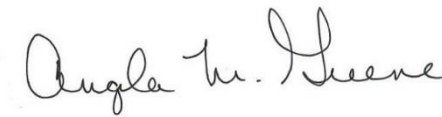
	LEXINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURE GENERAL ORDER	Distribution	General Order Number
		ALL PERSONNEL	5.04
		Original Issue Date	Reissue/Effective Date
		01/06/2024	01/06/2024
Order Title: MISSING OR LOST PERSON COMPLAINT	CALEA Accreditation Standard:	Section	
	41.2.5; 41.2.6	5	
		Rescinds:	
		OPR 06-04; 06-06; 06-07	
Section Title: PATROL FUNCTIONS	 Angela M. Greene, Chief of Police		

This General Order is for departmental use only and does not apply in any criminal or civil proceeding. This General Order should not be construed as creation of a higher legal standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense with respect to third party claims. Violations of this General Order will only form the basis for departmental administrative sanctions. Violations of law will form the basis for civil and criminal sanctions in a recognized judicial setting.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a procedure for the Lexington Police Department (“Department”) to investigate and report missing or lost persons complaints.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of the Lexington Police Department to thoroughly and expeditiously investigate reports of missing or lost persons to identify individuals at risk. Employees of the Lexington Police Department must be aware that people are reported missing for many reasons. Some people leave home voluntarily for personal reasons or may disappear for unexplained reasons but under suspicious circumstances. The role of the responding employee or officer is critical in identifying those persons at risk. Employees shall conduct thorough investigations of missing persons with particular care in instances involving missing children and those, who through mental or physical impairment, cannot care for themselves.

Jurisdictional conflicts are to be avoided when a person is reported missing. If the person either resides in, or was last seen in the department’s jurisdiction, the department shall accept the call and initiate the reporting and investigative process. If the person resides within the department’s jurisdiction but was last seen elsewhere, the department should work to engage and obtain the cooperation of the department covering the area where the person was last seen.

III. DEFINITIONS

AMBER Alert: “America’s Missing Broadcast Emergency Response Alert” is a nationally recognized program used by law enforcement to help find children under the most serious life-

threatening conditions. This program is a rapid notification to the public, which utilizes all available technology during the critical period after a child/missing person has been abducted. The system can be activated by any police unit in the state. The State Police Message Center is the clearinghouse of all AMBER Alert information and there is a set procedure for activating, broadcasting, and deactivating the system.

Adult Missing Person: Any person, 18 years of age or older, whose whereabouts are unknown, who is either missing under circumstances not conforming to their ordinary routine or habits or may be in need of assistance or intervention.

Adult Missing Person Not At Risk: An adult will NOT be considered At-Risk if any of the following criteria are met:

- Absent Spouse: An absent spouse has committed no crime and is legally free to come and go. (Caution should be exercised both in preserving the privacy rights of the spouse in their wish to keep their whereabouts unknown and in making sure that the “absent spouse” is not, in fact, the victim of foul play related to domestic abuse.)
- An adult who has left a note and/or told a credible person that they are intentionally absent. (An exception would be a suicide note.)
- An adult who simply has not been in touch with the reporting party for an extended period of time, unless extenuating circumstances exist.
- Fugitives from justice including AWOL service personnel.
- Adult who is being sought for business or social purposes such as debt collections or school reunions

Adult Dependent: An adult who has physical or mental limitations which restrict his/her ability to carry out normal activities (e.g., Alzheimer’s disease, mentally handicapped).

At Risk Missing Person: A missing person will be considered at risk if any of the following criteria are met: The person has a physical or mental disability or is senile, which may subject that person or another to personal and immediate danger; the circumstances indicate that the person’s physical safety may be in danger; the person is missing after a catastrophe but has not been confirmed deceased; or the circumstances indicate that the person’s disappearance may not have been voluntary.

Catastrophic Missing Person: An individual who is possibly a victim of a disaster (i.e., boating accident, plane crash, earthquake, flood, fire, terrorist act, etc.).

Child Missing Person: Any person younger than 18 years old whose whereabouts are unknown to his or her parent, guardian, or responsible party.

CODIS: The Combined DNA Index System for Missing Persons. This system generates investigative leads in cases where biological evidence is recovered from the crime scene.

DNA: A material that is found in the nucleus of white blood cells and some structures outside the nucleus called mitochondria. Known as the “blueprint of life,” it acts as a genetic code that distinguishes one person from another.

DNA Data Base: The Department of Justice DNA database for all cases involving the report of an unidentified deceased person or a high-risk missing person. The DOJ database is called CODIS, an acronym for “Combined DNA Index System”. The system is similar in concept to that of the fingerprint index process, in attempting to identify offenders by their unique genetic substance and link them to the crime.

IAFIS: The “Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System”, which is a national fingerprint and criminal history system maintained by the FBI, Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division.

Law Enforcement Agency: The State Police, County Sheriff or any municipal police department.

Lost: A missing person who has strayed away, and whose whereabouts are unknown.

NamUS: The “National Missing and Unidentified Persons System,” which serves as a searchable online repository for missing and unidentified persons records that includes case date and circumstances, agency information, dental records, and NCIC coding, fingerprint classifications, and DNA testing status.

NCIC: The National Crime Information Center. A nationwide, on-line computer telecommunications system that is maintained by the FBI. NCIC’s Missing Person File was implemented in 1975. Records in the Missing Person File are retained indefinitely, until the individual is located or the record is canceled by the entering agency.

NCIC Number: The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Number. A computer-generated number automatically assigned by NCIC to each accepted record usually noted on the reporting agency’s Missing Person Report.

Parent/Family Abduction: A child who has been taken, detained, concealed, enticed away, or retained by a parent or non-parent family member.

Reporting Myth: It is an incorrect assumption that 24 hours, or any other time frame, must pass before a law enforcement unit will accept a missing person report. There is NO waiting period for reporting a missing person.

Runaway: Any child who is voluntarily missing.

SILVER Alert: This system does for missing persons with dementia and other cognitive impairments what the Amber Alert system does for missing children - it helps speed up the process

of finding them. Specifically, the Silver Alert system applies to any missing person age eighteen (18) years or older who has a mental impairment or is sixty-five (65) years of age or older. Both Amber Alert and Silver Alert systems create an emergency notification system for law enforcement agencies to broadcast local, regional, or statewide public alerts via radio, television, and electronic highway signs. The Silver Alert system mandates that law enforcement immediately begin searching for missing individuals who are ages sixty-five (65) or older, or age eighteen (18) and over, if mentally impaired. Once the police receive a missing person's report and a description of the missing person, the information is broadcast via radio, television and electronic highway signs through the Emergency Alert system (EAS). The plan alerts the public as quickly as possible to the disappearance so everyone may assist in the search for the safe return of the individual.

Stranger Abduction: A missing person taken/kidnapped by a stranger (includes cases of a known abductor who is not a family member.)

Suspicious Circumstances: Circumstances which give rise to the belief that "foul play" may have been involved; the disappearance is out of character for the individual; and no known reason can be determined.

UPS: The Unidentified Persons System, an automated database maintained by the Department of Justice (DOJ). Another major resource is the National Missing Children Hotline, accessible at 800-843-5678. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) also offers the Lost Child Alert Technology Resource (LOCATER) which is also available to law enforcement at no cost

ViCAP: The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program. This national data center is designed to collect, collate and analyze information of crimes of violence.

Voluntary Missing Adult: A missing adult who has left on his/her own free will.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Acceptance of Initial Call

1. Officers, dispatchers, or other designated personnel who take the initial call, by telephone, in person, or by electronic media, shall determine if the incident is a missing person case according to the definition of a missing person in, provided above.
2. Reporting parties and families of missing persons often experience feelings of helplessness and anxiety. Dispatchers, officers, or other designated personnel dealing with these persons should be sensitive to those feelings and respond appropriately. There are two dimensions to a missing person investigation:
 - a. Locating and determining the well-being of the missing person;

- b. Supporting the person initiating the report and the loved ones who were left behind.
3. Officers need to act in a swift, organized, and efficient manner. In cases of child abductions, studies show the majority of children are killed within the first three hours of the abduction.

B. Confirmation of Responsibility for Acceptance of Report; Priority in Handling; and Agency Notification

1. It is the duty of all Lexington Police Department employees to immediately assist any person who is attempting to make a report of a missing person or runaway, and a report shall be accepted regardless of jurisdiction. Lexington Police Department employees shall accept without delay any report of a missing adult person.
2. Any Lexington Police Department employee who receives a report of a missing child under eighteen (18) years of age shall immediately accept such report for filing and inform all on-duty police employees of the existence of the missing child report and communicate the report to other appropriate law enforcement agencies.
3. When dealing with “missing persons” or “adult missing persons” jurisdictional issues, it is not uncommon for multiple agencies to be involved in the same case. It is essential that agencies work closely together in order to enhance, and not impede, the investigation of the case. The policy requires that any Lexington Police Department employee taking the initial missing person or adult missing person report promptly notify and send copies of the report to the law enforcement unit that has jurisdiction over the missing person’s or adult missing person’s residential address, and to the law enforcement unit where the missing person or adult missing person was last seen. It may also be appropriate to notify the law enforcement unit having jurisdiction of the missing person or adult missing persons intended destination.
4. The intent of this policy is to ensure that missing person or adult missing person cases are given appropriate priority over property related cases. Special attention should be given to reports of missing children or for persons with physical or mental limitations. These persons are at greater risk of harm.
5. Each Lexington Police Department employee receiving notification of jurisdiction over any aspect of a missing person or adult missing person investigation should promptly give appropriate assistance in the active investigation, follow-up as requested by the law enforcement unit making the request, and provide all reports, records, and assistance appropriate to the investigation.

C. Rockbridge Regional 911 Center will:

1. Accept without delay all missing person complaints.
2. Classify and dispatch all missing person complaints as priority calls.
3. The dispatcher will immediately enter the information into CAD with the location, complainant name, callback name, callback number, name and descriptive information of the missing person, time the missing person was last seen and the last known location.
4. The dispatcher will assign the call for service to the recommended unit pursuant to the CAD algorithm.
5. Receive and provide appropriate assistance in the investigation of missing persons when requested by other law enforcement agencies.
6. Upon request from the investigating officer, enter and/or remove the missing person from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and other databases.
7. In the event that a missing person is found before being entered into VCIN/NCIC, the Rockbridge Regional 911 Center will enter the missing person report and then cancel the person from NCIC and other dabases.
8. Provide the VCIN/NCIC message numbers to the investigating officer.

D. Responding Officer's Initial Contact at the Scene and Making an Assessment at the Scene

1. Responding Officers or other designated personnel shall interview with sensitivity, the reporting party and any witnesses to determine:
 - a. that this is a missing person or adult missing person case;
 - b. if the person may be at risk or if their exist any suspicious circumstances and;
 - c. if there are any potential crime scene areas and/or potential witnesses.
2. Many times, parents or guardians are anxious to assist law enforcement in the initial phase of the investigation and they will want to provide additional documents to assist in the location of their loved one. Besides obtaining photographs of the missing person, additional items such as fingerprint cards obtained through community fair projects, items containing DNA samples of the missing person, or other related documents may be offered voluntarily by

the family. The responding officer shall accept these items and properly document their collection in their reports. These items shall be treated, submitted, and stored as evidence. Officers shall also inform the follow-up investigators that these items have been collected.

3. This policy requires that the following information be obtained to aid in the search for the person and completion of the reports, and for immediate notification of inter- and intra-agency coordination:
 - a. Name, age, and physical description of the missing person and relationship of the reporting person to the missing person;
 - b. Time and place last seen and the identity of anyone accompanying the missing person;
 - c. The extent of any search already conducted for the missing person;
 - d. Whether the missing person has been reported missing before and the degree to which the absence departs from established behavior patterns, habits, or plans;
 - e. Whether the missing person has been involved recently in domestic problems; suffered emotional trauma or life crises; demonstrated unusual, uncharacteristic or bizarre behavior; has talked about running away or committing suicide; is dependent on drugs or alcohol; or has a history of mental illness;
 - f. The physical condition of the missing person and whether the person is currently on prescription medication. Find out if the person took the needed medication with them;
 - g. Any information about a vehicle or other form of transportation;
 - h. Whether the missing person or adult missing person has taken anything with them (e.g., food, clothing, money, weapons, personal items). If they have bank accounts, charge cards, or debit cards (check them for recent activity);
 - i. If at the missing person's home, check for notes, travel folders, newspaper articles, or like items in the person's room. If there is a computer, try to view his/her social networking sites and consider appropriate safeguards for later analysis;
 - j. At the earliest possible moment, notify dispatcher and all on-duty officers;

- k. Whether the missing person has a cell telephone. Determine the cell phone carrier and consider contacting their Law Enforcement Assistance department for help. Record and call the number. Leave a message if voice mail picks up;
- l. Whether the missing person has relatives, friends or neighbors whom he/she may visit or otherwise contact; and
- m. Whether the missing person has failed to perform some important task (e.g. pick-up children, feed pets)

NOTE: When a child is reported missing, regardless of reason, the responding officer will immediately notify a Supervisor

E. Investigative Follow-up and Minimum Required Actions

1. This policy requires that officers perform the follow-up actions:
 - a. Make a further assessment to determine what reasonable steps should be taken to locate the missing person
 - b. Obtain a complete description of the missing person or adult missing person, notifying dispatch and all on-duty officers
 - c. Broadcast a “Be On the Look-Out” (BOLO) bulletin within its jurisdiction if:
 - (1) the missing person is under eighteen (18) years of age; or
 - (2) if there is evidence that the missing person regardless of age is at risk.
 - d. Enter information into VCIN/NCIC
 - e. Lay groundwork for neighborhood or area canvass. Determine what personnel and resources are required for this search
 - f. Determine if there is any area or property to be protected as a crime scene
2. The investigating officer shall determine if the missing person fits the mandatory criteria for an **AMBER Alert**. The Virginia Child Abduction Emergency Alert, commonly referred to as Amber Alert is a program that enables law enforcement to quickly notify the public in cases of child abduction, where the child’s life is in imminent danger of seriously bodily harm or death. The criteria are:

- a. The missing person must be under the age of eighteen (18) years or of proven mental or physical disability;
 - b. Belief that the missing child is in imminent danger of bodily injury or death;
 - c. Must have accurate information on at least one of the following:
 - (1) Description of the child;
 - (2) Description of the suspect; or
 - (3) Description of the suspect vehicle
 - d. If above criteria are met, and there is no extenuating investigative need that dictates otherwise, the Emergency Alert System should be activated
 - e. If the missing person does NOT fit the above criteria, officers should continue to exercise discretion in determining which of the many other tools available would be the most appropriate for transmitting information and photographs to other officers, the media, and the public.
 - f. Complete the Virginia Child Abduction Emergency Alert Activation Form.
 - g. Telephone the Virginia State Police Communications Bureau and alert the Bureau that the form will be arriving;
 - h. FAX the completed form to the officer in charge at the Virginia State Police Communications Bureau; and
 - i. Notify the supervisor that an emergency alert notification has been requested.
3. The investigating officer shall determine if the missing person fits the mandatory criteria for a **SILVER Alert**. The criteria are:
- a. Applies to any missing person age eighteen (18) years or older who has a mental impairment; or
 - b. Who is sixty-five (65) years of age or older (Both **AMBER Alert** and **SILVER Alert** systems create an emergency notification procedure for law enforcement agencies to broadcast local, regional, or statewide public alerts via radio, television and electronic highway signs.)
 - c. The **SILVER Alert** system mandates that law enforcement immediately begin searching for missing individuals who are ages sixty-five (65) or

older, or age eighteen (18) years and over if mentally impaired

- d. Once the police receive a missing person's report and a description of the missing person is obtained, the information is broadcast via radio, television and electronic highway signs through the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- e. The plan alerts the public as quickly as possible to the disappearance so everyone may assist in the search for the safe return of the individual

4. Investigating officers should:

- a. Consider calling a supervisor and/or investigator to the location. Ask the supervisor to assist in determining the scope and area of search operations. Call for any other assistance or support required. Protect all crime scenes. Identified search areas should have restricted access. Set up staging areas to control and organize a large number of searchers.
- b. Thoroughly search the immediate and surrounding area in a logical and systematic manner. For children, search the house first (even if the parents said they already have done so.)
- c. Process any potential crime scene for evidence.
- d. Identify and interview potential witnesses.
- e. Consider using a standardized search checklist which should include the last known location of the missing person and any likely locations where the person may have gone.
- f. Consider using additional resources to assist in the search:
 - (1) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
 - (2) Department of Justice (DOJ)
 - (3) Critical Reach
 - (4) National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)
 - (5) National Center for Missing Adults (NCMA), and others
- g. Examine court orders regarding custody matters, if applicable.
- h. Consider notifying other agencies for assistance in locating the missing person in their related jurisdiction, the agency where the missing person was last seen may initiate the investigation. It is essential that agencies work together to enhance the success of the investigation.

5. Officers should request voluntary assistance from the family or reporting party

in obtaining initial items of evidence belonging to the missing person such as:

- a. Recent photograph(s) of missing person, (Also try to obtain photos depicting the person smiling with their teeth showing. This is beneficial for assisting in dental comparison and identification)
- b. Personal electronic devices (cell phones, or cell phone number for tracking purposes, pagers, credit cards, ATM cards, toll passes, computer and any online resources such as: screen names, email sources, websites they may frequent, etc.)
- c. In high risk, at risk, or high priority cases where canine assistance will be requested, officers should identify but not touch any “scent article.” Allow the dog handler to take possession of the article. (Vehicles can be scent articles in a search). Suggested items include hat, comb/brush, sock, razor, toothbrushes, under garments, etc., that were recently worn by the missing person and not handled by anyone else. Such “scent articles” should be placed in a clean paper bag using a clean glove or a clean stick. Items taken from a family laundry hamper, containing a mix of family members clothing, will not be beneficial.

Personal clothing, bedding, personal hygiene items, etc., that may contain DNA with evidentiary value (direct all questions about DNA collection to the State Forensic Laboratory)

- d. Any other personal items that may contain the missing person’s scent for search dogs
6. Officers should obtain a list of persons known by the missing person’s friends, co-workers, acquaintances, associates, etc.
 7. Officers should obtain a list of locations frequented by the missing person; hobbies, interests, preferences and predilections.
 8. Officers shall utilize the following database systems:
 - a. A missing person case **SHALL** be entered into NamUs after the individual has been missing for (30) thirty days
 - b. Anyone can enter a case, after becoming a registered NamUs user. You may submit a registration request following the registration link: <https://www.findthemissing.org/users/new> confirm, or by selecting the “Register” button on the left navigation bar of the www.findthemissing.org website
 - c. A National Crime Information Center (NCIC) number or law

enforcement case number must be in place before the case is published on the NamUs site (both are preferred).

- d. Officers are required to register in the system (see above). Registration allows the officer to have direct involvement with the case and the assigned NamUs Regional Services Specialist (RSS) to obtain case details and biometric data.
 - e. Once the case is entered in NamUs, the submitting officer should request to be included as a local contact on the case, if they are not already. The RSS will facilitate obtaining the biometric data, which includes dental records for the NamUs Forensic Odontologist to code and upload to the NamUs case file. Additionally, the RSS will facilitate a fingerprint classification request and a request for DNA on a Family Reference Sample (FRS)
 - f. NamUs offers a MP to UP case-matching feature that should be monitored by the LEO for potential matches. When a match of interest is discovered, the officer should bring it to the attention of the RSS for expediting the comparison in a death scene investigation when a homicide is suspected of an unidentified, unknown body
9. After performing any death scene investigation when homicide is suspected, the official with custody of the human remains shall ensure that the human remains are delivered to the office of the Chief Medical Examiner
 10. The Chief Medical Examiner shall obtain from the human remains:
 - a. samples of tissue suitable for DNA typing; and/or
 - b. samples of bone or hair suitable for DNA typing.
 11. The Chief Medical Examiner shall immediately submit the samples obtained to the State Forensic Laboratory.

F. Interaction With Complainants and Others

1. It is important that officers remain in open contact with the family of all missing persons or adult missing persons, and with any other associated person.
2. In missing person or adult missing person investigations, law enforcement units should consider appointing and assigning an officer as “family liaison” to keep families updated on the progress of the investigation; to assist with the preparation and distribution of missing person or adult missing person posters; to provide support and coordination with all missing person organizations; and to act as the point of contact for communications.

3. All officers, investigators, and supervisors involved in missing person or adult missing persons investigations need to be particularly sensitive to the interests, concerns, and needs of the family or other reporting persons and, to the fullest extent possible, continually communicate relevant and appropriate information on the handling of the case. It is not uncommon for the reporting persons or those left behind to experience significant emotional responses. They are dealing with a situation which is at the very highest stress level possible. Medical support, including consultation with a therapist is advisable; however law enforcement should advise the reporting party of two clearing houses to which they may also report a missing person:
 - a. For a missing person under the age of seventeen (17) years, contact the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children;
 - b. For a missing person over the age of eighteen (18) years, contact the National Center for Missing Adults
4. Officers should initiate follow-up contacts within 30 days:
 - a. Officers or other designated personnel should re-contact the reporting party within 30 days of the initial report to determine if any additional information may have become available
 - b. Other agencies involved in this case should be also contacted to determine if any additional information is available

G. Required Actions When a Missing Person Is Found

1. When a missing person is found, the law enforcement unit must report this event through all formal channels. When any person reported missing is found, the officer, dispatcher, or other designated personnel shall prepare a formal report of that event. The reporting party and other involved agencies shall be notified and the notification recorded on the law enforcement unit's reporting form.
2. Any automated systems entries shall be cancelled.
3. Information regarding any found, unidentified persons, alive or deceased, should be entered into the NCIC/VCIN.
4. In the event that a missing person is found before being reported missing to the system, a missing person report, followed by a cancellation, must still be made into the system.
5. Interviews on return can reveal valuable information about the reasons for going missing, where the missing person has been, with whom they have been, and what they have been doing. In many cases, the missing person will refuse to cooperate.

6. Officers should be mindful that sometimes the reason for running away is to escape abuse by a family member or care giver. If the interview is conducted in their presence, the aggrieved is unlikely to reveal that and the person will simply have returned to a place of abuse.

H. Closure of Missing Person Investigation

1. Careful consideration should be made concerning clearing a missing person investigation. Closure is obviously appropriate when the missing person is confirmed returned or evidence has matched an unidentified person or body. Inability to move forward in the investigation should not be a reason for closing a case. By closing a case in such a manner, all evidence may be lost for future identification of a deceased person.
2. An unidentified body may be discovered several years later, after the missing person report had been filed and prematurely closed. In such a case, there may be no relevant evidence that may assist in identifying the body, further hindering a death investigation
3. When the reported missing person is under the age of eighteen (18) years, the missing person should remain classified under their actual age as when originally reported missing, regardless of their current age. A missing child report should not be canceled and re-entered simply because the child has reached adulthood. The missing child report should not be removed or canceled from any automated system due to emancipation or reaching adulthood.

I. Considerations and Limitations

1. A common myth that twenty-four (24) hours (or any other time frame) must pass before law enforcement will accept a missing person or adult missing persons report is incorrect. A delay in reporting may indicate the existence of neglect or abuse within the family.
2. Reporting persons must also understand that an adult being a missing person is not a crime. Once the person is located and found not to be at risk, police cannot divulge information about them without the person's consent. An adult will NOT be considered At-Risk if any of the criteria in the definition of a "Missing/NOT At-Risk Adult" are met.

J. Forms and Reporting Responsibilities

1. Lexington Police Department employees shall be responsible for the following forms and reporting requirements:
 - a. Lexington employees shall accept without delay any report of a missing adult person.

- b. Lexington employees shall submit to the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse all missing child reports received by any such agency.
- c. Lexington employees who receive a report of a missing child under fifteen (15) years of age shall immediately accept such report for filing and inform all on-duty police officers of the existence of the missing child report and communicate the report to other appropriate law enforcement agencies.
- d. Lexington employees shall submit appropriate information into state and federal data systems.
- e. Lexington supervisors shall require written reports to be completed by investigating officers. Officer reports on missing person or missing adult person cases will be reviewed contemporaneously by supervisors.
- f. Information regarding missing persons under sixteen (16) years of age, or where there is evidence that the missing person is “at risk”, shall be entered into the state and federal database systems within two (2) hours by the law enforcement unit taking the report.

SPECIAL NOTE: A report of a missing person under the age of twenty-one (21) years must be reported to the U. S. Department of Justice National Crime Information Center (NCIC) per Federal Law

K. Responsibilities of Criminal Investigations

- 1. Criminal Investigations personnel will respond to all reports of missing children or at risk missing persons;
- 2. Assure that all appropriate alerting databases and reporting databases as outlined in Section E above.
- 3. Initiate follow- up investigations with the reporting party and other agencies involved in the case every 30 days.
- 4. Assure that all notifications and database entries are cancelled once the missing person is located.

L. Additional Resources

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). NCMEC was established in 1984 as a private, nonprofit and tax-exempt organization to provide services nationwide for families and professionals, to prevent the abduction, endangerment and sexual exploitation of children.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

699 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
800-843-5678
www.missingkids.com

Alzheimer’s Association “Safe Return” Program. This is a nationwide identification registry program designed to assist law enforcement agencies with information to quickly identify and return those individuals who have wandered off. The program offers a 24-hour hotline service, provides names, photographs, identifying characteristics, and emergency contact information, and offers a Law Enforcement Officer’s Pocket Response Guide that describes the best way to recognize, communicate with, and respond to a person with Alzheimer’s. The Alzheimer’s Association “Safe Return” program may be contacted at:

Alzheimer’s Association “Safe Return” Program

800-272-3900
www.alz.org

U. S. Department of State, Child Custody Division. This agency is the central authority for providing assistance regarding international parent/family abduction.

Bureau of Consular Affairs, U. S. State Department

202-736-7000

U. S. Postal Service. Access to databases of the names of all individuals within the nation who filed “Change of Address” forms will provide law enforcement agencies with return address and postmark information on mail destined for a specific address. 202-268-4267.

U. S. Department of Defense. Information about current and past assignments of active duty members of the Armed Forces can be obtained by calling: 800-336-4592

U. S. Office of Personnel Management. Address information about retired members of Armed Forces or retired federal civil service employees. Address information of where retiree’s federal pension payments are mailed can be obtained by calling: 202-606-2424

Fisher Scientific Catalog (FTA Collection Cards and Sponges).

Fisher Scientific
800-766-7000
www.fishersci.com

MedTech Forensics Catalog (FTA Collection Cards and Sponges).

MedTech Forensics
800-596-6420
www.medtechforensics.com

National Center for Missing Adults (NCMA). A division of Nation's Missing Children Organization.

National Center for Missing Adults

4641 North 12th Street, Suite 100

Phoenix, AZ 85014

www.theyaremissd.org

National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs). This involves a DNA data base.

U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs

810 7th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20531