1. Limited Access V6

1.1 Introduction

Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)
Limited Access Certification Course
Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Notes:
1.2 Welcome

Notes:

Welcome to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Information Services Limited Access Certification Course. This online training has a written and an audio component as well as a resources tab located at the top of the player, which lists useful links mentioned throughout this training. Please allot at least one hour to complete this training. To ensure your audio is working please click the CJIS logo below.
1.3 Limited Access User

- Limited Access User - only performs queries within the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC), the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets) systems
- Depends on:
  - Job function/assignment
  - Type of product used to access FCIC/NCIC
  - Terminal/device settings and restrictions
- Limited Access users are not able to make Hot File record entries

Notes:

A Limited Access user is defined as an operator at any Florida law enforcement/criminal justice agency who only performs queries within the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC), the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and the International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets). A Limited Access user's ability to make the type of queries or receive the responses described in this certification course can depend on: the job function/assignment within the agency the user is performing; the type of product used to access FCIC/NCIC; and the terminal/device settings and restrictions. A Limited Access user will not be able to make Hot File record entries. Those functions are restricted to Full Access users.
1.4 Section One

Notes:

Section One contains six topics which include an overview of the various types of databases and information available within the Florida Criminal Justice Network or CJNet and the agencies that are allowed to access this information. The student will also learn about the various types of files and records available within FCIC, NCIC, and Nlets, and the departments that maintain and provide access to these databases. Information on the various FCIC records that are provided by the Florida Department and Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) through an FCIC query will be discussed. Lastly, the importance of CJIS Audit and Compliance will be discussed.
1.5 The Florida Criminal Justice Network (CJNet)

The Florida Criminal Justice Network otherwise known as the CJNet is maintained by FDLE and provides access to state and national criminal justice resources relating to Law Enforcement, Judicial, and Correctional information. The CJNet also offers secure email services for users to exchange sensitive criminal justice information, and a calendar that provides information on CJIS training statewide. Access to CJNet is provided only to Florida criminal justice and law enforcement agencies.
1.6 CJNet

Notes:

The CJNet provides access to several criminal justice databases such as FALCON. FALCON is a statewide database which allows for the management of retained applicant fingerprints, the creation of watch lists, and supports the use of Rapid ID devices. Users can utilize the Florida Department of Corrections Offender Information Network for access to Florida prison and probation records. The CJIS Resource Center provides access to frequent references such as Memorandums, Manuals, and the Training Calendar. Additionally, the CJNet provides access to federal databases which include the Federal Bureau of Prisons where federal inmates can be searched nationwide.
1.7 Florida Crime Information Center

FCIC is the primary system used to access Florida records including Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), and Hot Files which includes Person records, Status records, and Property records. In addition, FCIC also supports queries of Concealed Weapon Permits issued by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Concealed Weapon Permit information is provided only to law enforcement agencies.
1.8 National Crime Information Center

NCIC is the primary system used to access national Hot file records. Included among these records are Wanted Persons, Missing Persons, Unidentified Persons, Person Status Files and Property Files. NCIC also allows access to the Interstate Identification Index, or III, which provides for the exchange of Criminal History Record Information between states. NCIC is maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is available to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Canada, and all federal criminal justice agencies.
1.9 International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets)

The International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets)

A gateway that supports communications between states, US territories, federal agencies, Canada and INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization).

Nlets supports inquiries into each state's motor vehicle, driver's licenses, and criminal history files, as well as other relevant databases.

Notes:

Nlets is a gateway that supports communication between states, U.S. territories, federal agencies, Canada and INTERPOL. The purpose of Nlets is to provide for the interstate and/or interagency exchange of criminal justice and criminal justice related information over a computerized, high-speed message switching system. Nlets supports inquiries into each state's motor vehicle, driver's licenses, and criminal history files, as well as other relevant databases.
1.10 International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets)

Notes:

Nlets offers many out of state transaction options. The following is a list of the most commonly used Nlets queries for national information: Criminal History; Vehicle Registration; Help Files; Concealed Weapons; and Driver License Transactions. Please note that unlike an FCIC DL query response, which could include Warrants, Missing Person or Status Records, when a user queries an out of state Driver License through Nlets the user may not receive an Automatic Person Response. Additionally, participating states may provide Driver License images with search results. For further information regarding Nlets transactions please visit the Nlets website at www.nlets.org
1.11 CPIC

Notes:

Canadian Hot File records are no longer automatically returned with an NCIC query. However, agencies have the ability to query Canadian entries directly from the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) by using the Nlets message keys.
Notes:

Users may query DHSMV data through FCIC, and receive responses from DHSMV, FCIC, NCIC and perhaps Nlets, depending upon search criteria used. If a response is received via an FCIC query of a driver license number an automatic person search will occur that may include Warrants, Missing Persons or Status Records. When a response includes Emergency Contact Information (ECI), it should be noted that the use of the ECI is for emergency purposes only and shall not be used for investigative purposes per Section 119.0712, Florida Statutes, which states: “Without the express consent of the person to whom such emergency contact information applies, the emergency contact information contained in a motor vehicle record may be released only to law enforcement agencies for purposes of contacting those listed in the event of an emergency.”
Notes:

When querying Florida vehicle tag information, users are required to enter additional “hidden” characters for certain Florida Specialty Tags. For example, when querying a Purple Heart tag, the user must enter the word HEART immediately preceding the letters/digits that appear on the actual tag. Please refer to the resource entitled “DHSMV - Specialized Tags” for further information on how to query these “hidden” character tags. Please print this document and keep for future reference.
1.14 Audits and Compliance

In compliance with Florida Statute 943, FDLE CJIS Auditors conduct triennial audits. These audits may be:
- On-site
- Correspondence

Objective is to verify adherence to CJIS Policies and Procedures

Notes:

In compliance with Florida Statute 943, FDLE CJIS Auditors will conduct either an on-site or mailed correspondence audit on every criminal justice and law enforcement agency that has access to FCIC, NCIC and the CJNet.

Agencies will receive a CJIS Records Audit and a CJIS Technical Audit every three years. The objectives of the audits are to verify that the agency and agency users are adhering to the CJIS Policies and Procedures and the FBI CJIS Security Policy.

The information provided in this online Limited Access training includes policies and procedures you as a user must comply with in order for your agency to be in compliance during your agency’s audit.
Section Two

Notes:

Section Two of the Limited Access Certification Course provides an overview of five topics. The first topic is Criminal Justice Information, or CJI, defining what it is and how it can be used. Next, Personally Identifiable Information is discussed. Then, guidance is provided on the use and access to CHRI, what it is used for and who is allowed to access CHRI. Purpose Codes and Attention Fields comprise the third topic along with the requirements for each when requesting CHRI. Finally, the definition of Secondary Dissemination of CHRI will be discussed and why a Secondary Dissemination log must be maintained.
1.18 Criminal Justice Information

**Criminal Justice Information (CJI)**

- Criminal Justice Information (CJI) refers to all of the FBI/FDLE CJIS provided data necessary for law enforcement and civil agencies to perform their missions, which include:
  - Biometric Data
  - Identity History Data
  - Biographic Data
  - Property Data
  - Case/Incident History

**Notes:**

Criminal Justice Information, or CJI, is the term used to refer to all of the FBI/FDLE CJIS provided data that is necessary for law enforcement and civil agencies to perform their missions. CJI is protected data and must be treated accordingly. CJI includes Biometric Data which is used to uniquely identify individuals from within a population; Identity History is textual data that corresponds with a subject’s biometric data, providing history of criminal and/or civil events; Biographic Data is information about subjects associated with a unique case, and not necessarily connected to identity data; Property Data is information about vehicles and property associated with a crime; and Case or Incident History includes information about the history of criminal incidents.
1.19 Personally Identifiable Information

Notes:

Personally Identifiable Information, or PII, is information that can be used to distinguish or trace a person’s identity such as name, social security number or biometric records. PII may include information that is used alone or combined with other personal or identifying information which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as date and place of birth or mother’s maiden name. PII shall be extracted from CJI for the purpose of official business only.
1.20 Criminal History Record Information (CHRI)

Notes:

CHRI, sometimes referred to as "restricted data", is a subset of CJI and contains arrest, judicial, and sentencing information. The confirmation of the existence of a Computerized Criminal History (CCH) or the nonexistence of a CCH, is considered to be CHRI. Due to the sensitivity of the information contained in CHRI, additional controls are required for the access, use and dissemination of CHRI. CHRI shall only be accessed for authorized purposes and shall only be used for the purpose for which it was accessed. The dissemination of CHRI to another agency is allowed if the other agency is an authorized recipient of such information and is being serviced by the accessing agency and/or the agency is performing personnel and appointment functions for criminal justice employment applicants.
1.21 Criminal History Record Information (CHRI)

CHRI can be obtained from the following:

- Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) - Florida only
- National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Interstate Identification Index (III) - Multi-state and Federal
- International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets) - Direct access into other state repositories and Canada
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Intelligence Watch and Warning Section
- International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) - Participating foreign countries, request made through state's INTERPOL liaison

Florida criminal history information is available to the public, for a fee, through FDLE’s public website (www.fdle.state.fl.us) or by mail request.

Notes:

CHRI is available from multiple sources, and it may be necessary to make more than one inquiry to obtain an individual’s complete criminal history. Criminal history inquiries into FCIC will return only arrests in the state of Florida, while an NCIC III query will return arrest information from other states and federal agencies. Additionally, Nlets provides direct access to a state's criminal history repository, allowing a user to request CHRI directly from the state of record.

An individual may also submit a request with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Intelligence Watch and Warning Section to acquire CHRI on persons from another country. The Watch and Warning Section will contact the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) for assistance. The Watch and Warning Desk can be contacted by phone, (850) 410-7645, or by email, FloridaFusionCenter@fdle.state.fl.us

Finally, the public may obtain Florida criminal history information, for a fee, by visiting FDLE’s public website at www.fdle.state.fl.us.
1.22 Criminal History Record Information (CHRI)

**Notes:**

CHRI should be used by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies for official criminal justice purposes only. Additionally, some non-criminal justice agencies are allowed access to CHRI based upon Florida statute or by Federal regulation. Due to the confidential nature of CHRI, voice transmission over a radio should be strictly limited to what is immediately needed to ensure officer or public safety. CHRI should never be emailed over a non-secure network. If faxing CHRI, the receiving agency must be authorized to receive the information. Users must ensure they understand what information is returned and how to query CHRI properly in the software application used to access FCIC and NCIC; and users must have a clear knowledge of what Purpose Code to use for the CHRI being queried. Non-compliance due to lack of knowledge and system functionality is not acceptable.
1.23 **Criminal History Record Information (CHRI)**

**Notes:**

Additionally, CHRI should not be kept in personnel files because those files may become public record. The dissemination of CHRI is on a need to know, right to know basis and should never be shared with friends, relatives or the public. Sharing CHRI for anything other than criminal justice related duties constitutes a violation of user privileges and specified state and national laws. The CHRI is constantly changing and may be modified, updated, or changed any time new information is received, therefore a new CHRI query must be made each time a subject’s record is under review.
1.24 Purpose Codes

Purpose Codes are used to identify the purpose for which a criminal history record was requested. The appropriate Purpose Code must be used when querying a criminal history record. Users should use Purpose Code ‘C’ for site security, not the employment Purpose Code ‘J’. Some Purpose Codes are restricted to certain users or types of agencies. Please refer to the resource entitled “Purpose Code Descriptions” for further information on the proper use of Purpose Codes. Users should only use Purpose Codes approved for their specific agency, FCIC/NCIC terminal, or authorized purpose.
1.26 Use of Data

**Use of Data**

- The CJI, PII and CHRI information can only be used/disseminated in the administration of criminal justice duties.
- Users should be aware that improper handling and sharing of CJI, PII and CHRI is a violation of policy and could result in criminal prosecution.

**Notes:**

The CJI, PII and CHRI can only be used and/or disseminated in the administration of criminal justice duties. Users should be aware that the improper handling and sharing of CJI, PII and/or CHRI could result in criminal prosecution.
1.27 How a Florida Criminal History is Created

Notes:

Do you know how a criminal history record is created? First, an individual is arrested and then taken to the booking facility to be fingerprinted on a digital fingerprint device also known as a Livescan device. Next, the fingerprints are electronically sent and compared by FDLE personnel against fingerprints recorded from previous arrests to determine if a past history exists for the subject. If no prior arrest exists, the subject is automatically assigned a Florida State Identification (SID) Number and the arrest is added to the criminal history file. If a prior arrest exists, the new charge is added to the existing record of the subject.
1.28 Florida Criminal History

Notes:

Elements of a criminal history include personal identifiers such as name, race, sex, date of birth, social security number, state identification number, FBI number, miscellaneous numbers as well as alias information and other personal descriptors.
1.29 Florida Criminal History

Notes:

CHRI elements include arrest(s), disposition(s), and sentencing information. Additionally, information on criminal registrations, sexual predator and offender registration(s), and clemency may also be included in the CHRI.
1.30 XML Rap Sheet

Notes:

Agencies may use the FCX message key with Purpose Code ‘C’ to view an XML format rap sheet by using the FDLE-provided software, eAgent. ‘Rap sheet’ is an unofficial term commonly used to refer to a Computerized Criminal History record; it is an acronym for ‘Record of Arrests/Prosecutions’. The XML rap sheet provides the following: criminal history in a chronological descending order, the ability to expand or collapse different sections, special caveats such as “REGISTERED FELONY OFFENDER” at the top, and juvenile arrests records which are highlighted with pink backgrounds.

Due to the implementation of the new CCH in early 2019, the XML Rap sheet was not ready for release. Please check back, using the FCX message key, for its availability. Until it is released, it will appear as a standard Rap sheet.
1.32 **Attention Field**

**Notes:**

The Attention Field is mandatory and must contain the name of the person requesting the CHRI. It is used to uniquely identify the requestor of the CHRI. In addition to the requestor's name, a badge number, case number or other specific data should be included to assist in identifying the requestor and the purpose of the request. Including citation, case, or computer aided dispatch numbers as well as the agency name if the request is from an authorized external agency is suggested.
1.33 Secondary Dissemination

Notes:

Secondary Dissemination occurs when the person requesting and/or in the possession of the criminal history shares any part of that information, physically or verbally, with another criminal justice professional outside of his/her agency. Confirming or denying the existence of Criminal History Record Information is considered Secondary Dissemination and should be documented on the secondary dissemination log.
1.34 Secondary Dissemination Log

Users must document the sharing of CHRI on a Secondary Dissemination Log. Secondary Dissemination Logs can be handwritten or in electronic form and must be maintained at the agency for at least four (4) years. These logs are required and must contain the information listed. For an example, please refer to the resource entitled 'Sample Secondary Dissemination Log'.
1.35 Secondary Dissemination

Notes:

Consider this...You are an investigator obtaining a warrant on a suspect in a homicide case. The process requires CHRI to be provided to the State Attorney's Office, the Clerk of the Court and the Judge. Once the CHRI leaves your hands and is given to the State Attorney's Office, the Clerk of the Court and the Judge, it becomes secondary dissemination. This means the CHRI dissemination must be logged in a Secondary Dissemination log, kept at your agency for four years and made available during your agency’s CJIS audit.
1.37 Section Three

Notes:
Section Three includes an overview of Hot File Records, Locates and Detainers, Status Files, and the FCIC Agency Coordinator or FAC. The student will learn about Hot File records and the type of information they contain. The student will also learn about Locates and Detainers and why they are important. This section will cover the various records and information contained within Status Files and what types of Status Files are located within NCIC and FCIC systems. Also included in this section will be an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the FAC.
1.38 Hot Files

Notes:

Hot Files are records entered into FCIC/NCIC by an agency upon receiving notification that a person is wanted, missing or unidentified or property in question has been reported stolen, abandoned, lost or recovered. All files are constantly being updated.
1.39 Hot Files

Notes:

As records are entered into NCIC, the system automatically generates and attaches an NCIC number or NIC. The NIC is randomly assigned by NCIC and indicates the specific file in which the record is contained. As records are entered into FCIC, the system automatically generates and attaches a Process Control Number or PCN. Likewise, the PCN is randomly assigned by FCIC and indicates the specific file the record is contained in. A known PCN or NIC is the most efficient way to query a record. Additionally, a Hot File response may contain an image which is assigned an Image Number by NCIC. Images not automatically displayed may be queried specifically by each individual Image Number.
**1.40 Property Files Introduction**

**Notes:**

Property files include the following records: Articles, Guns, Vehicles, Boats, Vehicle and Boat Parts, and Securities. The (property) file consists primarily of stolen items; however some exceptions exist in specific files. Property must be uniquely identifiable by a serial number or other permanent identifying number to be contained within the hot files. When querying the property files, the user must make the query into the specific file of interest to get the correct response.
1.41 Property Files

Notes:

The Article File contains miscellaneous property other than boats, guns, vehicles and securities. In addition to stolen items, an article file query may return information on lost items of identification and property belonging to and/or associated with public safety, homeland security and critical infrastructure. Records regarding stolen toxic, hazardous materials are also available in the Article File. When making a query into the Article File, if the Type Field category code is not known, entering the identical serial or owner assigned number in the appropriate field, and placing a Y in the Type Field, will return a hit regardless of the Type Field code used in the entry.

The Gun File contains weapons that expel a projectile by air, carbon dioxide, or the action of an explosive. Some exceptions are BB, paintball, pellet and air soft guns, which are entered in the Article File rather than the Gun File. Gun serial numbers are not unique, so responses should be carefully reviewed to ensure the make, model and caliber match the queried gun before taking any action. Gun file responses will return information on stolen, lost, and recovered guns.

The Securities File includes records of currency, stocks, bonds and other financial instruments that have a denominational value and a unique identifying number.
Responses may return information on securities that have been reported as stolen, embezzled, used for ransom or counterfeited.

1.42 Property Files

Notes:

Vehicle File queries return information on stolen vehicles, aircraft, trailers, construction equipment, farm and garden equipment, license plates, and vehicle and boat parts. These queries will provide responses regarding stolen, abandoned, and felony vehicles. Note: A query into the Vehicle File, and a query for Vehicle Registrations are two different transactions and performed differently for in-state and out-of-state vehicles.

Boat responses return information on stolen boat entries. Additionally, a query into the Boat File, and a query into the Boat Registration File are two different transactions. When querying Nlets out of state Boat Registration (BQ) information, the registration state’s postal abbreviation is often a part of the information entered into the boat registration field. There are some states that use an alternate postal abbreviation when making this query. These abbreviations are different than the state’s postal abbreviation. See the job aid titled “Boat Registration Query” for further information.
1.43 NICB

Notes:

NICB provides automated access to nine different files:

- Manufacturer’s Shipping
- Auctions
- International Index
- Impounds
- Exports
- Rentals
- Salvaged
- Vehicle Claims
- Pre-inspection

The NICB Files message key NAQ accesses all nine files listed above, while the NIQ only queries Impound and Export Files. Access to these files is for investigative purposes only.

Additionally, NICB investigators are available to assist agencies with identifying
vehicle make and model from surveillance videos, conduct offline searches of old purged stolen vehicle records, conduct color code searches, and determine the color of a vehicle by the VIN. Each state has NICB investigators available for assistance. For more information, visit the NICB website at www.nicb.org

1.44 Person Files

Notes:

Person file queries will return information on Wanted, Missing and Unidentified Person Records. It is important to note that not all issued warrants are entered into the Wanted Person File. Some agencies only enter felony warrants and high level misdemeanors, while some agencies enter all warrants. Sworn personnel should take this into consideration as an officer safety issue.
1.45 Person Files

Notes:

Wanted Person Records include any individual, including a juvenile who will be tried as an adult, for whom a federal, felony or serious misdemeanor warrant is outstanding, individuals that are probation and parole violators, and escapees. Temporary Felon records are also contained within the Person Files. A Temporary Felon record contains information on a person an agency is in the process of acquiring a felony warrant on, and determines the subject may flee therefore prompt action must be taken to apprehend the individual.

When running a Query Wanted (QW) transaction, if the subject’s driver license, social security number or miscellaneous number is also queried, a cross search of the Article File will be conducted. If identification documents such as DL cards, Social Security cards, or others containing a specific number are entered into the Article File (like a military ID card, a Visa or passport, etc.), those hits will be returned as part of the response to the QW query if the identifying number is included with a Person File entry.

Subjects that have been entered in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Denied Transaction File (NDTF) for denial of firearms purchase may be returned with a QW transaction. The knowledge of the denial of prohibited persons will alert the criminal justice agency to the subject’s tendency
to possess, attempt to possess, or use of firearms. This awareness may suggest a host of possible actions or precautions that law enforcement or criminal justice agencies may want or need to take during their encounter with the subject. With the additional data, the search results may include multiple hits to the subject/detainee spanning six months.

1.46 Person Files

Notes:

According to Florida Statute 937.021, law enforcement agencies are required to enter persons whom are reported as missing into FCIC/NCIC. A Missing Person Record can be entered on an adult or juvenile subject and must be categorized as endangered, involuntary, catastrophe victim, disability, parental abduction, runaway juvenile, or other. A Person With Information (PWI) record may be attached as a supplement to an endangered or involuntary Missing Person Record indicating that an individual may have information regarding the location or circumstances related to the missing person. PWI responses will include a ‘Warning - Do not arrest based on this information alone’ banner. Additionally, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) has the authority to enter records on abducted children and other missing persons from other countries when evidence exists indicating that the subject is now in the United States.
1.47 Unidentified Person Files

Notes:

According to Florida Statute 406.145, if a body (or body parts) is not immediately identified the law enforcement agency responsible for investigating the death is required to complete an Unidentified Person Report and enter the data into the Unidentified Person File in NCIC. The Unidentified Person File is an NCIC-only file and contains information on persons that are deceased, living, or catastrophe victims, as well as body parts.

When an Unidentified Person record is entered or modified, NCIC automatically compares the data in that record against all Missing Person Records. These comparisons are performed daily on the records that were entered or modified on the previous day and each of the entering agencies is notified of a possible match.
1.48 Person File Responses

Notes:

When a user queries the Person Files, they may receive responses from any or all record types contained within the Person File. For example, a single query may return wanted, missing and status file records.

Responses will vary based on the search criteria used, and the responses may or may not pertain to the individual that was queried; therefore, users are encouraged to perform a thorough review of all responses received. While making a query to the person file, the more information included in the query the narrower the results, while limited information will provide a broad set of responses.

Please see the resource entitled “Best Practices for Person Searches” for further information on person queries.
1.50 Status Files

Notes:

When conducting a person query, Status Files may be returned in addition to the Wanted and Missing Person responses. Status File records are for informational purposes. However, violations of certain conditions of Status File records could result in an arrest such as Writs of Bodily Attachment for failure to pay child support.
**1.51 FCIC-Only Status Files**

*Notes:*

FCIC-Only Status Files are records that are solely provided to Florida agencies. These include High Risk Sex Offenders (HRSO), Violent Felons of Special Concern (VFOSC), Florida Inmate Release and Florida Early Release, Career Offenders, Florida Gang records, Writs of Bodily Attachment, and the Florida Deported Alien File. These records will only have a PCN assigned.
1.52 NCIC-Only Status Files

Notes:

NCIC-Only Status Files are provided to all agencies accessing NCIC. These files include Foreign Fugitive, Immigration Violator, Federal Supervised Release, Identity Theft, National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Denied Transaction, National Sex Offender Registry, NCIC Gang file, Protective Interest, Violent Person File, and the Known or Appropriately Suspected Terrorists or KST file. It is extremely important to note that any KST file responses received from the Terrorist Screening Center must be carefully reviewed and contact must be initiated based upon the instructions contained in the response. These NCIC records will only have a NIC.

Additionally, the status files marked with an asterisk are considered CHRI and should be treated as restricted data and not shared or disseminated publicly or over the radio unless officer or public safety is an issue.
1.53 Identity Theft File

Notes:

When a person becomes aware that his/her identity has been stolen and reports the incident to law enforcement, the agency handling the identity theft case should create a victim profile in the Identity Theft File. The profile should include information such as the victim’s name, date of birth, social security number, and type of identity theft.

In addition, a password is established by the victim and entered into the Identity Theft File. The password will only be known by the victim and he/she should be able to provide the password to law enforcement if they are the subject of the Identity Theft File. This password should not be shared with anyone; the victim should be able to provide the password when asked by the law enforcement agency that made the query on the file.

When an agency receives a record response to an NCIC query containing identity theft information and the person inquired upon does NOT appear to be identical with the subject of the Identity Theft File and/or does NOT know the assigned password, the inquiring agency must conduct a proper Hit Confirmation prior to taking action based on the record information.
1.54 Violent Person File

Notes:

The Violent Person File (VPF) contains status records that are designed to alert law enforcement officers that an individual they are encountering may have the propensity for violence against law enforcement. VPF records do not require a hit confirmation and agency personnel should handle the information in the same manner as the NCIC Supervised Release, Gang and Known or Suspected Terrorist Files.

The VPF can be classified under the following criteria:

VPC 1: Assault on Law Enforcement: Offender has been convicted for assault or murder/homicide of a law enforcement officer, fleeing, resisting arrest, or any such statute which involves violence against law enforcement.

VPC 2: Violent Crime Homicide/Attempted Homicide: Offender has been convicted of a violent offense against a person to include homicide and attempted homicide.

VPC 3: Violent Crime with Weapon: Offender has been convicted of a violent offense against a person where a firearm or weapon was used.

VPC 4: Threat to Law Enforcement: A law enforcement agency, based on its official investigatory duties, reasonably believes that the individual has seriously expressed his or her intent to commit an act of unlawful violence against a
For more information on the Violent Person File please refer to CJIS Memo 2016-21 or the NCIC Operating Manual. Both are located on the CJNet under CJIS Resources.

1.55 Status Files in both FCIC and NCIC

Notes:

Status Files contained in both FCIC and NCIC include the Sexual Predator/Offender File, Domestic Violence Injunctions, and the Florida Department of Corrections Probation and Parole records. These records will have both a PCN and NIC assigned.
1.56 Hits

**Notes:**

A hit is a “positive response” received when a user queries person or property records from FCIC and NCIC. A hit alone is not probable cause to make an arrest, however, a confirmed or verified hit may be adequate grounds to arrest a person or recover stolen property depending on the circumstances.

Hit Confirmation time limits are set according to the level of priority assigned by the requesting agency. Urgent hit confirmation requests require a ten minute response, while Routine hit confirmation requests must be responded to within one hour. The hit confirmation process must be completed prior to taking action on a hit.
1.57 Locate

Notes:

What is a Locate? An agency that recovers an FCIC/NCIC entry must place a Locate on the active record after a positive hit confirmation response has been received from the agency of record. When this process has been completed, the record status will change. For example, a Wanted Person record will change to a LOCATED Wanted Person record. Some Limited Access operators have the capability to place Locates depending on the configuration of their FCIC/NCIC terminal settings.

Only the recovering agency can place a Locate on a hot file record, however, there is one exception to this rule. An entering agency may place a Locate on their Wanted Person record entry if the recovering agency is unable to place a Locate and the entering agency would like to place a Detainer on the Wanted Person. This is the only circumstance that allows the entering agency to place a Locate on their Wanted Person record entry.
### 1.58 Detainer

**Notes:**

A detainer is an electronic hold on a person that has been apprehended and is being held at a correctional facility. The agency that entered the warrant may enter a detainer requesting that the person be held until the arresting agency's charges are satisfied. Once local charges are satisfied, the entering agency can then pickup/extradite the offender for the charges which initiated the warrant. While a Limited Access Operator cannot place a detainer, if a detainer is received in response to a person query in FCIC/NCIC, further investigation must be completed to determine if additional follow up should take place.
Imagine this, you are a new dispatcher at a local police department and receive a call from a detective with your agency. Detective Smith is requesting a wants and warrants check on a suspect he is investigating in reference to a sexual assault case. You query the subject's name and identifiers in FCIC and NCIC and receive quite a few responses. Included in the responses are a sex offender status flag, a protection order and a probation and parole record. Additionally, there are warrants for violation of probation and failure to register as a sex offender. As you are looking through these responses, you notice that some of the names and other identifiers don't match the person you queried. At this point, you are confused and not sure what to report back to Detective Smith. You ask another dispatcher. “Hey Kathy, I just ran a check on a suspect in a sexual assault case for Detective Smith and got a lot of responses back. Some of the identifiers in the responses don't match the person I queried so I’m not sure what to report to the detective.”
1.61 Imagine this scenario continued...

Notes:

“Let me take a look...Well......, It looks like this guy has a protection order against him but I'm not sure about these other responses. You should go ask Sgt. Jones. He's our FAC.” 10-4, I'll check with him. Sgt. Jones, I just ran a warrants check on a suspect in a sexual assault case for Detective Smith and got these responses back. Can you take a look? Well....... it appears that this subject has a protection order against him and is also a registered sex offender. If you look closely, sometimes the name matches in the responses but the dates of birth and social security numbers don't. Just make sure you look through all the responses thoroughly to make sure the hit matches the person you queried. Thanks, that helps a lot. I'll report this to Detective Smith”.
1.63 FCIC Agency Coordinator

Notes:

The FCIC Agency Coordinator or FAC serves as an agency's main point of contact both internally and externally in matters regarding FCIC/NCIC. The FAC also serves as the liaison between the local agency and FDLE in CJIS matters involving these systems. The FAC is responsible for ensuring that their agency is in compliance with applicable state and national policies governing the use of FCIC, NCIC, and Nlets systems.
1.64 FCIC Agency Coordinator

Notes:

Do you know who serves as the FAC and Alternate FAC for your agency? If you don't know, you can ask your supervisor or call the FDLE customer support center at (800) 292-3242.
Notes:

Section Four of the Limited Access Certification Course includes an overview of Delayed Inquiries and the different types of Alerts issued by law enforcement agencies regarding missing and/or endangered children or adults, and alerts regarding endangered law enforcement officers. Next, there will be an overview of Concealed Weapon Permits and how to query in-state and out-of-state concealed weapon permit records. Additionally, the student will learn about various systems or Investigative Tools available to law enforcement that maintain archived information useful for investigations.
1.66 Delayed Inquiry

Notes:

NCIC user inquiries are stored for five days. If a user conducts a query and receives a “no record” response result, but within five days another agency enters a record containing information that matches the original query, both agencies will receive a Delayed Inquiry Response alerting them of each other's record entry or query. For example, a query made during a roadside stop on a vehicle prior to it being entered as stolen would trigger a notification to both the entering and querying agencies after the entry is made.
1.67 Example of Delayed Inquiry

Notes:

This is an example of a delayed inquiry notification for a stolen vehicle. Notice that the delayed inquiry hit notification provides the inquiry date and Vehicle Identification Number, or VIN, for the vehicle that was queried. It also provides the vehicle information that was received as the hit or match; including VIN, tag number and state, as well as the make, model and color of the vehicle.
1.68 System Identifiers

- **Originating Agency Identifier (ORI)**
  - assigned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
  - used to identify out of state agencies and specific devices for NCIC/Nlets transactions
  - also used for all Hit Confirmation transactions

- **Mnemonics**
  - assigned by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)
  - identifies both the agency and the specific device in Florida for FCIC transactions

**Notes:**

FCIC, NCIC and Nlets use system identifiers to indicate the source or destination of electronic transactions.

The FBI assigns Originating Agency Identifiers, or ORIs. Each agency is issued a primary ORI number, and devices or groups of devices within the agency are also assigned ORIs. These alphanumeric identifiers are used for NCIC and Nlets transactions, as well as hit confirmations identifying the agency in the transaction.

FDLE assigns mnemonics to each device in the state of Florida that accesses FCIC. Mnemonics are used to identify the agency and specific device submitting or receiving an FCIC transaction.

Every FCIC and NCIC device in the state of Florida will have both an ORI and mnemonic assigned.
1.69 Administrative Communication

Notes:

Administrative communications are FCIC and NCIC free text messages. There are two message keys used for administrative communication: A Florida Administrative Message, or FAM, uses mnemonics to identify the source and destination of a message, and should be used when the sender and recipient are both within the state of Florida. An Administrative Message, or AM, uses ORIs to identify the source and destination of a message, and should be used when either the sender or the recipient is outside of the state of Florida. Images may be attached to administrative communication messages. The FAM with image, FAMI message key allows the entry of an image with a FAM. The AM with image, AMI message key allows the entry of an image with an AM. A broadcast message may be used to send a message to multiple destinations at once. This includes groups of devices in Florida or groups of devices in multiple states. A BOLO is an example of a broadcast message. For further information please see the resource entitled 'Administrative Communication'.
1.70 Guidelines for Communication

Notes:

Users must follow basic guidelines when sending administrative communication. These include using plain English and not sending non law enforcement related messages such as personal messages or press releases. Users sending administrative communication must also include a signature at the end of the message which clearly identifies the requesting agency, operator, and contact information. Additionally, if a user receives a request via administrative communication, they must respond within a timely manner.
1.71 Alerts Introduction

Notes:

There are certain special types of messages or Alerts that users should pay particular attention to. These are high priority notifications that need to be acted upon immediately. These alerts provide information to the community asking for assistance in the recovery of missing, endangered children or adults. Additionally, they provide information on violent acts against law enforcement personnel.
1.72 Types of Alerts

Notes:

These message alerts include AMBER Alerts which contain critical, high priority information about child abduction cases. Missing Child Alerts refer to a child who is missing and believed to be in danger when there is no apparent sign of abduction, or does not meet all of the AMBER Alert criteria.
1.73 Types of Alerts

Notes:

Silver Alerts include subject and/or vehicle data about persons of a certain age who have experienced a deterioration of mental capacity (including dementia or Alzheimer's issues) and are lost or missing. A Silver Alert may be entered as a State or Local Alert. For a local alert activation, the local law enforcement agency is recommended to send a FAM with subject code 34 “Silver Alert Activation”. Once the missing person has been recovered, the agency must cancel the local alert by sending a FAM using subject code 35 “Silver Alert Cancel”.

Silver Alerts - Issued for an adult who has experienced irreversible deterioration of mental capacity and is missing

- For State Silver Alert: Person must be in an identified vehicle
  - FDLE assists with the FCIC Broadcast Message, media, public and roadside message alerts
- For Local Silver Alert: Person must be on foot
  - Local agency is responsible for FCIC Broadcast Message, media and public alerts
1.74 Types of Alerts

**Notes:**

Blue Alerts include information regarding law enforcement officers who have been killed, seriously injured, or are missing while in the line of duty and the suspect, who is considered to pose an imminent threat to the public, is still at large. In Florida, Blue Alerts are sent out by FDLE’s Intelligence Watch and Warning Section. Please refer to the resource entitled “Alerts” for further information regarding the activation of Amber, Missing Child, Silver and Blue Alerts.
1.76 Concealed Weapon Permit Query

**Notes:**

Concealed Weapon Permits issued by the state of Florida may be searched in FCIC by either a Concealed Weapon Permit/license number or by social security number (SSN). Per Florida Statute the SSN field is optional for Concealed Weapon Permit applicants. Please be advised that a query by SSN will only return results if the permit holder opted to provide this information at the time of application. An SSN search may not be conclusive, and negative results may require further investigation by contacting the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Finally, the Concealed Weapon Permit search is restricted only to users at a law enforcement agency in connection with the performance of lawful duties.
1.77 Concealed Weapon Permit Query

Notes:

Nlets also allows for out-of-state Concealed Weapon Permit queries. Please refer to www.nlets.org for a current map of states that respond to the out of state Concealed Weapon permit Query.
Notes:

Many databases utilized by criminal justice agencies maintain a log of queries and responses. FCIC and NCIC maintain archived information which can then be used in criminal investigations or for administrative purposes. To obtain transaction log information for FCIC contact FDLE. For NCIC transactions contact the FBI. Please refer to the resource entitled “Investigative Tools” for further information.
1.79 Transaction Archive Report (TAR)

Notes:

All transactions run through FCIC are maintained in a searchable database for five years. Off-line search results can recreate the data for users who request it by means of a Transaction Archive Report (TAR). TARs may be requested from FDLE and can be used for criminal and misuse investigations. To request a TAR send an email to TARRequest@fdle.state.fl.us. In your request to TAR staff, please be sure to include your contact information (Name, agency, ORI, phone number), the specifics of your request, and reason for making the request. Additionally, you would want to ask for transactions from a start date to an end date. For misuse investigations you would also want to provide the Mnemonic, or user’s name, that you are inquiring about.
1.80 Section Five

Section Five is the Security Awareness portion of the Limited Access Certification Training Course. The FBI CJIS Security Policy provides Criminal Justice Agencies and Noncriminal Justice Agencies with a minimum set of security requirements for access to the Federal Bureau of Investigation CJIS Division systems and how to protect and safeguard Criminal Justice Information.

1.81 CJIS Security Policy

- FDLE has adopted the FBI CJIS Security Policy
- Agencies that do not meet the standards set forth by the CJIS Security Policy may receive a letter of non-compliance following a Records Compliance or Technical audit in addition to facing possible sanctions
- Disciplinary actions can result in criminal and/or civil prosecution
Notes:

FDLE has adopted the FBI's CJIS Security Policy as the foundation for all Criminal Justice related information security and adheres to the rules and regulations stated in the Policy. Agencies that are found to not meet these standards following a CJIS Records Compliance or Technical audit may receive a letter of non-compliance, possible sanctions and agency issued disciplinary actions. Improper handling and sharing of criminal justice information is a violation of CJIS Security Policy, can result in criminal and/or civil prosecution, and could potentially expose a criminal justice agency to liability.

1.82 System Vulnerabilities and Threats

Notes:

One of the greatest threats to an agency's Information Technology (IT) system is from users within the agency. Natural, Unintentional, and Intentional are different types of threats that can compromise IT systems. Natural threats include hurricanes, water, lightning, and heat. Unintentional threats might include a user who accidentally erases a critical file while “playing” on the computer. Other intentional threats include hackers and malware. Through the implementation of the required IT security outlined in the CJIS Security Policy,
all users can ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of criminal justice data.

### 1.83 System Vulnerabilities and Threats

- Social engineering is an IT security threat
- Social engineering can occur:
  - Over the phone
  - Through shoulder surfing
  - Through email
  - Through text
- The threat may be internal or external

**Notes:**

The most serious threats are intentional and include social engineering. Social engineering can be carried out over the phone or in person. An example includes someone phoning an agency claiming to be an official IT person that is working on the agency’s IT system, or it can be as simple as shoulder surfing, someone looking over your shoulder to get your password. Either way social engineering is a viable and real threat that can occur either internally or externally.
1.84 Access Security

Notes:

Each agency shall implement the most restrictive set of rights or access needed by users for the performance of specified tasks and/or duties necessary to reduce the risk to criminal justice information. This limits access of criminal justice information to only authorized personnel with the need and right to know. This includes immediately removing FCIC/NCIC access for personnel who leave the agency or change to a position and no longer require access.
1.85 User Accountability

Notes:

Users can only share criminal justice information on a need to know, right to know basis with authorized criminal justice personnel. Dissemination of Criminal History Record Information to another agency is allowed only to authorized recipients using secure devices. Electronic dissemination of CHRI must also meet encryption requirements if transmitted over a public network segment. Things to think about: Does the other agency have a valid ORI? Have I completely logged my dissemination to that agency in a secondary dissemination log?
1.86 User Accountability

Notes:

Each user is accountable for the access and use of criminal justice information. Upon accessing a criminal justice system, a system use notification message is required to remind users that criminal justice information is restricted information; system usage may be monitored, recorded and subject to audit; unauthorized use of the system is prohibited and may be subject to criminal and/or civil penalties; and the use of the system indicates the user consents to the monitoring and recording.
1.88 Handling of Criminal Justice Information (CJI)

Notes:

Agencies and their users must ensure electronic media and printed documents that contain criminal justice information, whether in transit or storage, are properly secured. Electronic criminal justice information must be encrypted when outside an agency's CJIS Physically Secure Area. This includes criminal justice information stored on hard drives in laptops, scanners, copy machines, external hard drives, USB flash drives, digital memory cards, and other electronic media. Before sending criminal justice information over the Internet or any segment of a non-criminal justice controlled network, including email and File Transfer Protocol (FTP) access to documents, the user must ensure the information is encrypted. Users should not copy and paste an FCIC/NCIC response into an email, record management or jail management system unless they have been notified by their FAC or Local Agency Security Officer (LASO) that the proper security is in place. Printed criminal justice information must be disposed of properly by either shredding or burning the documents. Electronic media used to store CJI must be physically destroyed or completely overwritten.
1.89 System Passwords

All computer software or systems accessing FCIC/NCIC, whether provided by FDLE, developed by a local agency or purchased from a vendor, must follow the password requirements defined in the CJIS Security Policy. Each user must have a unique user name, a strong password, and practice secure password habits. Users shall not share passwords or leave passwords in conspicuous locations. Additionally, users shall log off at the end of their shift or when another user wants to access the computer system or software.
1.90 **System Passwords**

The CJIS Security Policy sets the minimum password requirements for all users, as well as, the password requirements for agencies that maintain systems that access criminal justice information. Passwords shall be a minimum length of eight characters long; not be a dictionary word or proper name; must include either one capitalized letter or number; and passwords and usernames shall not be the same.

Additionally, agencies must maintain systems that access CJI and require password changes every 90 days, prevents the reuse of the last ten passwords, prevents the password from being transmitted over a public domain, and does not display the password when it is being entered.
1.91 Is this a violation of Security Policy?

Notes:

Is this a violation of the Security Policy? It is the graveyard shift at the intake desk of a jail. One supervisor and an employee who has just returned from vacation are scheduled to work. While the supervisor is on break, three deputies simultaneously bring in offenders to be booked, causing a backlog. The remaining intake employee attempts to login to the jail management system and discovers his CJIS Certification has inadvertently expired during his vacation, locking him out of the system. Feeling pressured by the deputies waiting, uncertain as to when the supervisor will return from break, and knowing that he will re-certify at the first opportunity, the intake employee decides to use the login credentials of a fellow worker who keeps her password written down at her workstation.
1.93 Physical Security

Notes:

Devices accessing FCIC/NCIC must be placed in an area controlled by a criminal justice agency where only agency authorized individuals have access to the screen, printer, keyboard and other storage devices. Authorized individuals include those that have had a state and national fingerprint based background check, have completed the appropriate level of security awareness training or FCIC/NCIC Certification, and have been approved by the agency to have access to CJI. Strangers should be challenged and unusual activity should be reported to the agency’s LASO or FAC. Persons that make contact with an agency requesting protected information such as how to access the network, the type of information that can be obtained electronically, etc., should be challenged. Personnel that are authorized to assist the agency with IT issues should not be asking a regular user about specific network or computer configurations. Agencies and/or users must have a 30 minute inactivity session lock on computers accessing criminal justice information which requires a login to access the computer, such as a screen saver with a password. Vehicle Mobile Data Terminals (MDT) locked in the conveyance and dispatch computers located in a CJIS Physically Secure Location are exempt from this requirement.
1.94 Physical Security

Notes:

Agencies must control access to areas that process CJI to prevent unauthorized entry. Additionally, agencies must control access to the devices that display FCIC, NCIC and CHRI and may not place devices that access these systems in public areas. All visitors to the agency must be accompanied and monitored by authorized agency personnel at all times in CJIS Security Policy defined secure locations and areas where CJI is being processed.
1.95 Network and Desktop Security

**Notes:**

All computers accessing FCIC/NCIC or the CJNet must have virus protection software installed and regularly updated. This software is used to protect the computer from Viruses, Worms, Trojan Horses and other malicious codes. Agencies shall implement spam and spyware protection, and encryption controlled interfaces such as firewalls, gateways, and routers to protect criminal justice information. Additionally, agencies shall employ advanced authentication to systems when accessing CJI outside of a physically secure location. Users should be cautious when opening email attachments from unknown senders. These attachments could contain viruses and other malicious codes intended to cause harm. Also, users should work with agency IT staff to minimize data loss caused by inconsistent or poor power supplies.
1.96 Mobile and Wireless Security

Notes:

Each agency shall have written policies defining security practices to prevent unauthorized access to mobile, remote, and wireless devices. Handheld and wireless devices include Smartphones, Laptops, Tablets, and Air cards. These devices are especially vulnerable to security threats because of loss, theft or disposal, unauthorized access, electronic eavesdropping, electronic tracking, and cloning. Handheld and wireless devices shall have all of their security features enabled and special reporting procedures shall be in place. These procedures include loss of device control; total device loss or device compromise whether in or outside of the United States.
1.97 Non-Agency Issued Device Security

Notes:

Personally owned equipment and computer software shall not be authorized to access, process, store, or transmit criminal justice information unless the agency has documented the specific terms and conditions for personally owned information system usage and the agency or the equipment has met all CJIS Security Policy requirements. Utilizing publicly accessible computers such as those located at hotel business centers, convention centers, public libraries, and public kiosks to access, process, store, or transmit criminal justice information is prohibited.
1.98 Security Incident

Notes:

A security incident is a violation or possible violation of the CJIS Security Policy that threatens the confidentiality, integrity or availability of FCIC/NCIC. Some examples of security incidents include: The appearance of new files with strange names; mysterious new user accounts; accounting discrepancies; changes in file lengths or modification dates; data modification or deletion; denial of service; unexplained poor system performance; any compromise of CJI, including technical, and physical loss of printed data, and suspicious probes or browsing.
1.99 Security Incident

Notes:

Users may only see indicators of a security incident and shall follow their agency's written policy describing actions to be taken during an FCIC/NCIC or CJNet security incident. The operator shall take any precautions necessary to prevent unauthorized access to the network. This may include unplugging the network cable or air card, and/or disabling the wireless device. Any possible security incident should be reported to the agency's LASO who will in turn forward a report to the (FDLE) CJIS Information Security Officer.
1.100 Security Incident

Notes:

Think about this... You sit down at your terminal to log on to your computer. You notice that a new user account has been created and do not recognize the username. What do you do?
1.102 Agency's Security Responsibility

The agency is responsible for the security of their IT system and how it connects to the state and national systems. The agency shall approve individual access privileges and shall enforce physical and logical access restrictions associated with changes to the information system. The agency shall enforce the most restrictive set of rights/privileges or access needed by users. Additionally, the agency shall implement least privilege access based on specific duties, operations or information systems as necessary to reduce the risk to CJI. Ensuring connections to the Internet, other external networks, or information systems occur through controlled interfaces is also required to ensure network and system security.
1.103 Section Six

Section Six will address issues related to the misuse of FCIC and NCIC. This section will offer examples of common types of misuse and provide statutory guidance for penalties if misuse occurs.

Notes:
1.104 Misuse of Criminal Justice Information (CJI)

Notes:

F.S. 112 sets forth the expectations of public employees relative to the need and requirement for ethical behavior in all of their interactions. Ethics is described as the rules and standards governing the conduct of a person or the conduct of the members of a profession. Users are expected to comply with policies and procedures relative to all CJIS systems and adhere to the highest standards of ethics and professional conduct.
1.105 Misuse of Criminal Justice Information (CJI)

Notes:

FCIC and NCIC are provided to criminal justice agencies and statutorily defined agencies for official criminal justice purposes. The term “administration of criminal justice” is defined in Florida Statute Section 943.045(2) and 28 Code of Federal Regulations, or CFR, Part 20.3. Users shall only use information derived from a CJIS system, which includes any information from FCIC, NCIC, Nlets, and CJNet, for official criminal justice purposes.

There are policies and procedures that govern all agencies and personnel using CJIS systems provided by FDLE. Information contained in any CJIS system from other state computer files shall only be used for criminal justice purposes as authorized by Florida Statute.
1.106 Misuse of Criminal Justice Information (CJI)

Notes:

Any access of CJI systems and/or dissemination of information obtained for non-criminal justice purposes are considered a misuse of the system. While logged into a CJIS system, the user is responsible for any access or use of CJI obtained. Additionally, all CJI transactions, regardless of the type of system or application being used, are recorded and logged and subject to audit. Users should access CJI data only for agency assigned work-related purposes.
1.107 Common Types of Misuse

Notes:

Of the misuse cases investigated, most will stem from one of the following categories: affairs of the heart, political motivation, monetary gain, idle curiosity, and/or trying to help out a friend or family member.
1.108 Examples of Misuse

Examples of misuse include: Affairs of the heart - a deputy queries his ex-wife's boyfriend to see if he has a criminal history; Monetary gain - querying criminal justice information and selling it to the public; Idle curiosity - a dispatcher is watching TV and queries the tag in a Presidential motorcade; Helping out a friend or family member - a friend owns a rental property and asks you to query a potential tenant's criminal history; or Political motivation - an elected public official queries the wife of his opponent to get her criminal background to use it against him.
1.110 Statutes Addressing Misuse of CJI

Notes:

The following are Florida Statutes which address misuse of CJI. These statutes reference both ethical and criminal violations which could be grounds for disciplinary action or termination.

**F.S. 839.26** sets forth punishment up to a 1st degree misdemeanor for financially benefitting from information derived in an official capacity.

**F.S. 815** sets forth punishment up to a 1st degree felony for ‘willfully, knowingly and without authorization’ taking or disclosing data, or unlawfully accessing computer systems or networks.

For more information regarding these statutes please print and retain the resource entitled “Misuse”.
1.111 You are Ready to Test

To Complete Training

The modular portion of the training has finished. To record completion of the training please click on the picture below to be re-directed to the nexTEST application.

Limited Access users may begin the Limited Access Certification test. Full Access users must complete the Full Access Online training prior to taking test.

Notes:

You have completed the modular portion of the Limited Access Certification Course. To record completion of the training you must click on the nexTEST picture to be re-directed to the nexTEST application.

Limited Access users may begin the Limited Access Certification test immediately, or return to nexTEST to complete the exam within fourteen (14) days. Full Access users must now complete the Full Access Online Certification training prior to taking the certification exam.