Corrections Data Mining

Scattered among the thousands of inmates in a State’s correctional system are a few who receive monthly visits from the same woman. Shortly after she makes her visits, these inmates deposit large sums of money. Because the inmates are in different facilities, no one notices that the woman is one inmate’s “aunt,” another inmate’s “wife,” and yet another inmate’s “sister.” Soon, however, a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) initiative, the Corrections/Law Enforcement Intelligence Gathering and Sharing Project, will help correctional administrators identify and evaluate data analysis/data mining software to sort through massive amounts of information from different sources to find patterns and in turn share information and partner with law enforcement to stop, and even prevent, crime.

As part of that project, a team of information technology experts from NIJ’s Border Research and Technology Center (BRTC), part of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center system, and its technical partner, the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center-San Diego (SSC–SD), go through the same data analysis/data mining tool selection process faced by corrections departments. The project will eventually not only help correctional administrators across the country identify data analysis tools that meet their needs but also improve their intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities. Once the project is completed, the team will issue a report and offer a workshop on lessons learned.

Other major players in the project are State correctional personnel from Nebraska and Iowa, who say their departments already had information sharing projects but that NIJ’s involvement smoothed the process and sped up their time-tables. (Both States have project advisory teams that include local units of the FBI and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, as well as local law enforcement.)

“The project helped us increase our networking efforts even before the testing began, and that’s what we want to see happen,” says Laura Schefert James, Iowa’s Assistant Deputy Director for Eastern Operations. “If there is information we can provide that will be of benefit to other agencies, there will also be benefits for us. We see this as a two-way information flow. This particular project applies the [analytic] tool to our database, and it will impact what information we can make available. However, the biggest benefit to us comes from the whole process of learning what our partners need—of learning what information is most pertinent to them.”

“NIJ is giving us good feedback and good ideas and keeping us focused,” says B.J. Spring, administrative assistant in the Intelligence Division at the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services. “The sharing will happen in a better fashion than if we had just muddled through it ourselves.”

BRTC’s Dr. Wadad Brooke Dubbleday says the project has shown her that much of what happens within jails and corrections facilities influences what happens on the outside. “Corrections may be able to share information with law enforcement, and it will turn out that each had a piece of the puzzle, and the picture is now complete,” she says.

The completed picture includes pieces provided by the mining and analysis software, which finds previously undiscovered relationships and patterns, enabling both corrections and law enforcement to use their resources more effectively and intelligence analysts to perform their jobs at a higher level. In Nebraska, reaching that higher level became a long-term goal several years ago when the State created Spring’s position with the specific assignment of compiling statistics potentially related to drug use and looking for patterns. Although Spring and his analysts had recorded some success, he says the

BorderTrack

A new product or technology can be the tangible answer to the question of how public safety agencies could do things better, faster, safer. But that product has to get into the right hands before it can fulfill its promise; and because of other priorities, time constraints, or lack of appropriate collaborators, that does not often happen.

Every now and then, however, the right people connect, the pieces fit, and results happen—results such as the BorderTrack GPS Position Indicator, a technologically sophisticated and still evolving system that grew from questions stirred up during a simple demonstration of laser range-finder/ binoculars.

When Major Billy Asbell of the National Guard Bureau gave a presentation on laser

NII project came along just when Nebraska wanted to move on. Before involvement with the NII project, Nebraska had compiled databases on—

- Incidents suspected of having a drug-related link.
- Exchanges of large amounts of cash.
- Suspicious phone calls (culled from reports on all phone calls by a manual review).

(See BorderTrack, page 3)

(See Corrections Data Mining, page 2)
• Visitors to inmates who had previously been flagged as exhibiting suspicious behavior.
• Account information.
• Vital statistics such as all inmates’ height, weight, and date of birth.

When Nebraska became an evaluation site, these categories expanded and changed. The State now collects information on every visitor and every phone call, additional inmate incidents, and additional inmate identifiers such as scars, tattoos, and other marks. “With the addition of the analytical software, we hope we can take this copious amount of information, run it through the process, and have it tell us something that we didn’t already know—that it will draw some relationships we wouldn’t have seen otherwise,” Spring says. “Will it be something as precise as ‘There will be a buy Thursday at 2:17’? We don’t know, we are really anxious to see what it will do.”

Iowa also had already collected similar information and expanded information-gathering efforts once the project began. “We saw that we have a great deal of information and expanded information that can be of value to outside agencies. We view this as an opportunity to find out what information would be most useful to our outside partners and to expand those efforts,” says Scheffert James.

With the thought of expanding those efforts, Iowa decided to place access to data mining and analysis on the desktop of every member of the project advisory team and all department of corrections intelligence officers. Iowa also gives access to other investigators who need to analyze data related to a specific case. In Nebraska, the chief information officer at each facility and the investigative team analysts received access. “We wanted to put the tool in the hands of the actual users, the ones who would be taking the information and conducting the investigations.” Spring explains. “We wanted it at their fingertips, instead of making them rely on the central office to get information to them.

Although their approaches are similar, the Nebraska and Iowa programs currently run on separate tracks. “We were wondering if we would be able to interact, because we have common borders and are aware that activity certainly crosses State lines,” Scheffert James says. She adds that Iowa asked about the possibility and was told it might be arranged in later stages of the program. “Such an interface would be an ideal situation,” says Edward Lai, project technical lead from SSC-SD. “Once everything is completely set up and working the way we expect it to, if we can get both States together and get the data flowing between them, that would be an additional accomplishment over and above reaching the project objectives.”

If interaction does not happen during the project itself, it will likely occur when the two departments of correction assume control of the data analysis tool. In addition, if other corrections agencies learn from the Nebraska/Iowa experience and set up their own data analysis systems, sharing may eventually take place among more than just those States.

State departments of correction interested in establishing their own data analysis projects will be able to obtain the final report of the project when it becomes available. These agencies also may attend a wrap-up workshop, which will promote data sharing and encourage replication of the project. For more information on the Corrections/Law Enforcement Intelligence Gathering and Sharing Project, contact Dr. Wadad Dubbleday at the Border Research and Technology Center, 888-656-BRTC or abbelda@brtc.neltc.org.

The selection of evaluation sites and data analysis software for the Corrections/Law Enforcement Intelligence Gathering and Sharing Project resulted from a planned step-by-step process that ultimately will be part of the end product. Project participants knew that numerous data analysis/data mining applications already existed. However, because these applications can be complex and expensive to configure, operate, and maintain, law enforcement agencies and corrections facilities need assistance when it comes to selecting the right one. Therefore, the project team planned to meet three objectives:

• Identify state-of-the-art data analysis/data mining tools to improve intelligence gathering, analysis, and sharing in correctional environments.
• Select an evaluation site and a test tool.
• Prepare a publication describing the selection process and the lessons learned during the project to help others in the field make their own selections.

“We went through it pretty methodically. . . in the hopes that other departments of correction can apply this when selecting tools,” explains Dr. Wadad Dubbleday of the Border Research and Technology Center. The final report, however, will not release the names of the evaluated products, in keeping with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) policy not to endorse a particular vendor’s technology.

The process started with a survey that was sent to every State department of corrections and a number of the Nation’s larger jails. The project team compared responses to its criteria, which included—

• Preexisting use of an automated data capture system.
• Participation in the Criminal Justice Information System Initiative sponsored by the State Governor’s office.
• Prior staff training in intelligence gathering and analysis.
• Commitment to assign intelligence and information technology staff to participate in the project.
• Agreement to create an onsite project advisory team that includes external law enforcement stakeholders.
• Willingness to train onsite staff in use of the tool and to participate in an after-action review and evaluation process.

The team narrowed the field by conducting telephone interviews and site visits before selecting Iowa and Nebraska.

The selection process for the data mining and analysis tool followed a similar pattern. Again, the team first developed selection criteria, including—

• Product features.
• Cost.
• Learning curve.
• Data requirements.
• System requirements.
• Vendor support.

Particular emphasis was placed on finding tools that included GIS (geographic information system) mapping capability, the ability to search free text for keywords, and a “transparent” structure that allows users to get similar query results no matter how the databases themselves are constructed. The team started with a broad-based process, in this case answering yes/no questions by visiting vendor websites. They then narrowed the field by compiling responses in a spreadsheet and finally inviting a few vendors to make presentations.

On selection, NIJ paid for licenses for each of the two tools for a year; after that, continued maintenance is the responsibility of the Iowa and Nebraska DOCs. Each State’s intelligence analysts received training and each DOC improved its infrastructure as needed. Evaluations began in late summer 2004.

The final report, to be published in 2005, will outline the selection process, explain the ease or difficulty involved in learning to use the software, and list potential savings and lessons learned. On publication, the project team plans to hold a workshop for other DOCs that are interested in purchasing data analysis tools.
range-finder binoculars to the advisory council of the National Institute of Justice’s Border Research and Technology Center (BRTC), questions began racing through the mind of John Bott, a BRTC staff engineer. Asbell explained that National Guard personnel onboard helicopters used the binoculars to provide global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of marijuana fields growing in remote areas of Kentucky, enabling eradication teams to return to wipe out the crop. The National Guard, he said, was using military PLGR (precision lightweight GPS receiver) technology to provide the coordinates.

This technology replaced the Guard’s former system—a spotter marking an X on a paper map.

“Right then, I thought there could be other applications,” Bott recalls. “I thought, if I ever had a chance to get my hands on a pair, I’d like to take them to a law enforcement agency and let them figure out how they might use them.” When Bott finally got his chance, he learned that a pair of binoculars was already in the hands of a researcher at the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center–San Diego (SSC–SD), the U.S. Navy’s research, development, test and evaluation, engineering, and fleet support center for command, control, and communication systems and ocean surveillance. The Center also provides technical support to BRTC. Bott contacted the researcher and learned that SSC–SD had already adapted the laser range-finder binoculars for use by Navy Special Forces, adding laptop capability and replacing PLGR with a more readily available commercial GPS system.

“We were able to capitalize on the Navy’s investment, and that allowed us to move forward with the law enforcement project,” Bott says. The next step involved finding a law enforcement agency to test the device. He realized that tracking people or objects with GPS technology had little appeal in a major city like San Diego, where everything revolves around street addresses. However, the U.S. Border Patrol in San Diego does operate in remote areas. It became the first agency to express an interest in evaluating the system, which became known as BorderTrack.

Primarily developed by Scot McIntosh, a contractor supporting Bott and BRTC, BorderTrack incorporates a laptop computer and/or personal digital assistant (PDA) with the laser range-finder binoculars, enabling the user to sight on a target, obtain its GPS position, and generate a report. However, development did not end there; the system currently has three software options:

- **BorderTrack.** Combines GPS and laser range-finder output to pinpoint the location of a target; it also generates a popup reporting form that can be exported to a database.
- **TeleMapper.** Adds mapping capability, locating the observer, the target, and a sideline between them on a map, enabling users to pick out commonly used roads and well-known geographic features.
- **LaserFind.** A simpler application of BorderTrack that yields just the target’s location, which the user can either enter as a waypoint into a handheld GPS, plot on a paper map, or enter into separate mapping software.

Although the right connections allowed the right pieces to come together to create BorderTrack, one key piece is missing: readily placing it in the hands of local law enforcement agencies, particularly in rural areas. “The binoculars are fairly expensive, so a lot of law enforcement agencies would not be able to buy them,” Bott says. “I’ve talked to sheriffs’ offices that were interested until they found out the price. We’ve also done market surveys to attempt to locate other, less expensive equipment that serves the same purpose but have located nothing that is comparable.”

BRTC is exploring a way to put the last piece in place: adding the device to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)–Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center Technology Transfer program. Law enforcement agencies submit proposals to the program, and if approved, they receive equipment and training at no charge. Because BorderTrack can be used to trace drug trafficking activities, Bott believes it could be included in ONDCP’s catalog of approved technologies, which would in turn grant access to the device to local law enforcement agencies. If that happens, the potential suggested by Major Asbell’s presentation could be fulfilled.

For more information on the BorderTrack system, contact John Bott at 619-553-1283 or botj@spawar.navy.mil.

The Border Patrol has tested the device from a helicopter and generated results that were accurate within 100 meters, despite movement and vibration.
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**Online News Summary**

Online News Summary includes article abstracts on law enforcement, corrections, and forensics technologies that have appeared in major newspapers, magazines, and periodicals and on national and international wire services and websites.

**Frequently Asked Questions**

Frequently Asked Questions offers detailed information based on thousands of calls to our information specialists.

**Publications**

Publications from NIJ and NLECTC that you can view or download to your system.

**Calendar of Events**

Calendar of Events lists upcoming meetings, seminars, and training.

**Links**

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For help establishing an Internet connection, linking to JUSTNET, or finding needed technology and product information, call the NLECTC Information Hotline at 800–248–2742.
Wayne Barte, a senior project manager at OLETC, approached Phillips Environmental Products in November 2003 during the Montana Small Business Innovation Research Conference in Bozeman when he heard company representatives making a pitch for the portable toilet system to another conference attendee. "I went over, introduced myself, and said I could think of a couple of applications for the corrections field," Barte recalls. "I asked if they had ever given any thought to that market, and their answer was none."

Barte says he initially thought of the ever-present need to examine waste products for contraband. Inmates sometimes swallow balloons or other objects filled with substances such as cocaine, and a correctional officer has to search body waste for the item. Correctional staff often put an inmate suspected of smuggling alone in a cell and turn off the water to the toilet so that the waste can be trapped.

According to Barte, instead of water or chemicals, the PETT system uses a vegetable-based powder enclosed in plastic bags for individual use. The powder gels the waste products into a semisolid, whitish material. Barte thought officers could look at the bag's contents, feel the outside of the used bag to locate any contraband, and then extract it. The company found his ideas of interest and agreed to a demonstration of the product at the January 2004 meeting of OLETC's Advisory Council. In addition, Barte contacted the Northeastern Technology Product Assessment Committee (NTPAC), a regional forum that shares information about corrections technologies, to schedule a demonstration.

At the demonstrations, members of both groups saw how the portable toilet system works. PETT is about the same size as a standard U.S. toilet, but it breaks down to approximately the size of a large briefcase. Each individual uses his or her own powder-filled removable plastic bag, which zips shut for transport away from remote sites. Because the double-layered, puncture-resistant bags are biodegradable, they can be placed in any garbage can. A privacy tent, which includes stakes and its own backpack carrying case, has a 4-foot-by-4-foot base. It weighs 6 pounds and fits into a tote, which also holds the toilet, bags, and other accessories and includes a special outside compartment dedicated to transporting used bags.

The deputy director of probation and parole for the State of New Mexico pointed out that the accompanying tent made the portable toilet perfect for road crews. Currently, he said, if someone needs to use the restroom, the whole crew has to stop working so that officers can load everyone up and take them to a restroom. "With the tent, they can pack it out and keep on working."

At both demonstrations, participants came up with more potential uses for the toilet. Diane Quinn, OLETC technology agent for corrections and the center's representative to NTPAC, says representatives brainstormed one use after another, including the following scenarios.

- In the event of a natural disaster, such as a flood, correctional facilities typically are not evacuated; rather, staff and inmates shelter in place. If the facility loses its running water, staff could set up the portable toilets.
- SWAT teams on training exercises typically spend extended periods in the wilderness. The lack of facilities can pose a problem, particularly for female personnel.
- Correctional officers transporting a prisoner often feel reluctant to stop at rest areas or businesses because of the potential for escape attempts. The portable toilet system could be set up in the back of the transport vehicle.
- Law enforcement officers using a van on a stakeout could use a portable toilet.
- A member of the Chicago Police Department forensics unit, present at the Flight 93 crash site after the events of September 11, 2001, said that female Federal Bureau of Investigation agents at that site had no immediate access to facilities and that "having something like this would have made life a little better in a tough situation."
- A correctional facility that needs to establish a temporary guard post outside a building could easily put up the system and tent and then take it down when the post closed.

"Everybody who looks at it thinks of another use," Barte says. "We've had so many ideas, it's taken on a life of its own."

Although OLETC and NTPAC members thought of many uses, no one thought of any needed modifications. Barte and Quinn agree this is highly unusual, because members of both groups often ask vendors to make substantial modifications. (One small change that had been suggested in November 2003—having clear bags in addition to the original green—had already been implemented by the January 2004 demonstrations.) The only real concern that arose from the demonstrations was the effect of the gelling powder on latex items such as gloves. Quinn notes that the company completed a series of tests that confirmed the powder has no adverse effects.

The Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization has deployed demonstration units of the Portable Environmental Toilet for evaluation to the New Mexico Department of Corrections, the Licking County (Ohio) Sheriff's Department, and the forensics unit of the Chicago (Illinois) Police Department. For more information, contact Dianne Quinn or Wayne Barte, 888-396-5382, or dquinn@oletc.org or wbarte@oletc.org.
analyze, and manipulate spatial information. The software applications that enable users to visualize, about predicting patterns than a crime analyst does.”

Helms sought information from a number of fields, including air traffic control and epidemiology (the scientific disciplines that study the incidence, distribution, and control of a disease in a population). He also phoned a friend who was working as a warden at Kruger Game Park in South Africa. “He had a number of different techniques he suggested that I could try.”

So I laboriously set out to write a set of tools for the software I was using. Just when I had come up with something, which hardly did what I wanted, he called me back to ask if I was really going to try the suggested technique.

If so, Helms continues, his friend wanted to direct him to the software, Animal Movement, developed by U.S. Government researchers at the Alaska Science Center—Biology Sciences Office in Glacier Bay National Park and available through the Internet. Helms put aside his own tools and used Animal Movement to make a prediction about robbery number 22. Based on that prediction, the perpetrator was arrested while heading for his vehicle.

“Since the tool itself is free, this is a huge advantage for law enforcement agencies, which have to decide very carefully how to spend every software dollar,” Helms says. Law enforcement agencies can take advantage of another “blessed” association with Animal Movement—training from the Crime Mapping and Analysis Program (CMAP) at the National Institute of Justice’s National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center—Rocky Mountain in Denver, Colorado. This federally subsidized training program also is offered to public safety personnel at the Northeast Countering Trafficking Center at Fort Indiantown Gap National Guard Training Center in Pennsylvania. The program offers two different 40-hour, 5-day classes: Introduction to Crime Mapping covers the basics and Advanced GIS for Tactical Crimes Analysis uses Animal Movement and other tools.

In the advanced class, students use sample data derived from actual crimes to determine movement and timing patterns, backcast to find the home location, forecast the next part of the pattern, and develop a response. The class not only teaches students how to identify data patterns but also teaches them how to do something with that data, says Helms, who came to CMAP in 2002 to first design, then teach the courses.

“The advanced class has been very successful. We have had hundreds of students from numerous agencies,” Helms says. One student, Bill Edmonds of the Colorado Springs Police Department, who took the training along with a colleague in 2002, remembers, “We came back and started applying this to crime patterns we were experiencing, particularly to residential burglary patterns.” Because Colorado Springs already used ArcView software, the department just needed to add the tool extension, “which made it the right price for us.”

In the past 3 years, Colorado Springs has used Animal Movement to resolve 4 residential burglary cases involving approximately 200 incidents. “In one very successful instance,” Helms says, “the picture that emerged from the software showed us where the suspect lived within one block. Officers arrested him the same day we put out a bulletin suggesting he might live in that area. Another case involved commercial burglaries of 64 minority-owned businesses. They took place all over town, although they were all located along major thoroughfares. We were able to narrow his residence down within a quarter-mile area.”

Edmonds adds that Colorado Springs has had cases in which Animal Movement was not successful: “What seems to be true is, there are not a lot of incidents, specifically if there are fewer than 10, you don’t get good results.” With that in mind, Edmonds has found it best to use Animal Movement in conjunction with other tools, such as a program that analyzes times of incidents and makes predictions. “It’s not as though you just open a box and find an answer. These are tools, and you have to identify the set of tools that gives you the best answers.”

For more information and prerequisites requirements regarding crime mapping training classes provided by the Crime Mapping and Analysis Program, contact Danielle DiGiosio, 800–416–8036 or cmap@du.edu.
Technology Demonstration
We introduce and demonstrate new and emerging technologies through such special events, conferences, and practical demonstrations as the Mock Prson Rist (technologies for corrections) and an annual public safety technology conference. On a limited basis, NLECTC facilitates deployment of new technologies to agencies for operational testing and evaluation.

Capacity Building
We provide hands-on demonstrations of the latest technologies to address such operational issues as crime and intelligence analysis, geographic information systems, explosives detection and disablement,.

Technology Needs Assessment
Our national body of criminal justice professionals—the Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Advisory Council (LECTAC)—ensures that we are focusing on the real-world needs of public safety agencies.

Because most of the country’s law enforcement and corrections services are provided at the local level, the NLECTC system is composed of five regional centers and is supplemented by several specialty offices and a national center. Most centers and offices are collocated with or supported by federally funded technology partners so they can leverage unique science and engineering expertise.
In addition to TECHshorts, an online, weekly technology news summary containing articles relating to technology developments in public safety that have appeared in newspapers, newsmagazines, and trade and professional journals is available through the NLECTC system’s website, JUSTNET, at www.justnet.org. This service, the Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology News Summary, also is available through an electronic e-mail list, JUSTNETNews. Each week, subscribers to JUSTNETNews receive the news summary directly via e-mail. To subscribe to JUSTNETNews, e-mail your request to asknlectc@nлектc.org or call 800-248-2742.

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“Phishing” (pronounced: fishing) may lend itself to corny headlines, but it describes a serious, sophisticated practice in which Internet con artists—using bogus e-mails and websites designed to look like those of legitimate companies, banks, or government agencies—trick unwitting customers into divulging sensitive financial and personal information.

Staff at the CyberScience Laboratory (CSL) in Rome, New York, have been gathering information on this phishing epidemic for many months to share with law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Funded by the National Institute of Justice to be a national resource center in the fight against cybercrime, CSL has begun to get requests for training, assistance, and outreach on this proliferating online crime.

In a typical phishing scam, the perpetrator copies the webpage code from a well-known site (such as eBay® or Citibank, or AOL®) and uses it to set up a replica page, complete with company logo, fonts, styles, and links to mimic the real company webpages. He or she then uses spamming techniques to send a million or more e-mails with a single click. The e-mails advise Internet users that their billing information needs to be confirmed or updated because of a technical or security problem and directs them to click on a hyperlink to reach the official corporate or institutional website.

In actuality, the link sends them to the scammer’s look-alike page. Once there, the user is asked to provide credit card information, password, personal identification number, Social Security number, mother’s maiden name, and other closely guarded data. Armed with this information, the scammer can proceed to run up charges in the user’s name, empty bank accounts, apply for loans or new credit cards, and commit many other types of identity theft.

According to the Anti-Phishing Working Group (APWG), an industry watchdog organization, consumer phishing attacks are on the rise. In April 2004, 1,125 unique new attacks were reported—an increase of 180 percent over the previous month. (The number of attacks may even be higher, because APWG can only report the number of scams they hear about.) The group estimates that about 5 percent of phishing e-mail recipients “take the bait,” but if 1 million e-mails are sent out, 50,000 people will be victims.

Gartner, Inc. (http://www4.gartner.com/news), an information technology research firm, estimates that—

• More than 57 million Internet users in the United States have received some sort of e-mail related to a phishing scam.
• Close to 2 million checking accounts have been exploited.
• Annual losses associated with phishing exceed $2 billion.

In July 2004, CSL’s Jeffrey Isherwood discussed phishing scams at a meeting of the U.S. Secret Service’s Electronic Crimes Task Force during a cybercrime seminar in Charlotte, North Carolina. Isherwood covered such topics as how to spot phishing e-mails, tools for analyzing e-mail headers and tracking phishing e-mail to its source, and the need for law enforcement agencies to educate the public about phishing.

“Public awareness is the key, as it is in [fighting] all types of crime,” says Isherwood. “People need to be suspicious of any e-mail that solicits credit card or other confidential information; that is not how legitimate companies work.” And he cautions that those receiving a phishing e-mail should not click on the hyperlink and should not send a hard copy to report the incident; rather, they should forward the e-mail as an attachment to an appropriate resource (see “If You Get Hooked . . .”). To trace a bogus e-mail, investigators need to “look under the hood” at the code beneath the headers to figure out its source—not a simple task. Phishing e-mails are often relayed through dozens of servers in an attempt to hide the sender’s true location.

Law enforcement agencies interested in learning about the methods of phishing scammers and the resources available to thwart them can contact the CyberScience Laboratory at 888-338-0584 or register at www.cybersciencelab.com.

If You Get Hooked . . .

If you receive a possible phishing e-mail, do not respond to it. Send copies of the e-mail to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) at uce@ftc.gov and to the Anti-Phishing Working Group at reportphishing@antiphishing.org. Also send a copy of the e-mail to the “abuse” e-mail address at the company that is being spoofed (e.g., spoof@ebay.com).

If you have already disclosed your personal information to a possible phishing e-mail or website, immediately file an online complaint with the Internet Crime Complaint Center (a joint project of the FBI and the National White Collar Crime Center) at http://www.ic3.gov. Also go to the FTC’s identity theft website at http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft and follow the directions there for reporting information to credit bureaus, credit card companies, and law enforcement.

In addition, an article titled “Protect Yourself Online” in the September 2004 edition (Vol. 69, No. 9) of Consumer Reports offers information and resources regarding phishing scams, computer viruses, junk e-mail (spam), and spyware.
The following publications are available through the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center–National:

**Michigan State Police Tests 2005 Patrol Vehicles.** This bulletin summarizes the test results from the Michigan State Police 2005 model year patrol vehicle evaluations.

**2005 Model Year Vehicle Evaluation.** This equipment performance report contains the complete results of comprehensive tests conducted by the Michigan State Police on 2005 model year police patrol vehicles. Vehicles were subjected to major tests and evaluations, including vehicle dynamics testing, acceleration and top-speed testing, brake testing, ergonomics and communications evaluations, and fuel economy evaluations.

**NLECTC Tests Walk-Through Metal Detectors for Public Safety Applications.** This bulletin summarizes the results of testing performed on five models of walk-through metal detectors. The models were tested for compliance with the National Institute of Justice’s walk-through metal detector standard. (This document is law enforcement sensitive. Requests for copies must be made on agency letterhead.)

**Equipment Performance Report: Walk-Through Metal Detectors.** This equipment performance report presents detailed results of testing performed on five models of walk-through metal detectors. The models were tested for compliance with the National Institute of Justice’s walk-through metal detector standard. (This document is law enforcement sensitive. Requests for copies must be made on agency letterhead.)

To obtain the above publications, write NLECTC, 2277 Research Boulevard, Mail Stop 8J, Rockville, MD 20850; telephone 800–248–2742; or e-mail asknlectc@nnectc.org.

Publications also can be downloaded from JUSTNET at www.justnet.org unless otherwise noted.

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**National Criminal Justice Reference Service**

In addition to funding the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and other Federal agencies support the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), assisting a global community of policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and the general public with justice-related research, policies, and programs.

NCJRS offers reference and referral services, publications, onsite and offsite conference support, and other technical assistance. The easiest way to access NCJRS is online.

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Fax: 301–519–5212

Mail: NCJRS, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849–6000

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The National Institute of Justice is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime.
Crossing the Boundary With Data Analysis

**NLECTC–Rocky Mountain**

A white paper detailing the Kansas City Regional Crime Analysis Geographic Information System (KCRCAGIS) project is available from NLECTC–Rocky Mountain. The KCRCAGIS project is a cooperative effort between the Rocky Mountain Center and a group of nine police departments from the Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri area. The goal of KCRCAGIS is to develop a system to help different departments within a given geographic region to securely share crime analysis data in numerous different formats via the Internet. According to NLECTC–Rocky Mountain, results have been impressive thus far. System participants now have access to each other’s data and can perform analyses on any events that occur, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. Query capabilities include location, date, time, modus operandi, and suspect and vehicle information. For a copy of the white paper or more information, contact Danielle DiGiosio, 800–416–8036, cmap@du.edu.

**Calling Inspector Raman**

Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization

The Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization (OLETC) is assisting Wyoming-based company DeltaNu in the commercialization of a real-time, handheld crime scene investigation laboratory called Inspector Raman™. The device uses Raman spectroscopy, a method of chemical analysis that enables real-time reaction monitoring and characterization of compounds in a noncontact manner. A sample is illuminated with a laser and the scattered light collected. The wavelengths and intensities of the scattered light can be used to accurately identify most chemical materials. Raman spectroscopy technology is already widely used in the chemical, polymer, semiconductor, and pharmaceutical industries because of its high information content and ability to avoid sample contamination. Currently, the device is under field evaluation by a major metropolitan law enforcement agency. It also was one of eight demonstration technologies presented at the September 2004 meeting of OLETC’s Advisory Council. In addition, representatives of DeltaNu attended OLETC’s Commercialization Planning Workshop®. For more information about Inspector Raman or commercialization assistance provided by OLETC, contact Wayne Barte, 888–306–5382 or wbarte@oletc.org.