statements of witnesses, family and friends.

The master file should be updated when additional information is gathered.

Steps in Initial Response

Disseminate relevant case information



Report information under Chapter 694.4 Code of Iowa is to be disseminated to the following agencies:

1. All law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction of the location in which the missing person lives or was last seen.
2. All law enforcement agencies considered to be potentially involved by the law enforcement agency filing the report;
3. All law enforcement agencies which the complainant requests the report to be sent to, if the request is reasonable in light of the information contained in the report.
4. Any law enforcement agency requesting a copy of the missing person report.

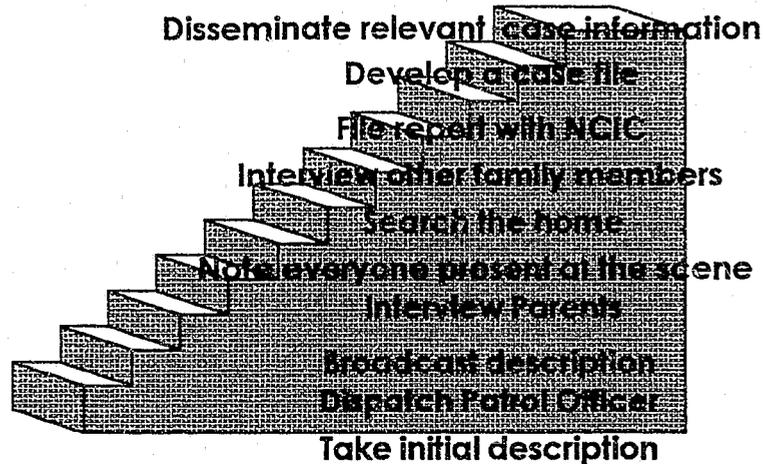
and

5. Under Iowa Code Chapter 694.10 ss 3 to the Iowa Missing Person Information Clearinghouse (The National Child Search Assistance Act of 1990 also requires that the report be made available to the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse within the State or other agency designated within the State to receive such reports.

Neither federal or state law mandate that the missing person report be sent to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, however, federal law does state that a law enforcement agency "maintain close liaison with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the exchange of information and technical assistance in the missing children cases.

Steps in Initial Response

Seek additional resources



Seek additional resources.

Iowa Department of Public Safety

Missing Person Information Clearinghouse

Analytical Unit

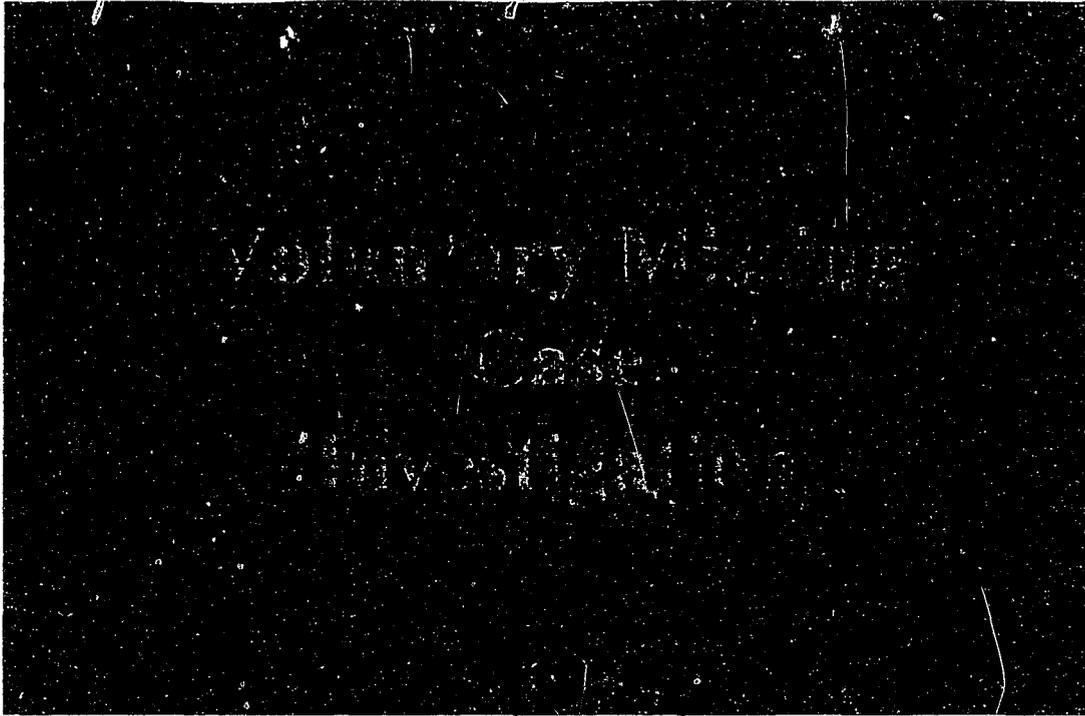
Field Services (Off-line Searches)

NCMEC

Case Analysis Unit

Photograph Section

Project Alert



As stated previously 99 per cent of reported missing juveniles in the state of Iowa are classified as voluntary missing (runaway).

The following section contains information on investigating the voluntary missing cases.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

The runaway is a child at risk of being exploited or becoming involved in crime and therefore is a legitimate law-enforcement responsibility.

Drugs

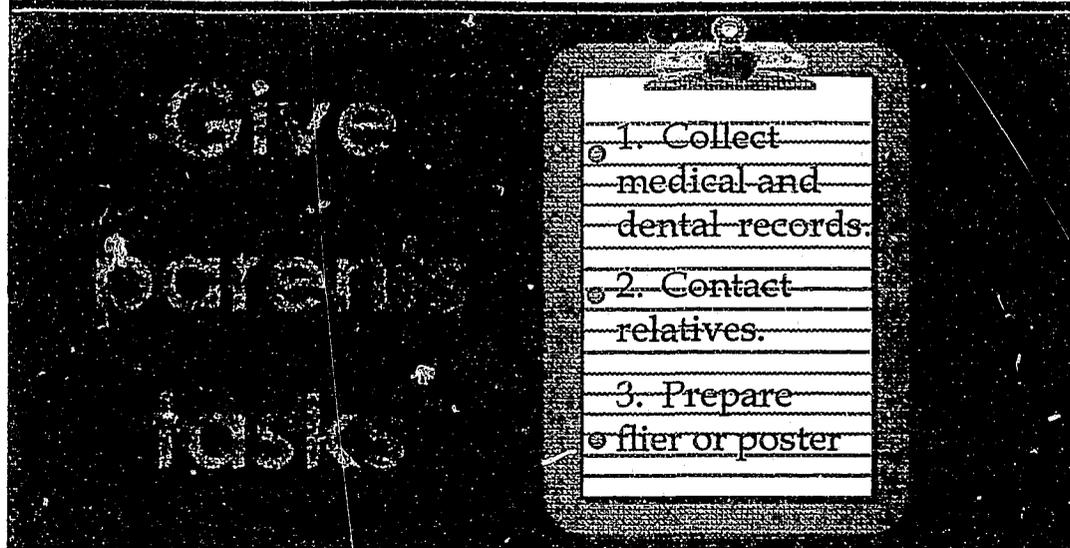
Dealer

User

Prostitution/Pornography

Burglary/Theft

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation



Collect child's medical and dental records

Give parent's NCIC missing person packet to complete

Retrieve packet in order to modify original entry with updated information

Contact out-of-town relatives

Grandparents

Aunts/Uncles

Friends

Prepare flier or poster of the missing youth - print and distribute (See next slide)

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

Assist parents in developing,
printing, and
distributing
poster of
missing
child.



Law enforcement agencies should assist in preparing fliers.

Refer to other sources

NCMEC

Iowa Missing Person Information Clearinghouse

Non-profit agencies

Private printing companies

Distribute to:

Truck stops

Youth oriented businesses

Other law enforcement agencies

Youth service agencies

Focus on where the child is likely to go.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

Refer parents to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Iowa Missing Person Information Clearinghouse and local nonprofit missing/runaway children's organization.

Give 800 numbers for organizations

1-800-843-5678 NCMEC

1-800-346-5507 MPIC

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

Family members should be instructed to contact the police department immediately if the child returns home and to relay any new information to the officer assigned to the case.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation



Interview friends

Determine if whereabouts of missing child are known to friends or friends' families.

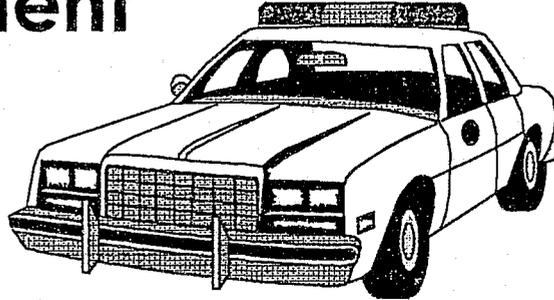
Ask about problems the child may have been encountering - home, school, boyfriend/girlfriend, drugs, alcohol - in neutral, nonjudgmental manner.

When interviewing the friends of the missing child, the investigating officer must convey nonjudgmental concern for the welfare of the child. Any perceived hostility may result in deceptive and evasive responses. Friends should be questioned about any problems the runaway may have been facing either at home or at school, including personal relationships and drug or alcohol abuse. Asking the question, "Do you think (name) is safe?" may generate a response that indicates more knowledge than admitted to previously.

Ask about "hangouts."

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

Obtain patrol involvement



Provide patrol units in area with picture and description of youth. (If the law enforcement agency cannot have the photograph duplicated, the parents should be asked to have it copied. Nonprofit organizations may also be able to reproduce the photo.)

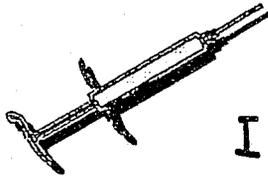
Officers in areas of youth "hangouts" should be alerted to all cases of runaway youths. Patrol officers assigned to areas with shopping malls, electronic game arcades, or other gathering places for young people should check these areas and determine if the youth has been seen or if his or her whereabouts are known.

Distribute pictures of missing child to train and bus stations and truck stops. The police should give the telephone number of the investigating agency to ticket agents and other staff in the event they should see the juvenile at a later date or obtain any additional information.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation



**Determine life
style of
missing youth.**



**Gang
Involvement**



Develop investigative leads - learn as much about missing youth as possible

Focus on the life style of the missing youth. Gather information schooling, employment, hobbies, or other aspects of his or her life that may give an indication of survival techniques the youth may use.

What survival skills or resources does the youth have?

Does he/she have a bank account? If so, where? How much money is in it? Have there been withdrawals or has the account been closed out recently? Has the bank been alerted?

What other sources of money are available to the youth? Have these been used? Was any money taken from the house when the child left?

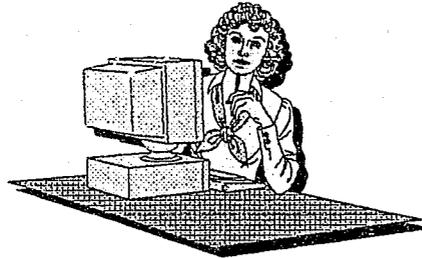
Did the child take more clothes or belongings than normally needed on a given day?

Has the child run away before - where did he or she go?

Was the episode planned in advance or was it spontaneous?

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

Seek information and assistance from other units in the department, especially vice and intelligence.

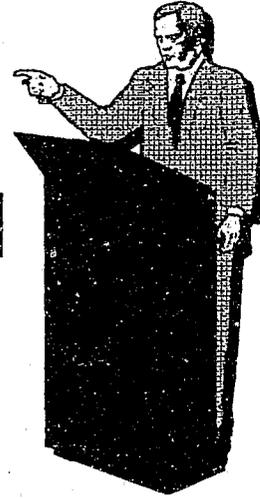


The lead investigator should interact effectively with other units in the department. It is particularly important that vice and intelligence officers be made aware of the case and obtain photographs of the youth. Runaways and other missing children are prime targets for sexual and criminal exploitation.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation



Check with school officials.



Interview teachers and other school personnel to determine the existence of any unusual school problems that could provide a motive for running away. Inquire about school observations of:

- Peer relationships
- Changes in behavior (drug usage)
- Possible explanations of the disappearance

A young person is highly unlikely to run away without telling a close friend in advance or contacting the friend later.

Search school lockers for possible information (The purpose is to locate the child - not to uncover contraband) regarding the whereabouts of the youth. School officials may require parent's permission. May be necessary to obtain search warrant.

Notebooks and texts at school and at home should be searched for names, addresses, and telephone numbers.

Check school attendance records and those of close friends. The emergence of any patterns warrants follow-up investigation.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

School officials should be asked to inform the lead investigator of the youth's return to school. In addition, they should be asked to contact the police if the school should receive requests for the student's records.

Encouraging school officials to notify the law enforcement agency first, allows for the possibility of an interview with the juvenile to determine if there are any problems in the home that would endanger him/her.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation



Check child abuse registry

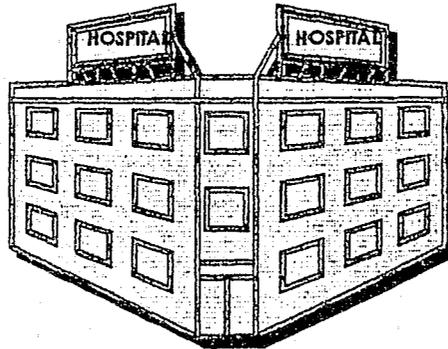
The investigator should contact the child abuse registry of the child protective services to determine whether the child had been reported as a suspected victim of child abuse.

The investigator should also examine physician's records for indications of child abuse.

An NCIC and local criminal history check should be made on the parents to find any indications of past child abuse or molestation.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

Contact hospitals and other health facilities.



Provide with copy of poster of missing youth. Ask hospital officials to notify the police if the youth seeks medical assistance.

In cases of post-pubescent females, the investigator should consider the possibility of pregnancy and abortion and should contact planned parenthood facilities or other similar services.

The longer a youth remains a runaway, the more likely he or she will be sexually exploited and thereby exposed to sexually transmitted disease. Clinics for sexually transmitted disease should be informed routinely about runaway youths. Such facilities may not be able to contact the parents or the police due to the confidential nature of the services they provide, but they may counsel the youth to make such a contact.

Remind them of their child abuse reporting responsibility (if they have reason to believe that an adult was responsible for the sexual abuse of a minor).

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

**After thirty days,
modify missing
person entry in
IOWA/NCIC
to include all
available information.**

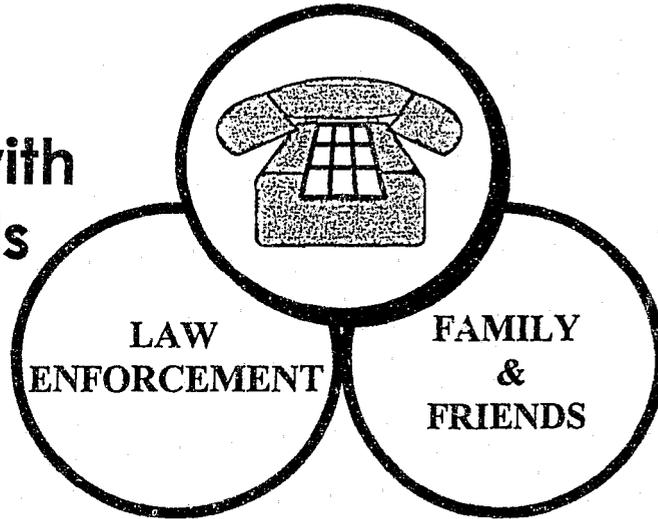
30

Fully load with fingerprint classifications and dental records.

Fully load with identifying physical characteristics.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

**Maintain
contact with
the friends
and
family of
the child.**

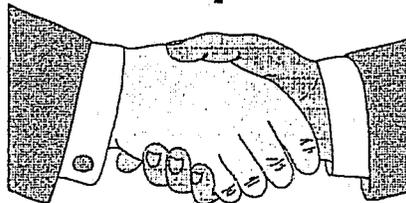


Contact out-of-town as well as local relatives of the child and ask them to notify the investigator if contacted by the youth.

Recontact friends to determine if the youth has had contact with them.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

**Maintain contact with
the patrol, vice, and
intelligence units within
the department.**



Voluntary Missing Case Investigation



**Upon recovery
of the child
(even if the
child
returns home
voluntarily), interview the child.**



Determine why the child left.

Be sensitive to possible physical or sexual abuse in the home. Indications of any form of abuse demand an investigation.

What happened while the child was missing?

How did the child survive?

Current statistics show that 10 percent of runaways are sexually exploited during the time they are missing. Other forms of exploitation, such as involvement with drug distribution and other kinds of criminal activity can occur. Getting the youth to talk about these experiences can provide valuable intelligence and leads for immediate arrests.

What can the department do to help the youth now?

Refer to programs within the community that can help the family resolve the problems, such as mental health counseling, teenage pregnancy counseling, school social work counseling, residential care, and family counseling.

A physical examination is needed to ensure the health and well being of the child.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

Once the missing child has been fully interviewed and the investigator is satisfied that the child will not be endangered if returned to the home, the family can be reunited or the proper referral made to a social service agency.

Voluntary Missing Case Investigation

**Delete the
case from
IOWA/NCIC**

1-2

**Parental
Kidnapping
Case Investigation**

MS

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation



**Parental kidnapping is a
crime in every state and
the District of Columbia.**

MS

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation



Iowa Code 710.6

A relative of a child who, acting in violation of an order of any court which fixes, permanently or temporarily, the custody or physical care of the child in another, takes and conceals the child, within or outside the state, from the person having lawful custody or physical care, commits a class "D" felony.

Information relating to parental kidnapping is found in Chapter 710.6 of the Code of Iowa.

M S

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

Iowa Code 710.6

A relative of a child who, acting in violation of an order of any court which fixes, permanently or temporarily, the custody or physical care of the child in another, takes and conceals the child, within or outside the state, from the person having lawful custody or physical care, commits a class "D" felony.

Information relating to parental kidnapping is found in Chapter 710.6 of the Code of Iowa.

MS

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

A relative of a child

The Iowa Code extends parental kidnapping to include relatives such as a:

Parent
Grandparent
Aunt
Uncle
Cousin
Other relative

MS

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

who, acting in violation of an order of any court which fixes, permanently or temporarily, the custody or physical care of the child in another,

The Iowa Code specifically designates *custody or physical care*.

In joint custody cases, physical care is usually given to only one parent (the custodial parent). The other parent is given visitation privileges (the noncustodial parent).

Iowa law specifically states that if paternity has not been established the mother maintains custody of the child.

Occasionally the custody or physical care of a child will be placed with an agency, such as the Department of Human Services, rather than the parents. This case would be considered a parental kidnap case if either of the parents were to take and conceal the child from the Department of Human Services personnel.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

takes and conceals the child,
within or outside the state,
from the person having lawful
custody or physical care,

Key words here are "takes and conceals". The mere taking of a child does not constitute a parental abduction. Concealing or hiding the child from the custodial parent would constitute a parental abduction.

Iowa Code definition of a parental abduction allows for those cases where the child has not been removed from the state.

MS

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

commits a class "D" felony.

Parental kidnapping in the state of Iowa is considered a felony. It is no longer just a civil matter to be handled by the courts.

MS

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

RISKS TO CHILD

- Uprooted from known environment
- Deprived of other parent and relatives
- Life in hiding/or on the run
- Abusive situations

Comments are often made that in parental kidnapping cases the child is being taken by a parent that loves the child. Many times this is the case, however, even in such a scenario some of the following situations still arise which place the child in an abusive situation.

The child is uprooted from a known environment.

He/she is deprived of the other parent as well as grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.

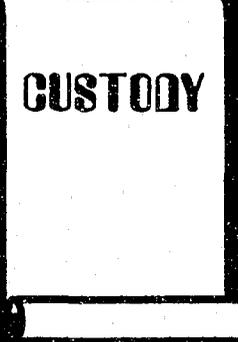
Often they are in hiding in order to keep the other parent from locating them. Living conditions can be less than desirable, especially if the means of living is based on temporary situations.

Children are often placed in physically and emotionally abusive situations as a result of the pressure and stress felt by the abducting parent.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation



**Verify the
custody
status.**



CUSTODY

Obtain a copy of the notarized custody order and keep it in the file.

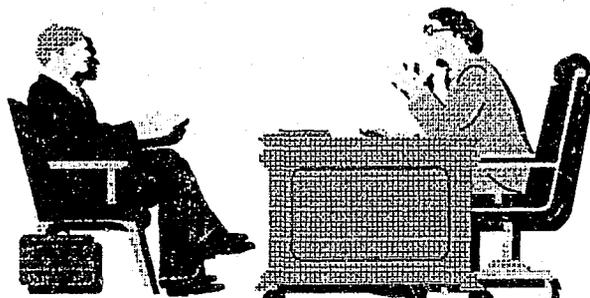
Check with the searching parent's attorney for any modifications.

Check with the clerk of court in the court where the custody decree was entered to confirm any changes in the order.

Check also for the existence of conflicting custody decrees in any jurisdiction to which the abductor is discovered to have fled.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

**If available, interview
suspected abductor.**



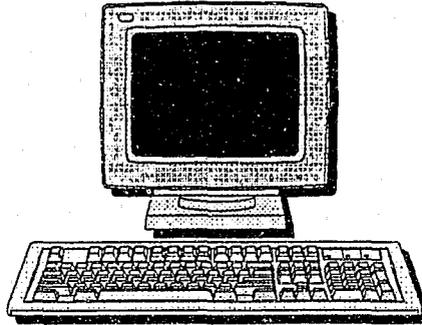
Determine if he or she has physical custody of the child.

Is the child safe?

Obtain a court order to take child if possible abduction is suspected.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

Enter child into NCIC-MPF.



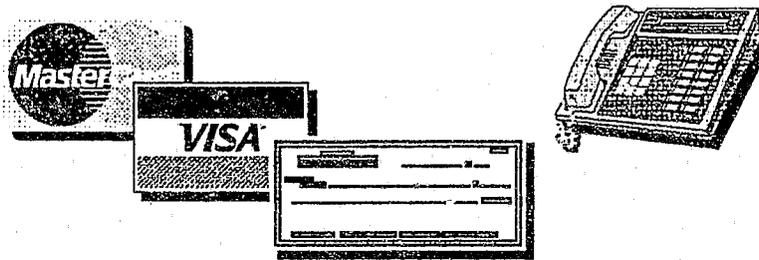
The child should be listed in the **Missing Persons File** of the NCIC system whether or not a warrant for criminal custodial interference will be issued.

If a felony warrant has been issued, enter the abductor parent in the NCIC **Wanted Persons File**.

Cross reference the entries in the "Miscellaneous" fields. Enter information about conflicting custody orders or special instructions about picking up the child in the "Miscellaneous" field.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

Examine records (after proper authorization).



As quickly as possible after the complaint has been filed, request the prosecutor to obtain a subpoena or search warrant to examine the abducting parent's credit card records, bank statements, telephone records, and telephone records of friends or relatives thought to be in contact with the abductor. The examination of these records can lead to the location of the abducting parent.

Check telephone, bank, and credit card records of abducting parent.

Check employer, union and other occupational licensing records.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

**Refer searching parent to the
Iowa Missing Person
Information Clearinghouse,
the National Center for Missing
and Exploited Children
and nonprofit organizations.**

Give parents 800 numbers.

NCMEC - 1-800-843-5678

MPIC - 1-800-346-5507

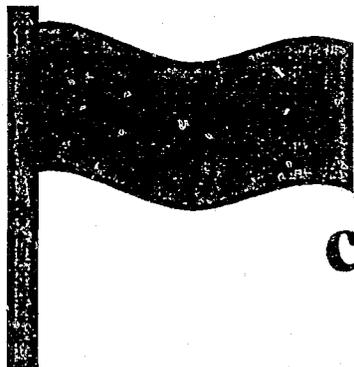
Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

**Assist searching parent
in developing
a missing
child poster.**



After obtaining the warrant for the abductor parent, include a photograph and descriptive information of the abductor.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation



**“Flag”
child’s records.**

Request school officials to notify law-enforcement if school records are requested. Do not block a records transfer.

Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the school must inform the parents upon request where the records have been sent and the name of the requesting school. A school refusing to give the information within a reasonable time can lose state and federal government aid.

Request health care providers to “flag” medical records and notify if requests are received.

In the case of a child younger than school age, a parent may have to confirm inoculations for childhood diseases in order to enter a child into a daycare program.

Request Bureau of Vital Statistics to notify if requests for birth certificates are received.

Birth certificate may be needed for enrolling child in school or if taking the child out of the country.

Notify the State Department to block request for passport and notify if application is received.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

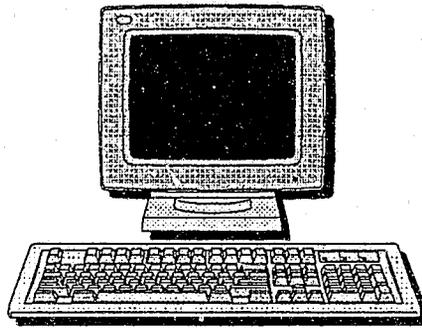
**Contact Federal
Parent Locator Service
(FPLS) if case is at
least six months old.**

Request a search of state Parent Locator Service data bases.

Repeat every six months as new information can often be obtained after the case has settled down and the abducting parent has resumed a more normal life.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

Modify the IOWA/NCIC missing person entry and update with as much information as possible after the child has been missing thirty days.



Fully load NCIC - MPF after the child has been missing thirty days.

Retrieve the Missing Person Packet given to the parents at the time of the initial investigation and enter:

dental and medical information

fingerprints, and

complete physical description.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

Make additional records checks.

Check credit bureau to trace any loan applications which the abductor may file.

Check endorsements on government checks, such as pension checks, public assistance, Social Security, or other payments that can be tracked. Examine to see where the check was cashed.

Check with employer or former employer and ask to notify if fugitive parent requests a reference or sends an address for forwarding pension fund deposits.

If felony charges have been filed against the abductor parent, the investigator should ask the postal inspectors to conduct a mail "cover" for close relatives or friends.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

Plan for the recovery of the child.



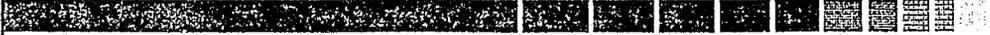
Obtain pick-up order for the child. This can be obtained prior to the recovery of child.

Notify child protective service workers about potential need for shelter care.

Coordinate with clearinghouse in state in which child is recovered.

If necessary, contact National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for assistance in arranging transportation for searching parent.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation



**Take abductor into
custody away from
child if possible.**

If the child is present at the time of arrest, an officer should take a few minutes to explain to the child what is happening. The child should be told that the arrest is proper and necessary - the abducting parent has broken the law and the child is not to blame. Many children will feel guilty because the parent was arrested. Such a reaction is normal but the officer should try to help the child deal with this feeling.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

**Upon recovery,
interview
the child.**



What happened while abducted?

Did any abuse occur before abduction or while abducted?

If so, the appropriate child protective service agency should be notified of any suspected abuse by either parent, and an investigation should be initiated, either by the local agency or the agency in the state of origin.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

**Delete NCIC
entries.**

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

**A criminal case against
the abductor must be
successfully pursued in
court.**

Investigators of parental kidnappings should keep in mind that recovery of the child is only part of the objective. A criminal case against the abductor must be successfully pursued in court. Witnesses, evidence, and victims should be prepared for the follow-through. The case can be closed after the child is recovered and the abducting parent is taken to court.

Parental Kidnapping Case Investigation

SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR

Imprisonment not to exceed
one year, or a fine not to
exceed one thousand dollars,
or both.

MS

Reasons for Abductions

Emotionally Disturbed

Reasons for Abductions.

*Emotionally Disturbed
Profiteer*

Reasons for Abductions

*Emotionally Disturbed
Profiteer
Political*

Reasons for Abductions

*Emotionally Disturbed
Profiteer
Political
Ransom Collector*

Reasons for Abductions

Emotionally Disturbed

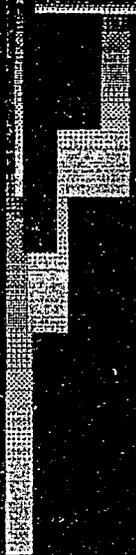
Profiteer

Political

Ransom Collector

Sexually Motivated

Reasons for Abductions



Emotionally Disturbed
Profiteer
Political
Ransom Collector
Sexually Motivated
Killer

Reasons for Abductions

Emotionally Disturbed

Profiteer

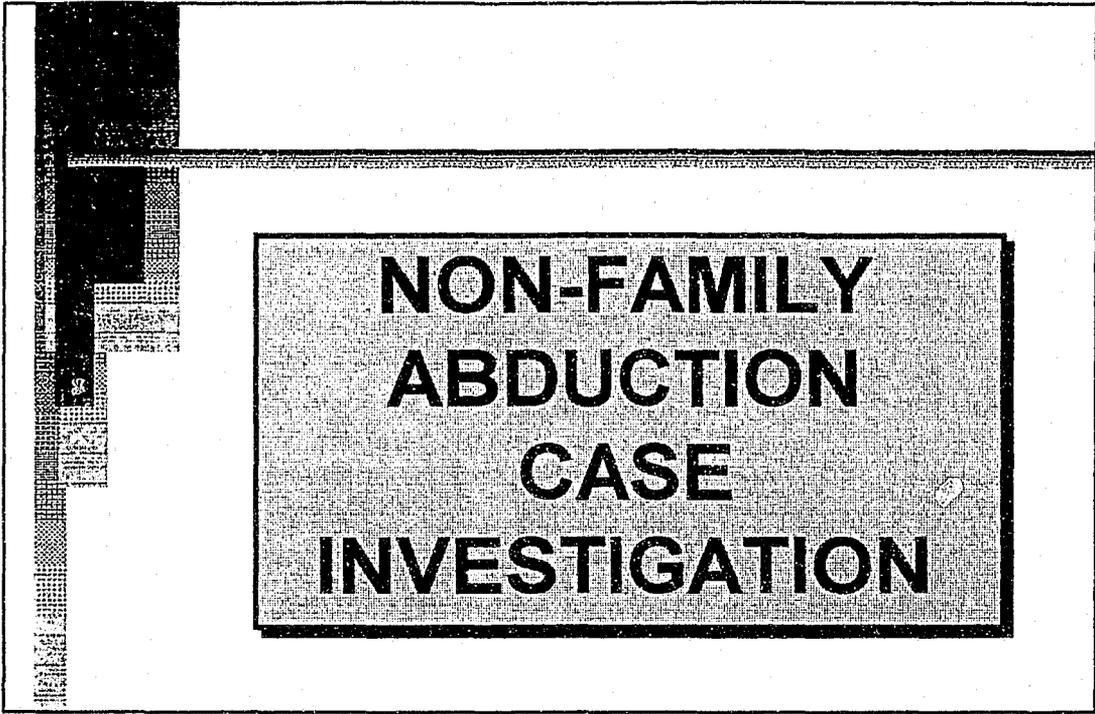
Political

Ransom Collector

Sexually Motivated

Killer

Family/Parental



**NON-FAMILY
ABDUCTION
CASE
INVESTIGATION**

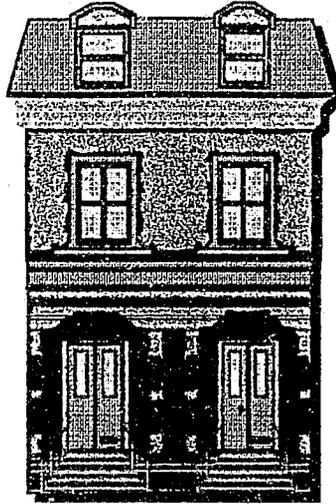
*The non-family abduction case becomes a high
priority investigation.*

Nonfamily Abduction Case Investigation

**IN EVERY NON-FAMILY
ABDUCTION CASE,
THE CHILD SHOULD BE
CONSIDERED
ENDANGERED.**

*In every non-family abduction case, the child should
be considered endangered.*

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation



**Station
officer
at
child's
home.**

Station officer at child's home with duties to include:

Maintain contact with the command post via radio communication.

Inform Command Post of the child's return home or of a ransom demand

If child is found hurt or dead, the officer should be discreet in informing the parents.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

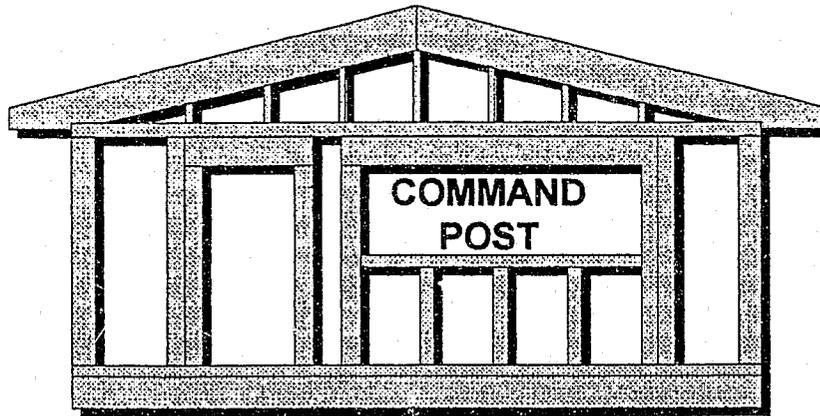


Command Post



Some cases demand the combined resources of more than one police agency. In these cases, agencies participating in the task force should designate a commander for the operation. This person shall be vested with authority to make assignments and coordinate the participation of all agencies involved. Unless clear-cut lines of authority are established, the investigation could be threatened by chaos.

Family Abduction Case Investigation



Command post has the responsibility of ensuring that all bases are covered in the investigation.

All assignments originate from command post.

All information generated will be processed from the command post.

Media information and press notices will originate at command post. Control media - don't let them control you.

The person in charge of the command post must have the authority to marshal necessary resources or have immediate access to, and support of, the police chief or sheriff.

Assign responsibilities.

Mobilize resources.

Search and rescue teams

Fire department

Other law-enforcement agencies in the region.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

Command Post Staffing

- **Supervisor**
- **Investigative Coordinator**
- **Media Specialist**
- **Communications Specialist**
- **Logistics Specialist**
- **Clerk/Typist**

Supervisor

Directs all activities relating to the recovery of the child and the investigation of the crime; makes decisions on the level of resources necessary for the immediate reaction of the law-enforcement agency; functions as the liaison with other area and federal law-enforcement agencies on this case; and coordinates the release of information to the press and public.

Investigative Coordinator

Has direct control of the law-enforcement personnel assigned to collect evidence, interview witnesses, and build the case that may eventually have to stand the scrutiny of a criminal trial reviews the supplemental reports submitted by investigators; and briefs the CP supervisor.

Media Specialist

Has responsibility for rumor control and for securing active assistance from the public, including providing accurate information to the press and to the public about the status of the search and any elements of the case that may be made public; works closely with the CP supervisor; and serves as a liaison between law-enforcement and the public.

Communications Specialist

Maintains radio and telephone communications among the CP, the search and the investigative teams, the officer assigned to the victim's home, and headquarters; and keeps a log of the activities.

Logistics Specialist

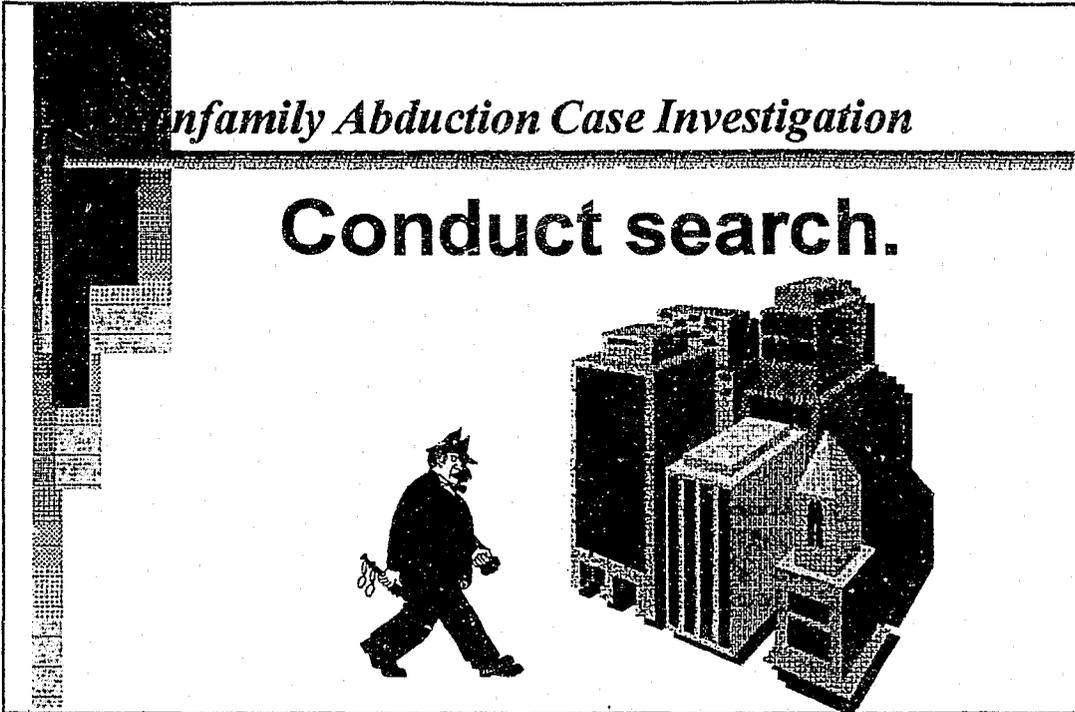
Makes arrangements for obtaining necessary equipment and supplies. In prolonged operations this responsibility will include meals for searchers and cots for CP personnel needed to maintain around-the-clock presence.

Clerk/Typist

Performs necessary clerical support functions, including the maintenance of a master case file in which a copy of the initial report and all supplemental reports are placed after being logged.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

Conduct search.



ID and log in searchers; issue search ID. Information in searcher logs should be maintained for possible background checks.

Assign teams for search. The team leader should be a law-enforcement officer trained in ground search techniques.

Carefully conduct grid search of ground.

Carry out in all four compass directions.

Team members spaced no more than ten yards apart.

Searchers should be told to look for anything that may be a clue

Searchers should be instructed to call the squad leader if they find anything (NOT TO HANDLE ANY EVIDENCE)

Any evidence found, searchers should stop in place, continuing line once evidence has been processed.

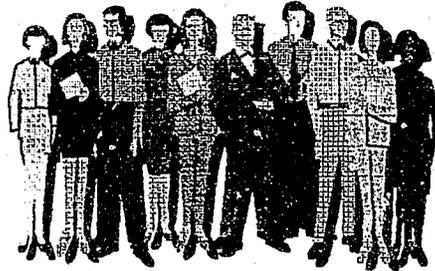
Air search in ten-mile diameter from home or scene of disappearance. The Iowa State Patrol has recently purchased an aircraft based thermal imaging system for use in missing person searches..

Contact National Guard for infrared aerial photography.

Maintain discipline among ground searchers.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

Locate and interview witnesses.



Conduct door-to-door searches (neighborhood canvass).

Ask:

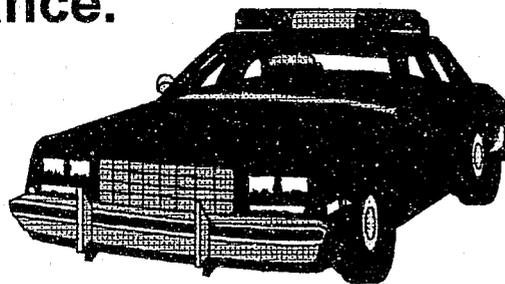
Were you anywhere near this location?

What did you see?

Locate witnesses who would have been traveling through the area at approximately the same time as the child disappeared.

Nonfamily Abduction Case Investigation

Maintain routine patrol in the area of the disappearance.



Look for any deviation from "normal."

Conduct NCIC checks on suspicious vehicles.

Conduct NCIC checks on suspicious persons.

Analyze calls for service to determine possible relationship to abduction.

The patrol officers from the child's neighborhood and school should be asked about any activity that may be related to the abduction - for example, complaints of a "peeping tom," an individual lurking around a park or playground, or a burglary with no apparent theft.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation



**Concentrate on
finding perpetrator.**

Interview witnesses.

Follow up on leads.

Monitor parents' telephone line.

Process crime scene.

Check child's medical records.

Check crime reports from nearby jurisdictions.

Contact hospitals and cab companies.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation



Check child abuse registry

The investigator should contact the child abuse registry of the child protective services to determine whether the child had been reported as a suspected victim of child abuse.

The investigator should also examine physician's records for indications of child abuse.

An NCIC and local criminal history check should be made on the parents to find any indications of past child abuse or molestation.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

**Conduct search
24 hours, 48
hours, and 7 days
after the occurrence.**



Officers should go door to door, person to person. The witnesses may believe that they have seen absolutely nothing that is unusual in the course of daily events. A search for witnesses should be conducted 24 hours, 48 hours, and 7 days after the occurrence in order to produce individuals whose daily activities may have brought them in contact with the scene.

Questions:

Were you anywhere near this location at that time?

What did you see?

Nonfamily Abduction Case Investigation

Analyze and review other crimes in the area for any possible connection.

Recent crime reports from the involved jurisdiction need to be analyzed, as do reports from nearby areas.

Any reported crime against a child should be examined for a relationship to the abduction being investigated. The investigators should look for similarities in size, age, physical appearance, and sex of the victims. Many cases in which children were abducted are not listed as abductions because the victims escape or were found murdered. In these cases the offense may be reported as a sexual molestation or homicide.

Individuals with a past history of child sexual molestation should be interviewed. Priority should be given to those whose victims' appearance and developmental stage most nearly corresponds to that of the missing child.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

Eliminate parents and other family members/guardians as suspects.



The officer should consider the possibility that another family member or someone else close to the missing child is responsible for the disappearance and possible death of the child. Unless the parents (or other family members and caretakers) can be positively eliminated as participants in the crime, they should be given polygraphs at the onset of the investigation. Conducted early on, this procedure may help provide valuable leads and lessen the chance of having to do it later when it could be perceived as accusatory.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

**Seek FBI
assistance.**



While the public has traditionally thought of FBI involvement only in cases of interstate transportation of the victim or in cases in which a ransom has been demanded, neither of these circumstances is necessary for FBI assistance.

The FBI Director, in a memorandum issued in February 1983 to all FBI field offices is explicit in the requirements that the FBI field offices are expected to fulfill when informed of a possible abduction.

The Bureau has resources and technical capabilities not available in most local agencies that can be applied in the investigation of a suspected child abduction.

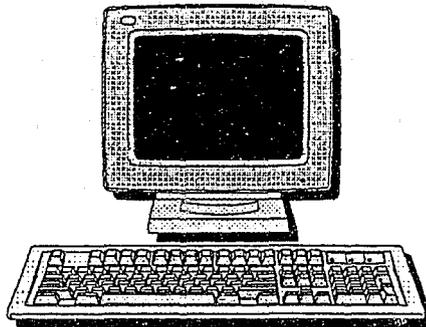
Crime scene profiling.

Forensic analysis

VICAP

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

Report to NCIC.



Fully load NCIC Missing Persons File within two weeks.

Be sure that child is listed as "Endangered."

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

**Develop and distribute
poster of missing child.**



Use color, if possible.

Have two or three different pictures of the child.

Consider age enhancement after three years.

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

**Be vigilant in search
for other child victim
crimes with similar
characteristics.**

Infamily Abduction Case Investigation

**Upon
recovery,
interview
the child**



Nothing should take priority over the health and well-being of the child. The investigative process should not further victimize him or her. This requires some degree of sensitivity on the part of the investigator.

In any interview, include the presence of the parents or a friend.

The site of the interview should be comfortable for the child.

The length of time should be appropriate for the age and interest span of the child.

Ask questions:

What offenses took place?

Where offenses took place (Jurisdictions)?

Use caution in deciding whether to videotape the interviews with the child.

Do not further victimize the child.

Family Abduction Case Investigation

**In recovery of a deceased
child:**

Determine cause of death.

**Investigate as any other
possible homicide.**

Determine cause of death.

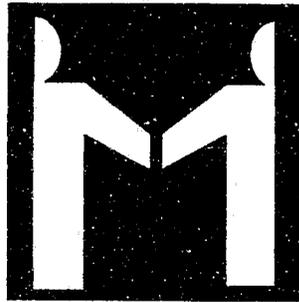
Investigate as any possible homicide.

Video

NCMEC

THE CENTER OF THE SEARCH

**Discuss NCMEC
Publication Brochure**



**MISSING
PERSON
INFORMATION
CLEARINGHOUSE**

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Iowa Missing Person Information Clearinghouse was established July 1, 1985 to assist in the location of missing persons. The clearinghouse is housed within the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Investigation.

Primary Purpose

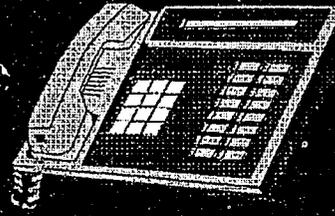
- To collect and disseminate information relating to missing persons
- To provide training relating to missing persons

The two main goals of the clearinghouse are:

1. To collect and disseminate information relating to missing persons.
2. To provide training relating to missing persons.

24 Hour Hotline

7 days a week



- Request assistance in the location of a missing person
- Report information on the sighting/location of a missing person

The clearinghouse maintains an 800 number which law enforcement agencies and the general public can request assistance in the location of a missing person and report information on the sighting/location of a missing person.

This number is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Networking

- General Public
- Local Law Enforcement Agencies
- Nationwide

The clearinghouse networks as follows:

General Public

Speakers Bureau

Child Abduction and Runaway Prevention Materials

Films and Videos

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

Training

Investigative assistance

Contact for research of laws and resources information

Nationwide

Member state of I-SEARCH

Contact with other state missing person agencies

Contact with NCMEC

Publications

■ Missing Person Bulletin

published monthly

distributed to Iowa law enforcement agencies, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, all state clearinghouses, and other interested individuals and/or agencies requesting a copy of the bulletin

■ Weekly Public Service Announcement

provides updated information to the Missing Person Bulletin

The clearinghouse publishes the following materials:

Missing Person Bulletin

published monthly

distributed to Iowa law enforcement agencies, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, all state clearinghouses, and other interested individuals and/or agencies requesting a copy of the bulletin

Weekly Public Service Announcement

provides updated information to the Missing Person Bulletin

Statistical Information

Collected and disseminated on missing persons in the state of Iowa to assist in an accurate picture of the missing person issue as it relates to Iowa individuals.

Statistics are compiled by the clearinghouse to assist in an accurate picture of the missing person issue as it relates to Iowa individuals.

An annual report is kept on file.

Iowa Sex Crimes Analysis System

The Iowa Sex Crimes Analysis System is utilized to capture information relating to abduction and attempted abductions in the state of Iowa. This computerized system compares cases entered into its computerized data bank to determine if there are any crimes which may be similar in nature.

Teletype Retrieval

Teletypes which are received over the IOWA/NCIC system are kept on file for approximately one year. This allows for immediate access to those teletypes which may be of interest to a case.

TELETYPE CATEGORIES

Abduction
Arson
Attempted Abduction
Homicide
Missing Person
Officer Killed
Sexual Assault
Training
Unidentified Body/Person
Suspicious Activities

Categories which are kept on file are;

Abduction
Arson
Attempted Abduction
Homicide
Missing Person
Officer Killed
Sexual Assault
Training
Unidentified Body/Person
Suspicious Activities

TELETYPE CATEGORIES

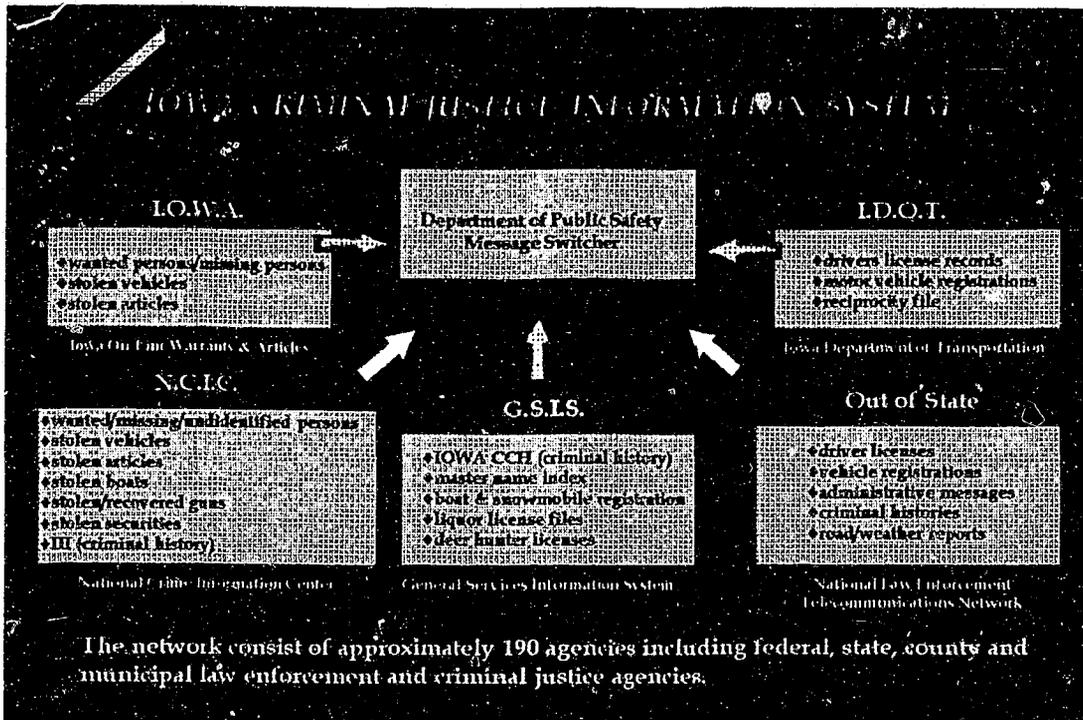
Abduction
Arson
Attempted Abduction
Homicide
Missing Person
Officer Killed
Sexual Assault
Training
Unidentified Body/Person
Suspicious Activities

Categories which are kept on file are;

Abduction
Arson
Attempted Abduction
Homicide
Missing Person
Officer Killed
Sexual Assault
Training
Unidentified Body/Person
Suspicious Activities

**Discuss Iowa Department
of Public Safety
Intelligence Bureau**

**Discuss Iowa State Patrol
Thermal Imaging System**



Information which can be obtained from the Iowa Criminal Justice Information System:

IOWA
 NCIC
 CSIS
 IDOT

Out of State Computer Systems

Video

INTERPOL

NCMEC
8 Rules for Safety

NCMEC
Child Safety Brochure

**Polaroid
KidCare**

**Iowa State Patrol
Safety Education Programs**

MPIC
Play It Safe
Colorbook

**Alzheimer's
Brochure**

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

HELD
MAY 25th
EACH YEAR

A day when our country focuses
on the nationwide tragedy of
missing children.

White ribbons are worn on behalf
of the thousand's of our nation's
missing children.