

June 2011

MISSING CHILDREN

DOJ Could Enhance Oversight to Help Ensure That Law Enforcement Agencies Report Cases in a Timely Manner



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Why GAO Did This Study

Missing children who are not found quickly are at an increased risk of victimization. The National Child Search Assistance Act, as amended, requires that within 2 hours of receiving a missing child report, law enforcement agencies (LEAs) enter the report into the Department of Justice's (DOJ) National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a clearinghouse of information instantly available to LEAs nationwide. DOJ's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS), the CJIS Advisory Policy Board (the Board), and state criminal justice agencies share responsibility for overseeing this requirement. As requested, GAO examined (1) CJIS's and the Board's efforts to implement and monitor compliance with the requirement; and (2) selected LEA-reported challenges with timely entry and DOJ's actions to assist LEAs in addressing them. GAO reviewed documents, such as agency guidelines, and interviewed officials from DOJ, six state criminal justice agencies, and nine LEAs selected in part based on missing children rates. The results are not generalizable to all states and LEAs, but provided insights on this issue.

What GAO Recommends

GAO recommends that CJIS and the Board consider establishing minimum standards for states to use to monitor compliance with the 2-hour rule and CJIS and OJJDP use existing mechanisms to obtain and share information on LEA challenges and successful efforts to mitigate them. DOJ concurred.

View [GAO-11-444](#) or key components. For more information, contact Eileen Larence at (202) 512-8777 or larencee@gao.gov.

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What GAO Found

CJIS and the Board have taken steps to help ensure implementation of the 2-hour entry rule, but could strengthen their oversight to better assure compliance with the rule. Starting in 2007, CJIS: (1) informed all state criminal justice agencies that LEAs will have 2 hours to enter reports of missing children into NCIC once they have collected the required data (e.g., child's biographical information); (2) provided guidance on how LEAs could document compliance with the rule; and (3) informed state criminal justice agencies that the Board had authorized CJIS to begin assessing compliance with the rule in audits starting in 2009. To help ensure compliance among all NCIC users, CJIS and the Board require state criminal justice agencies to audit all LEAs in the state that enter data into NCIC. However, CJIS and the Board have not taken steps to establish minimum audit standards for state criminal justice agencies to use in assessing LEAs' compliance with the 2-hour rule. In the absence of such standards, the selected six state criminal justice agencies GAO contacted used varied approaches to assess LEAs' compliance. For example, two were not using the 2-hour criterion, and the number of missing children records the six agencies reviewed to assess timeliness ranged from all records in one state to no records in another. The fact that the state agencies did not consistently apply the 2-hour criterion to review a sample of missing children records raises questions about the reliability of the information the agencies collect on LEA compliance. Establishing minimum standards for state agency audits could help provide CJIS with reasonable assurance that the audits contain reliable information on LEA compliance.

Officials from eight of nine LEAs GAO contacted reported challenges to entering information on missing children into NCIC within 2 hours; CJIS and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) could use existing mechanisms to obtain and share information on challenges. Seven LEAs reported challenges determining whether a child is missing when there are custodial disputes. Six LEAs reported challenges obtaining information from child welfare agencies on missing children in the child welfare system. Officials from child welfare agencies in areas where LEAs reported this challenge said that they may not always have the information LEAs need, and are taking steps to ensure timely communication between their staff and LEAs. In association with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and other stakeholders, in 2006 OJJDP developed (1) a model policy stating that LEAs will accept reports of missing children even when custody has not been established and (2) sample self-assessments so LEAs could enhance their responses to missing children in the child welfare system. However, eight of the nine LEAs stated that these challenges persist. DOJ does not know the extent of these challenges across all LEAs and has limited capability to conduct such an assessment. By using existing CJIS and OJJDP mechanisms—such as CJIS's training for state agencies and OJJDP-funded training for LEAs—to obtain information on the extent to which LEAs face these and other challenges and provide examples of how some LEAs have mitigated the challenges, DOJ could be better positioned to carry out its oversight of NCIC with respect to assuring compliance with the 2-hour rule.

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Abbreviations

CJIS	Criminal Justice Information Services
CSA	CJIS Systems Agency
DOJ	Department of Justice
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
LEAs	law enforcement agencies
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NCMEC	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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Accountability * Integrity * Reliability

United States Government Accountability Office
Washington, DC 20548

June 21, 2011

The Honorable Harry Reid
Majority Leader
United States Senate

The Honorable Charles E. Schumer
Chairman
Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and Border Security
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate

According to the most comprehensive national survey to date, between 1 million and 1.5 million children go missing or run away each year.¹ Federal law requires that within 2 hours of receiving a report that an individual under the age of 21 (a child) is missing, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) are to enter the report into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Crime Information Center (NCIC).² NCIC is an electronic repository of data on crimes and criminals of nationwide interest and a locator file for missing and unidentified persons. NCIC helps law enforcement locate missing children by making information on the child instantly available to law enforcement agencies across the country. Timely entry of information on missing children into NCIC by law enforcement is important to recovery efforts because, according to a 2006 study by the Washington State Attorney General and the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), if an abducted child is murdered, the murder occurs within 3 hours of abduction in 76 percent of cases.³ In addition, timely entry into NCIC may play a role in law enforcement more quickly locating, and providing support for, children who may be victimized or suffer negative health consequences when they run away

¹ A.J. Sedlak, D. Finkelhor, H. Hammer, and D.J. Schultz, *National Estimates of Missing Children: An Overview*, U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (October 2002), 5.

² 42 U.S.C. §§ 5779-80. For purposes of this report, we refer to individuals under the age of 21 as children, as that is how they are referred to in the statute.

³ K.M. Brown, R.D. Keppel, J.G. Weis, and M.E. Skeen, *Case Management for Missing Children Homicide Investigation*, Office of the Attorney General, State of Washington, and U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (May 2006), 13.

from home. A national study of caretakers and children showed that up to 71 percent of children who run away may have been endangered during their runaway episode by virtue of factors such as substance dependency, use of hard drugs, sexual or physical abuse, their young age, or presence in a place where criminal activity was occurring.⁴ Incidents of untimely entry of reports of missing children into NCIC by law enforcement agencies have been the subject of investigations by several news publications, and have raised concerns about the ability of law enforcement to initiate searches, locate, and provide support for missing children.

The National Child Search Assistance Act of 1990 established reporting requirements that addressed hindrances to the timely entry of missing children into criminal information databases.⁵ Among other things, the act required states to ensure (1) that LEAs do not impose a waiting period before accepting reports of missing children and (2) that LEAs immediately enter information on the missing child into the state’s law enforcement database and NCIC.⁶ The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Adam Walsh Act) amended the National Child Search Assistance Act by establishing requirements for handling reports of missing children.⁷ Among other things, the Adam Walsh Act established a measurable and more specific requirement that reports be entered in NCIC “within 2 hours of receipt.” Congressional sponsors of the Adam Walsh Act characterized this change as improving the chances of recovery for missing children, because of research findings that showed that children who were abducted and murdered were killed within 3 hours of being kidnapped.⁸ The DOJ’s FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division

⁴ H. Hammer, D. Finkelhor, and A.J. Sedlak, *Runaway/Thrownaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics*, U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (October 2002), 2.

⁵ Pub. L. No. 101-647, tit. XXXVII, §§ 3701-02, 104 Stat. 4789, 4966-67 (codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 5779-80).

⁶ Previously, only missing children under the age of 18 were required to be entered into NCIC. However, in 2003, “Suzanne’s Law,” a provision of the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (PROTECT Act), amended the National Child Search Assistance Act to require that individuals under the age of 21 be included for purposes of law enforcement reporting to the NCIC database. Pub. L. No. 108-21, § 204, 117 Stat. 650, 660.

⁷ Pub. L. No. 109-248, § 154, 120 Stat. 587, 611.

⁸ See, e.g., 149 Cong. Rec. S6855, S6868 (Statement of Senator Dodd).

(CJIS) and state criminal justice agencies (known as CJIS Systems Agencies, or CSAs) share the responsibility of ensuring timely entry of information on missing children into NCIC. The CJIS Advisory Policy Board (the Board) is responsible for establishing policy and providing advice and guidance on NCIC use by federal, state, and local LEAs.

You asked us to conduct a review of reporting methods LEAs used in providing information to NCIC. In response to your request, we examined:

- the extent to which CJIS and the Board have taken steps to help ensure implementation of the 2-hour requirement for entering reports of missing children into NCIC (referred to in this report as ‘the 2-hour entry requirement’), and mechanisms they have put in place to monitor compliance with the requirement; and
- what challenges, if any, selected LEAs identify as affecting the ability of law enforcement to enter reports of missing children into NCIC as required and how DOJ is addressing these challenges.

To address the first objective, we reviewed relevant documentation, including reporting requirements for missing children set forth in federal and selected state legislation and FBI policies and guidelines detailing the agency’s process for monitoring compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement. We also reviewed written CSA audit policies and procedures. We interviewed senior CJIS officials to discuss the FBI’s role in ensuring timely entry of missing children reports into NCIC, including CJIS requirements for CSA audits of LEAs. We also interviewed senior officials overseeing audits and local NCIC usage in six selected CSAs. We selected CSAs representing six states, based on a combination of factors, including whether CJIS found the CSA to be in compliance with NCIC policy for timely entry of missing children records in prior audits, and ensuring a mix of high and low rates of missing children reported to NCIC by LEAs. The states we selected were: California, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Virginia, and West Virginia. We cannot generalize our work from these 6 entities to CSAs in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, but the information we obtained provides examples of the way in which these CSAs were monitoring timely entry of missing children reports into NCIC by LEAs. We compared CJIS’s audit policies and procedures with criteria in Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government to determine if CJIS has control activities in place to enforce its directives and achieve compliance objectives.⁹ To determine the extent to which CSA audits

⁹ GAO, *Internal Control: Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*, GAO/AIMD-00-21.3.1 (Washington, D.C.: November 1999).

collect consistent and reliable information on LEA compliance with the 2 hour entry requirement, we compared CSA audit approaches for assessing LEAs' compliance with available NCIC audit policy and guidance articulated by CJIS.

To determine what challenges LEAs face, if any, in reporting to NCIC, we interviewed senior officials in LEAs serving nine large and mid-sized cities or counties in the six states we had selected for our first objective: Los Angeles, Calif.; Visalia, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Las Vegas, Nev.; New York City, N.Y.; Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Fairfax County, Va.; and Morgantown, W.Va. We obtained perspectives on challenges in reporting to NCIC from LEA officials responsible for the following activities:

- implementing policies guiding the reporting of missing children into NCIC;
- training law enforcement staff on responding to reports of missing children;
- taking reports of missing children from the public and entering information into NCIC; and
- conducting investigations of these reports.

We selected the nine locations based on a combination of factors, including ensuring that we included both large and mid-sized cities or counties located in several different geographic regions of the country. At three of the nine locations where data were available to further identify any challenges LEAs face in entering missing children reports into NCIC, we discussed with law enforcement officials specific missing children cases that CJIS had determined were not entered into NCIC in a timely fashion when it conducted its most recent audit in that state. Additionally, at six of the nine locations we inquired about cases reported by parents and caregivers (as opposed to law enforcement) to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) from June 2009 through March 2010, where NCMEC staff said they were not able to locate a record for the missing child in NCIC.¹⁰ In California, Illinois, and New York, we also met with officials from child welfare agencies to discuss their perspectives on issues raised by law enforcement officials regarding reporting and

¹⁰ NCMEC is a private, non-profit organization designated by statute to serve as the official national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children and operate a national 24-hour toll-free telephone line by which individuals may report information regarding the location of any missing child. 42 U.S.C. § 5773(b). According to NCMEC officials, the majority of calls to the hotline regarding missing children come from parents and caregivers.

investigating cases involving missing children in the child welfare system.¹¹ We cannot generalize our work from these nine locations to LEAs nationwide, but the information we obtained provides perspectives on the challenges law-enforcement personnel face in entering reports of missing children into NCIC.

To determine what steps DOJ has taken to address these challenges, we reviewed guidance, standards, and model policies and practices for responding to missing children developed from 2004 to 2011 with funding from DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. We interviewed senior officials from OJJDP's Missing and Exploited Children Program, and from NCMEC, which is also required by statute to disseminate on a national basis, information relating to innovative and model programs, services, and legislation that benefit missing and exploited children.¹² We reviewed DOJ's actions to address these challenges and compared them to criteria in Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government to determine the extent to which DOJ has identified and analyzed the risks internal and external sources pose to the agency's achieving its oversight role over NCIC with respect to helping ensure compliance with the 2-hour requirement.¹³

We conducted this performance audit from January 2010 to June 2011, in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

¹¹ We added this step based on the results of our work in the nine locations; we chose the three states with the largest number of children in foster care for whom state child welfare agencies have responsibility for placement, care or supervision as of September 30, 2009, for follow-on work to better understand the issues while also completing our review in a timely manner.

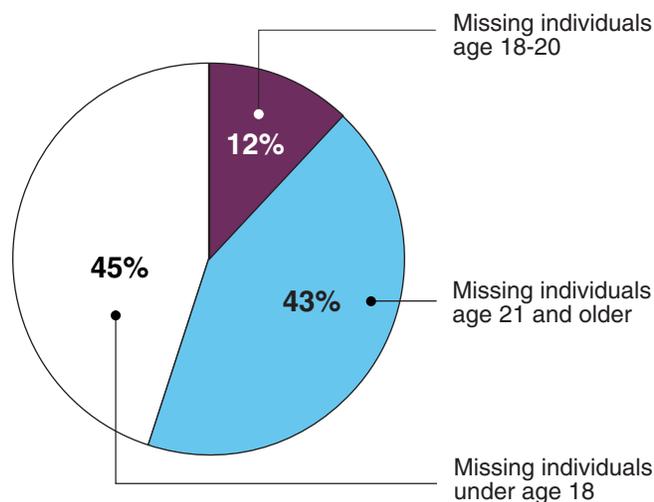
¹² 42 U.S.C. § 5773(b). Funding for the Missing and Exploited Children program was \$68.8 million in fiscal year 2009 and \$69.5 million in fiscal year 2010. NCMEC received \$30.5 million in grant funds from OJJDP in each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, to operate an official national resource center and information center for missing and exploited children, among other things.

¹³ [GAO/AIMD-00-21.3.1](#).

Background

NCIC is an extensive computerized criminal justice information system maintained by the FBI that serves as a repository of data on crimes and criminals of nationwide interest and as a locator file for missing and unidentified persons. Over 92,000 law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice partners have access to NCIC, which includes approximately 35,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the United States. As of January 1, 2011, NCIC contained 85,820 active records¹⁴ in its missing persons file. See figure 1 for additional information on the age of missing persons reported by law enforcement to NCIC.

Figure 1: Percentage of Missing Person Records in NCIC by Age Group as of January 1, 2011



Source: GAO analysis of CJIS data.

Note: Percentages calculated as of January 1, 2011, when there were 85,820 active missing person records.

NCIC Management

NCIC is managed cooperatively by FBI's CJIS—the division within the FBI that operates as the focal point and central repository for criminal justice information services—and the state and local agencies that access the system. An Advisory Process, consisting of an Advisory Policy Board (the Board) with representatives from criminal justice and national security agencies throughout the United States, and working groups are responsible for establishing policy for NCIC use by federal, state, and local

¹⁴ An active record is one where the individual reported missing has not yet been located.

agencies and providing advice and guidance on all CJIS Division programs.¹⁵ In addition, the Board creates ad hoc subcommittees as necessary to review policies and develop alternatives or recommendations for the Board's consideration. NCIC policies and procedures are documented in the NCIC 2000 Operating Manual and the CJIS Security Policy.¹⁶

Local level governance of NCIC use is performed by the CSA. The CSA is a criminal justice agency that has overall responsibility for the administration and usage of NCIC, including providing quality assurance and training and assuring LEA compliance with operating procedures within its jurisdiction.¹⁷ Most CSAs are state agencies that oversee NCIC use by all LEAs that enter data into NCIC in the state. A CSA may be a law enforcement agency, such as a state police agency, that also enters data into NCIC, in addition to overseeing the administration of the state's NCIC system. Furthermore, the Board requires that each local LEA appoint a Terminal Agency Coordinator who serves as the representative and point of contact for disseminating information on NCIC policies and procedures to that agency.

¹⁵ Major CJIS Division Programs also include Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), which collects, publishes and archives crime statistics for the nation; the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), a national fingerprint and criminal history system to help local, state, and federal partners solve and prevent crime and catch criminals and terrorists; National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), used to determine whether a prospective buyer is eligible to buy firearms; Law Enforcement Online (LEO), a secure, Internet-based communications portal that provides access to sensitive but unclassified information and various state-of-the-art communications services and tools to law enforcement, first responders, criminal justice professionals, and anti-terrorism and intelligence agencies; and the Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEx), a criminal justice information sharing system that provides nationwide connectivity to local, state, tribal, and federal systems for the exchange of information.

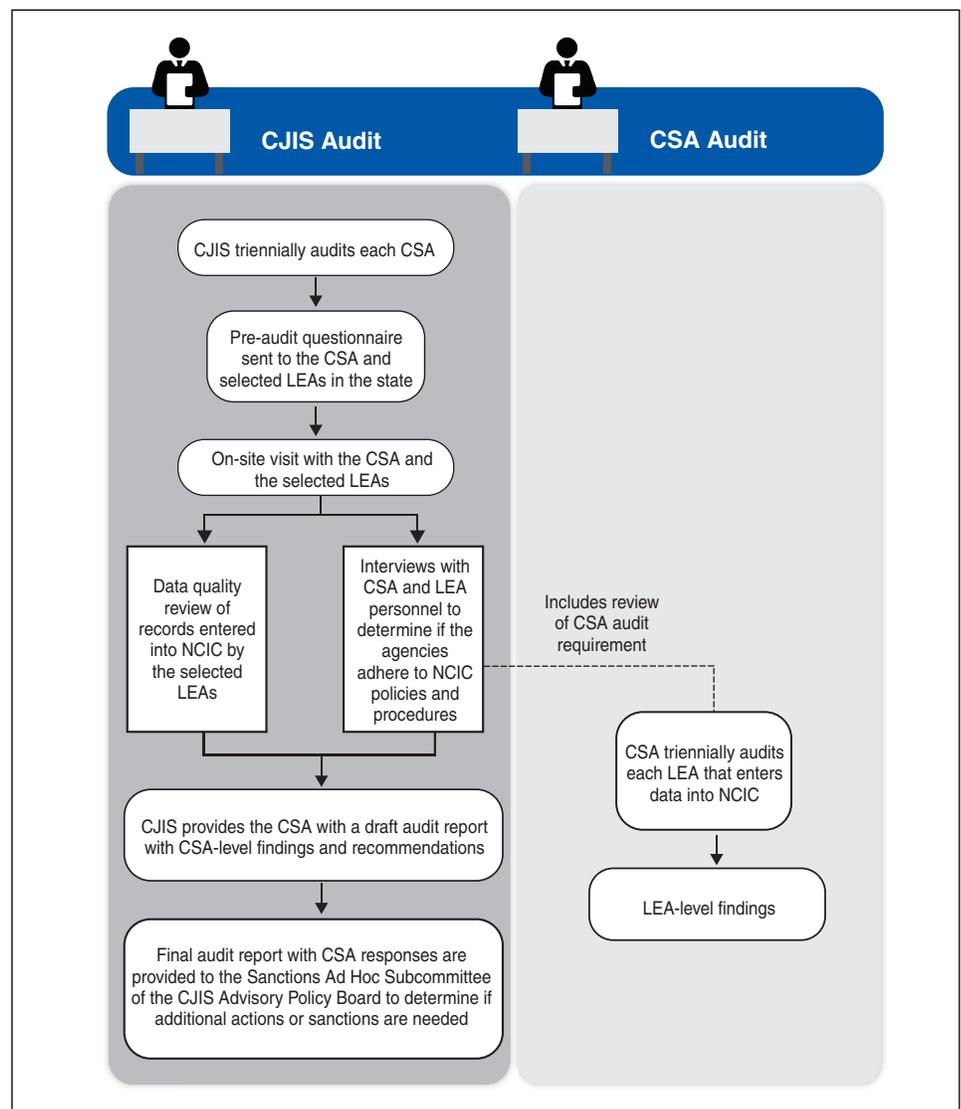
¹⁶ The NCIC *Operating Manual* contains standards and procedures to help ensure the integrity of data in the system. The CJIS Security Policy provides the minimum level of Information Technology (IT) security requirements to safeguard CJIS data, which include information on missing children.

¹⁷ CSAs have responsibility for administration and usage of the CJIS Division Programs within a state, district, territory, or foreign country. This includes a federal agency that meets the definition and provides services to other federal agencies and/or whose users reside in multiple states or territories. As of March 2011, there are 72 CSAs administering CJIS Division Programs.

NCIC Audits

CJIS shares with the CSAs the responsibility for monitoring compliance with NCIC policy, as shown in figure 2. CJIS policy, as approved by the Board, calls for triennial audits of each CSA to assess the CSA's compliance with NCIC policies, including the 2-hour entry requirement. Further, CJIS relies on the CSAs to audit all LEAs that enter data into NCIC in each state, to help ensure compliance among all NCIC users.

Figure 2: CJIS and CSA Shared Roles for Monitoring Compliance with NCIC Requirements



Sources: GAO analysis of CJIS data; Art Explosion (images).

CJIS's NCIC performance-based audit program tasks the CJIS Audit Unit with conducting a compliance audit of each CSA to verify compliance with federal laws, such as the 2-hour entry requirement for reports of missing children, and other CJIS policies and regulations. The purpose of the audit is to:

- assess CSA compliance with NCIC system policy requirements;
- assess the quality, integrity, and security of the data maintained in and accessed from a variety of criminal justice information systems and networks; and
- ensure timely and relevant criminal justice information is made available to authorized users.

As part of its audit of CSAs, CJIS reviews random samples of records of missing persons in selected LEAs, and assesses all missing children records contained in the sample to determine compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement. During the current triennial audit cycle, the CJIS Audit Unit plans to audit CSAs in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia from October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2012. CJIS funding for conducting NCIC audits was \$207,570 in fiscal year 2009 and \$309,854 in fiscal year 2010, and is projected to be \$244,202 in fiscal year 2011.¹⁸

CJIS's audit of CSAs consists of a pre-audit questionnaire, on-site visit, and follow-up report. The pre-audit questionnaire is sent to CSAs and selected LEAs within the state to obtain written responses as well as assist CJIS in gathering the relevant information to better inform the audit process. In selecting LEAs, CJIS takes into account a number of factors, which may include the number of records entered by each LEA, the total number of records to be reviewed in the state, the LEA's geographic location to reduce the time and travel burden imposed on CJIS audit staff, whether the LEA was previously found to have extensive and/or serious NCIC noncompliance issues, and whether CSA officials request that CJIS include the LEA in its audits based on CSA concerns from prior CSA audits.¹⁹ The on-site visit consists of interviews of CSA and LEA personnel to determine compliance with NCIC policies and procedures, and a data quality review

¹⁸ These costs are for travel to conduct NCIC audits. CJIS reported that, to support the NCIC audits, 18 full time equivalent resources were used in fiscal year 2009, and 15 full time equivalent resources were used in fiscal year 2010, and projected that 17 full time equivalent resources would be used in fiscal year 2011.

¹⁹ CJIS officials stated that there are no official guidelines for the number of agencies to audit, but CJIS normally selects 10 to 12 LEAs in each state.

of selected LEA NCIC records. In designing its review of these records, CJIS seeks to balance the need for a cost-effective, logistically feasible approach, with the need to ensure the review obtains statistically valid information on the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of all missing person records.²⁰

During the post-audit phase, CJIS prepares a draft audit report that includes findings from the interviews with the agency personnel as well as the data-quality reviews and recommendations for agency compliance. The report is provided to the CSA for review, and the final report, including the CSA's responses to any recommendations, is forwarded to the Sanctions Ad Hoc Subcommittee of the Board. This subcommittee is responsible for evaluating the results of audits conducted of participants in the CJIS Division programs. The subcommittee makes specific recommendations to the Board concerning sanctions that should be imposed on agencies that are not in compliance with the policies established by the Board for the operation of the CJIS Division programs. Sanctions may be in the form of a letter of concern from the subcommittee enumerating audit problems that had not been resolved from previous audit cycles, or a letter of sanction, which is similar to the letter of concern, but with stronger language and specific compliance terms and procedures. If the CSA does not adequately address noncompliance issues, the Board has the option of terminating the state's access to NCIC.

Each CSA is also required by CJIS and the Board to establish a system to, at a minimum, triennially audit all LEAs that enter data into NCIC within their jurisdiction, to ensure compliance with NCIC policy and regulations. Each CSA is responsible for developing an audit program to meet this requirement and the resulting audit approach can vary across CSAs. We discuss the audit approaches used to assess the timeliness of missing children records by the 6 selected CSAs later in this report. During its audits, CJIS assesses the extent to which the CSAs are fulfilling the requirement to audit all LEAs that enter data into NCIC under their jurisdiction.

²⁰ The sample is drawn from all active missing persons records, irrespective of the date of entry into NCIC.

CJIS Has Disseminated Guidelines for Timely Entry into NCIC, but Establishing Minimum Standards for CSA Audits and Assessing Adherence to Standards Could Strengthen CJIS's Oversight

CJIS and the Board Have Taken Steps to Help Ensure Compliance with the 2-hour Requirement and CJIS Has Issued Audit Recommendations to Non-Compliant CSAs

CJIS and the Board have taken a number of steps to help ensure that LEAs implement the 2-hour entry requirement. Beginning in January 2007, CJIS:

- informed CSAs and LEAs that the Adam Walsh Act of July 2006 required all reports of missing persons under the age of 21 to be entered into NCIC within 2 hours of receipt;
- provided guidance to CSAs and LEAs regarding how LEAs might best document compliance with the requirement; and
- informed CSAs and LEAs that the Board had authorized it to begin assessing noncompliance with the requirement in October 2009 and possibly subject noncompliant CSAs to sanctions beginning in October 2012.

Starting with its CSA audits conducted in January 2007, CJIS provided verbal and written information to all CSAs and the selected LEAs it audited that LEAs will have 2 hours to enter reports of missing children into NCIC from the time LEAs complete collecting 10 data elements

required by statute.²¹ As the Adam Walsh Act did not specify how compliance was to be measured, CJIS started measuring the 2 hours once the required data were obtained because this is how CJIS has measured timely entry requirements for all other types of NCIC records, such as missing persons age 21 and older and wanted persons. In addition, CJIS recognized that law enforcement may face challenges obtaining complete information at the time of the initial report, for example, from parents who are traumatized by a child's disappearance. If the elapsed time between obtaining and entering the information on a missing child was equal to or less than 2 hours, CJIS would deem the entry to be in compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement. Conversely, if the elapsed time was more than 2 hours, CJIS would deem the entry to be out of compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement.²² Generally, according to CJIS officials, if CJIS finds that 10 percent or more of missing children records reviewed are out of compliance, CJIS would make an audit recommendation requiring the CSA to take actions to address non-compliance. The officials also said that CJIS provides and discusses all findings from its LEA reviews with the cognizant LEAs.

CJIS more broadly disseminated information to CSAs and LEAs regarding how timeliness would be assessed via (1) a January 2008 letter to the heads of all CSAs and (2) a June 2009 update to NCIC's Operating Manual.²³ In CJIS's letter to the heads of the CSAs and in the update to the NCIC Operating Manual, CJIS recommended that LEAs use a time and date stamp to document when they completed collecting the required

²¹ The National Child Search Assistance Act of 1990, as amended, requires each report of a missing child to NCIC to contain the following information: (1) name, (2) date of birth, (3) sex, (4) race, (5) height (6) weight, (7) eye color, (8) hair color, (9) date and location of the last known contact with the child, and (10) specific category under which the child is reported missing (missing and under proven physical/mental disability; missing under circumstances indicating may be in physical danger; missing under circumstances indicating that the disappearance may not have been voluntary, e.g., a kidnapping or abduction; missing after a catastrophe; a missing juvenile under age 21 who does not meet any of the entry criteria for the prior categories). 42 U.S.C. § 5780.

²² CJIS policy and guidance regarding how compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement would be defined and assessed was initially developed by the CJIS Audit Unit following the passage of the Adam Walsh Act, and subsequently presented for discussion to the CJIS Advisory Policy Board and approved at the Board's spring 2007 meeting.

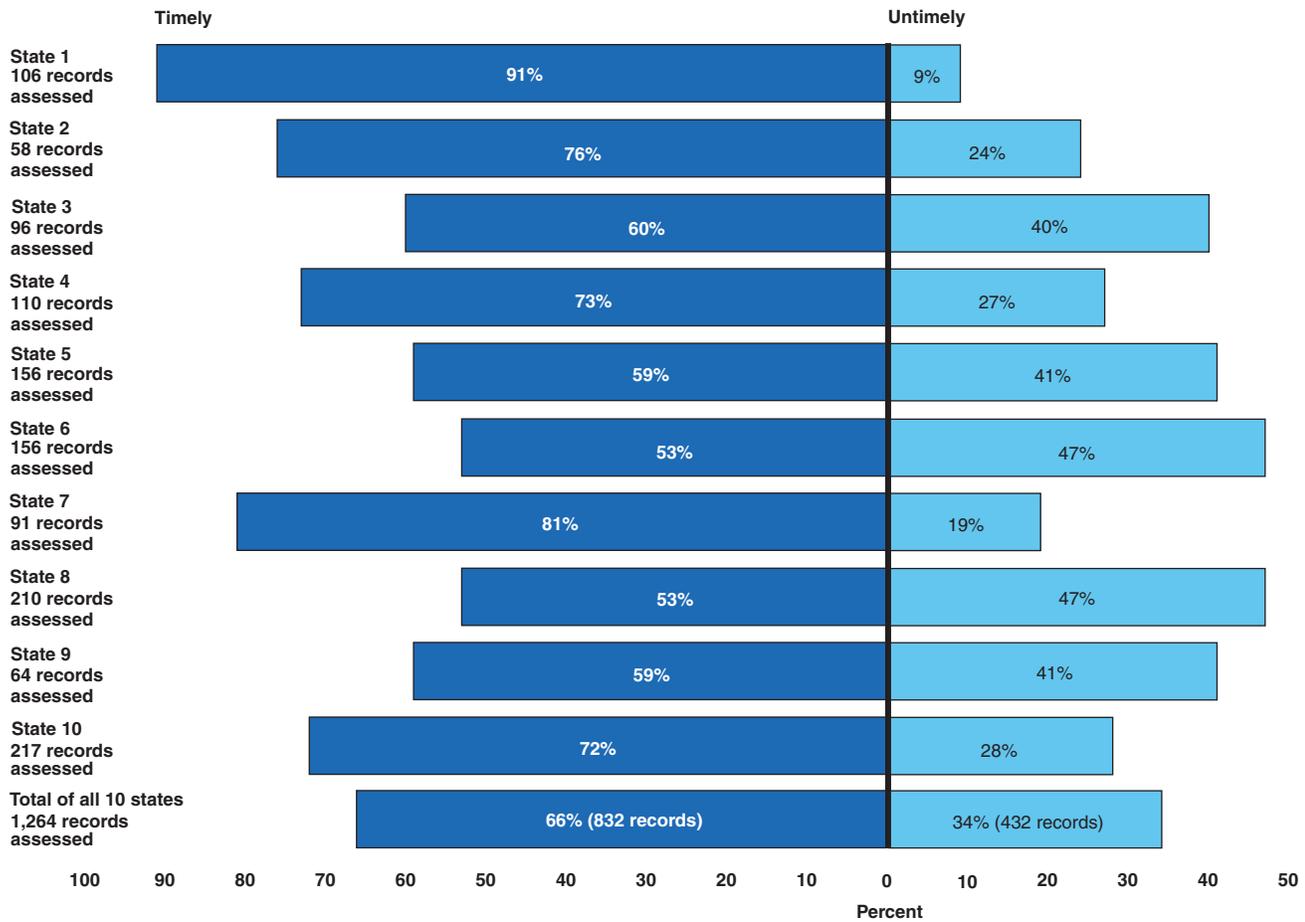
²³ NCIC Technical and Operational Updates are used to disseminate information to CSAs and LEAs regarding changes to the NCIC *Operating Manual*. Technical Operational Updates are published and made available to all NCIC users via their CSA and Terminal Agency Coordinator, and are available on Law Enforcement Online, a Web resource available to all NCIC users.

information from the party or parties reporting the missing child. CJIS also informed CSAs and LEAs that it would assess timeliness using the 2-hour criterion and make audit recommendations that would require CSA responses in the audit cycle beginning in October 2009. This start date was selected because of the Board's decision to grant a grace period to allow agencies time to establish and institute procedures to accurately document the receipt of the minimum data necessary for entry. CJIS did not specifically require LEAs to use the recommended time and date stamps, but if an audited LEA did not document the date and time it received the minimum data, CJIS stated it would consider any unjustified delay in entering information on a missing child into NCIC as untimely.²⁴ This could result in CJIS making an audit recommendation that the CSA take action to address the noncompliance and the Sanctions Ad Hoc Subcommittee applying sanctions in the future.

As of January 2011, CJIS had audited 22 CSAs using the 2-hour criterion for entering reports of missing children into NCIC. Of the 22 audits, 10 audit reports were finalized and 12 were in draft form. Of the 10 CSAs where audit reports were final, CJIS found 9 CSAs to be out of compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement and issued audit recommendations to them to take actions to ensure timely entry. As shown in figure 3, the percentage of missing children records assessed by CJIS as having been entered into NCIC within 2 hours ranged from 53 percent to 91 percent across the 10 states; and the percentage of records entered into NCIC after 2 hours ranged from 9 percent to 47 percent.

²⁴ This would occur if LEAs have not been consistently documenting the time and date when they obtained the minimum data required to make a missing child entry into NCIC. For example, if an LEA documented the date the report had been taken, but not the time of the report, the information would not allow CJIS to accurately assess compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement.

Figure 3: CJIS’s Assessment of Timeliness of Entry of Missing Children Records into NCIC



Source: GAO analysis of CJIS data.

Note: Missing children records that were entered into NCIC in 2 hours or less are timely and missing children records that were entered into NCIC in more than 2 hours are untimely. CJIS determines the number of records to review in each state through a random-sampling formula designed to provide statistically valid information on all missing person records (not just those pertaining to missing children).

During the audits, CJIS attempts to capture information on the reasons missing children records are untimely to assist the CSAs in identifying issues that they may need to address statewide in order to become compliant with the 2-hour entry requirement. For each untimely missing child record, CJIS audit staff asks the LEA personnel to provide a

description of the reason that led to the delay in entry.²⁵ However, for 82 percent of the 432 untimely missing children records identified across the 10 states, CJIS officials told us they did not know the reason for the delay because the LEAs could not provide them with information on the reasons why the records were not entered within 2 hours. For the 79 untimely missing children records where LEAs were able to provide CJIS information on the causes for the delay in NCIC entry, two predominant reasons were given:

- LEA personnel did not know about the 2-hour entry requirement.
- Responding officers did not provide the information on the missing child in a timely manner. This could occur, for example, if officers began investigating the case before submitting the report of the missing child, waited until the end of the shift to submit a report, were dispatched to another service call prior to submitting the report, or did not deem it necessary to submit the report immediately for NCIC entry because they considered the child to be a frequent run-away.

CJIS officials also said that in cases where CJIS auditors could not find documentation of the date and time that the minimum data required for NCIC entry were obtained, they deemed the entry to be untimely. In written responses to CJIS's findings of untimely entry, CSAs generally focused on their plans to provide training to personnel responsible for entering reports of missing children into NCIC and educate personnel through the CSAs' audits of LEAs.

CJIS informed CSAs that, in order to allow for an appropriate transition period, the Board had decided that audit recommendations based on the 2-hour entry requirement would not be forwarded to the Board's Sanctions Ad Hoc Subcommittee until the audit cycle beginning in October 2012. Thus, while CSAs must respond to CJIS audit recommendations regarding non-compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement, non-compliance in this area will not be a factor in the Board's decisions about whether to impose sanctions on a CSA until October 2012.

²⁵ CJIS is not in a position to independently determine why NCIC entries are untimely, according to CJIS officials, because auditors are not qualified to assess LEAs' investigative procedures and processes.

CJIS Could Better Ensure Compliance with the 2-Hour Entry Requirement by Working with CSAs and the Board to Establish Minimum Audit Standards

During its audits of CSAs, CJIS verifies that each CSA is conducting the triennial audits that are required by CJIS and the Board. However, the Board has not taken steps to establish audit standards that require CSAs to assess compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement.²⁶ Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government call for management to design control activities to help ensure that its control objectives are met.²⁷ Such standards could better position CJIS and the Board to ensure that the CSA audits accomplish CJIS's specific oversight and compliance objectives for timely entry of missing children records.

In the absence of standards, we found that audit approaches used by the 6 selected CSAs to assess compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement varied. For example, lacking standards, two CSAs were not using the 2-hour criterion to assess timeliness and the six CSAs varied in the number of missing children records reviewed. The number of missing children records reviewed ranged from all active records in one state to no records in another. The fact that CSAs were not consistently applying the 2-hour criterion to review a sample of missing children records raises questions about the reliability of CSA information on LEA compliance. The two CSAs that were not using the 2-hour criterion had different approaches to assessing timeliness:

- Officials for one CSA stated they used an “immediate” criterion to assess the timeliness of missing children records, which they said was stricter than the 2-hour entry requirement. However, the CSA did not have documentation on the time frame that was to be used for measuring “immediate” entry or how it assessed compliance with this criterion. Thus, CSA auditors could not demonstrate LEAs’ compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement.
- One CSA relied on LEAs to complete a questionnaire that asks, among other things, if the agencies impose a waiting period before taking reports of missing children and if there is a “large delay” between the time a missing person report is taken and the time it is entered into NCIC. However, the questionnaire does not define what the CSA considers to be a “large delay,” and the CSA does not test for compliance. Therefore,

²⁶ The Board has not established any standards regarding specific areas that must be included in CSA audits of local LEAs.

²⁷ [GAO/AIMD-00-21.3.1](#).

auditors for this CSA also could not demonstrate LEAs' compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement.²⁸

CSAs were also not consistent in the number of missing children records they assessed for compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement, specifically:

- One CSA (the CSA mentioned above that relied on LEA responses to a questionnaire) did not review any missing children records because the state had over 500 LEAs and, according to CSA officials, a limited number of auditing staff.
- One CSA determined the number of missing children records to review at each LEA based upon the LEA's entry error rate—the portion of records that were untimely, incomplete, or did not comply with other entry requirements—from its past CSA audit. This approach resulted in the CSA reviewing 2 missing person records out of about 400 at one LEA.
- One CSA generally reviewed 4 to 10 missing children records from each LEA it audited. This sampling approach resulted in the CSA reviewing about the same number of records from an LEA with over 1,250 active missing children records as from an LEA with about 100 active missing children records.
- One CSA generally reviewed 10 percent of all missing person records from each LEA it audited, some portion of which would be missing children records. The CSA also imposed a minimum of 20 missing person records to be reviewed. If a LEA had fewer than 20 missing person records in NCIC, then the CSA would review all records.
- One CSA reviewed 10 percent of active missing children records from large LEAs, such as one with over 800 missing children records in NCIC, and all records from the remaining LEAs it audited.
- One CSA reviewed all active missing children records from each LEA it audited.

We do not know the extent to which the variability we identified in CSA audit approaches exists across all CSAs. However, our findings that one CSA did not assess any missing children records and other CSAs reviewed a relatively small number of records raises questions about the CSAs' and,

²⁸ Of the four CSAs we met with that had started using the 2-hour criterion to assess timeliness of missing children records, one began using the 2-hour criterion in February 2011, following the passage of a state law in September 2010 (effective January 2012) that required LEAs to report missing children to NCIC within 2 hours; two began using the 2-hour criterion in October of 2009, the date when CJIS began assessing timeliness using the 2-hour criterion. The other CSA had been using the 2-hour criterion to assess timeliness since 2004 in response to a state law that required law enforcement agencies to report missing children to NCIC within 2 hours.

in turn, CJIS's ability to draw conclusions regarding LEAs' compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement for missing children.

CJIS officials acknowledged that CSA audits would be more useful if they measured LEAs' compliance with the 2-hour criterion and reviewed a sample of missing children records to assess compliance with the entry requirement, but CJIS and the Board do not require CSAs to incorporate either of these into their audits. CJIS officials said that when CSAs request audit guidance, CJIS makes information available to them on its audit methodology and protocols, which include applying the 2-hour criterion to assess a sample of missing children records. Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government call for agencies to ensure control activities are in place that enforce management's directives and effectively accomplish agencies' control objectives.²⁹ Without such minimum audit standards for assessing compliance with the entry requirement—including applying the 2-hour criterion and how to sample missing children records—CSAs' audits may not be collecting as consistent and reliable information on LEA compliance with the requirement as they could. Minimum standards could also help CJIS better accomplish its specific oversight and compliance objectives for timely entry of reports of missing children. We recognize that when CSAs conduct audits, they have multiple responsibilities to ensure compliance with all NCIC policies and face resource constraints that may limit their ability to review missing children records for timeliness. Therefore, it could be helpful for CJIS, CSAs, and the Board to collaborate in developing minimum standards that are both feasible to implement and provide reliable information on LEA compliance. Once standards are established, CJIS could help ensure that CSA audits are meeting standards by reviewing the audit approaches that CSAs use to assess timeliness. This type of review is another key internal control activity that could help CJIS achieve its oversight and compliance objectives for the 2-hour entry requirement for reports of missing children.

²⁹ [GAO/AIMD-00-21.3.1](#).

Selected LEAs Identified Challenges to Reporting Missing Children; Using Existing Mechanisms to Obtain and Share Information on Such Challenges Could Assist DOJ in Its Oversight Role

Officials from eight of the nine LEAs we contacted identified custody disputes and coordination with child welfare agencies as potential impediments to reporting missing children to NCIC in a timely manner or investigating these cases. OJJDP has funded research and policy development to produce guidance in these areas, but CJIS and OJJDP could take additional steps to better position DOJ to carry out its oversight role over NCIC, with respect to helping ensure compliance with the 2-hour requirement.

Challenges Relating to Custody Determination May Delay Reporting or Investigating Missing Children

Custodial issues may come into play when a child is missing as a result of having been removed from his or her usual place of residence by a family member. Officials from all of the nine LEAs we met with reported that the responding officer may need to ascertain the custodial arrangements for the child and whether the report is the result of a misunderstanding between family members or constitutes an abduction by a family member. More specifically, officials from seven of the nine LEAs reported that challenges in making this determination may delay reporting or investigation of the case.³⁰ Of the seven LEAs that raised custody-determination issues as a challenge, officials in five LEAs said that where a missing child case may involve interference by a noncustodial family member, the report cannot be taken by law enforcement unless a court docket number or judge's order establishing custody is first produced. In one case in one of these LEAs, waiting for court paperwork resulted in a 2-day delay between receiving a report from the parent, and entering the report into NCIC. Officials in two of the seven LEAs said that further steps must be taken to determine custody when the missing child's parents were never married and do not have a custody agreement, or when there are competing custody orders from different states that must be resolved. These steps can delay reporting into NCIC or investigating the case.

³⁰ Officials from the other two LEAs stated that custody determination issues do not challenge their ability to report or investigate a missing child.

OJJDP, NCMEC, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police have taken steps to try to address these issues. For example, in 2006, NCMEC and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, with funding from OJJDP, developed a model missing children's policy for law enforcement agencies, which agencies could use to establish guidelines and responsibilities for agency personnel in responding to reports of missing children. The model policy contains a provision stating that the LEA will accept reports of missing children when it can be demonstrated that the child has been removed, without explanation, from the child's usual place of residence, even if custody has not been formally established.³¹ OJJDP officials stated that NCMEC currently makes use of the model policy in its Missing and Exploited Children Chief Executive Officer Seminars for police chiefs, sheriffs, and communication center managers. NCMEC requests that participants provide a copy of their agency's policy on missing children in advance of the seminar, and NCMEC will review the policies and offer suggestions for improvement or refer the participants to the model policy developed by NCMEC and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In 2009, NCMEC also updated guidance for parents and attorneys addressing family abductions, emphasizing in several places the necessity for law enforcement to report to NCIC within 2 hours, even if custody has not yet been determined.³²

³¹ National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, *Law Enforcement Policy and Procedures for Reports of Missing and Abducted Children: A Model* (Alexandria, Va.: 2006).

³² P.M. Hoff, *Family Abduction: Prevention and Response (Sixth Edition)*, a special report prepared at the request of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (2009).

Challenges to Coordination between LEAs and Child Welfare Agencies May Delay Reporting or Investigating Missing Children

Officials from six of the nine LEAs we interviewed reported that difficulty in obtaining information about missing children who are in the child welfare system³³ (which includes individuals in the care of foster-care group homes) may delay reporting to NCIC or the investigation of the episode.³⁴ These officials stated that the foster-care group homes do not always collect information—such as the child’s height and weight or parental information—that law enforcement needs to complete a missing person report or the mandatory fields in NCIC. Officials from three LEAs stated that while the lack of such information from the foster-care group home does not prevent the initial reporting to NCIC, the lack of additional information—such as a recent photo of the child—may delay the investigation of a missing child because law enforcement must spend time obtaining the necessary information. Furthermore, officials from three of the six LEAs that raised coordination with child welfare agencies as a challenge said that certain practices of foster-care group homes may result in reporting delays. For example, these officials stated that personnel from foster-care group homes sometimes reported the same incident multiple times to law enforcement, which would require law enforcement personnel to determine whether the existing record in NCIC was closed and could be removed from the system in order to enter the most recent reported incident, or whether the new report was the same as the prior report that had already been entered into NCIC. In one LEA, officials stated that in one week, they had received approximately 10 such duplicate reports of missing children, the majority coming from a single foster-care group home. Officials from one LEA stated that some of the foster-care group homes in the jurisdiction do not always inform law enforcement when a child has been located, thus requiring law enforcement, when receiving a new report for the same child, to conduct research into whether a prior case should have been closed before entering a new record.

³³ The child welfare system consists of state and local judges and other court personnel, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, and child welfare agencies. Child welfare agencies are responsible for services to protect children from abuse or neglect including providing services to families in their own homes, removing children from homes if necessary, and supervising and administering payments for children in out-of-home settings, such as foster care group homes.

³⁴ Officials from the other three LEAs did not report that difficulty in obtaining information about missing children who are in the child welfare system challenges their ability to report or investigate a missing child.

Officials from the three child welfare agencies we contacted in three of the four states where LEA officials reported challenges in coordinating with child welfare agencies noted that in some cases, foster-care group homes may not have the information law enforcement needs to enter reports of missing children into NCIC, but stated that this situation does not occur very frequently. The officials said that ensuring that a recent photograph of a child is available has been a challenge and that they are working to have a recent photograph available for each child under their care. The officials also acknowledged that their law enforcement partners have raised concerns about foster-care group homes filing multiple reports for the same missing child episode and about some child welfare personnel not informing law enforcement when a child has been located. Officials from two of the child welfare agencies stated that high staff turnover among child welfare personnel may be a reason why some personnel do not know how to best coordinate with law enforcement. According to these officials, child welfare agencies may need to provide additional training and oversight to ensure that child welfare personnel understand clearly when a child should be reported missing to law enforcement and communicate in a timely manner with law enforcement officials to inform them when children are located or return.

DOJ, NCMEC, and the Child Welfare League of America have taken steps to try to assist LEAs and child welfare agencies in addressing these issues. For example, concerns about timely reporting and investigation of children missing from care were highlighted by NCMEC in guidance it issued in 2006 with funding from OJJDP.³⁵ The guidance states that collaboration between LEAs and child welfare agencies is necessary to ensure that children missing from care are reported to law enforcement, and provides a sample self-assessment for LEAs to use to help them develop policies and procedures to enhance LEAs' responses to children missing from care. The self-assessment recommends that LEAs discuss with child welfare agencies the type of information LEAs need from child welfare agencies in order to complete a missing person report, and ensure that law enforcement officers have a way to access child welfare data or caseworkers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Child Welfare League of America, in partnership with NCMEC in 2005, developed guidelines for standardized child welfare intake forms to ensure information necessary

³⁵ S.E. Seidel, *Missing and Abducted Children: A Law-Enforcement Guide to Case Investigation and Program Management (Third Edition)*, a special report prepared at the request of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (2006).

for NCIC entry is routinely maintained by foster-care providers.³⁶ DOJ's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services in 2006 also funded development of a guide focusing on juvenile runaways that recommended that LEAs work with foster-care group home providers to develop joint protocols for reporting and sharing information.³⁷

Existing CJIS and OJJDP Mechanisms Could Be Useful for Collecting and Sharing Information about LEA Challenges to Timely Reporting

The fact that officials from eight of the nine LEAs we contacted reported facing challenges entering missing children information into NCIC within 2 hours due to custody disputes and coordination with child welfare agencies—even in the context of efforts by DOJ to develop and disseminate guidance regarding these issues—raises questions about the extent to which LEAs are well-positioned to comply with the 2-hour entry requirement. According to OJJDP officials, although guidance relating to custody disputes and coordination with child welfare agencies was, for the most part, developed prior to the passage of the 2-hour entry requirement in 2006, OJJDP believes the guidance remains useful in helping LEAs address these challenges, and has not undertaken additional efforts to update it. According to the officials, the guidance is disseminated widely to law enforcement personnel in the field, through national conferences and other mechanisms, and is used in training courses funded by OJJDP and provided by NCMEC.

DOJ does not know the extent to which the challenges we identified in our LEA interviews exist across all LEAs. However, CJIS officials told us that due to the limited scope of its audits and the limited investigative expertise of its auditors, CJIS's Audit Unit would not be in a position to assess local challenges to reporting missing children to NCIC as part of CJIS's triennial audit cycle. We recognize that CJIS's Audit Unit may be limited in its ability to conduct a nationwide assessment of the challenges that LEAs face in meeting the 2-hour reporting requirement. We also recognize that when CSAs conduct local audits of each LEA in their respective states every 3 years, they have multiple responsibilities to ensure compliance with all NCIC policies and face resource constraints that may limit their ability to assess local challenges to reporting. However, there are other

³⁶ T.B. Smith, K. Buniak, L. Condon, and L. Reed, *Children Missing From Care: The Law-Enforcement Response*, a special report prepared at the request of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (2005).

³⁷ K. Dedel, *Juvenile Runaways*, a special report prepared at the request of the Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice (2006).

existing CJIS and OJJDP mechanisms that could be useful for collecting and sharing information about LEA challenges to timely reporting and the ways in which some LEAs have successfully addressed these challenges. For example, the CJIS Advisory Policy Board's working groups and subcommittees and CJIS's voluntary annual training for representatives of all CSAs and selected LEAs in each state could be useful for obtaining information on the extent and severity of challenges faced by LEAs.³⁸ They could also be useful for disseminating information on how LEAs have successfully implemented forms or protocols or collaborated with foster-care group homes to ensure missing children are reported in a timely fashion. In addition, OJJDP could obtain information on challenges to timely reporting and disseminate information on successful efforts to mitigate these challenges in OJJDP-funded training courses for local law enforcement officials. Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government call for management to identify and analyze the relative risks from internal and external sources associated with achieving the agency's objectives. Using existing CJIS and OJJDP mechanisms to (1) obtain information on the extent to which LEAs face the types of challenges we identified, as well as other challenges that may be prevalent or significant and (2) share examples of LEA-reported successes to mitigating the challenges, could better position DOJ to carry out its oversight role over NCIC with respect to helping ensure compliance with the 2-hour requirement.

Conclusions

CJIS has a responsibility to ensure that missing children records are complete, accurate, and timely to comply with federal requirements and promote law enforcement's ability to investigate, locate, and provide support to missing children. CJIS's reliance on CSAs to ensure compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement underscores the importance of CSAs' triennial audits of all LEAs that enter data into NCIC within their jurisdiction. Evidence from our review of six CSAs raises questions about the consistency and reliability of information from CSA audits on LEA compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement. Therefore, we believe it could be helpful for CJIS and the Board to consider establishing minimum audit standards for assessing compliance with the entry requirement. Such minimum standards could better position CSAs to design audits of LEAs to

³⁸ The CJIS Division holds an annual 3-day overview training session for local, state, federal, and tribal representatives, at which representatives from all CJIS systems—including NCIC—present information on any changes and enhancements to the systems. NCIC policies are also disseminated at the training sessions.

obtain more consistent and reliable information on LEA compliance with the requirement. This could also help CJIS better accomplish its specific oversight and compliance objectives for timely entry of reports of missing children. Once these standards are established, by reviewing the CSA audit approaches as part of CJIS's own triennial audits of CSAs, CJIS could help ensure the standards are being met.

Because some LEAs we visited continued to identify challenges due to custody disputes and coordination with child welfare agencies that affected their ability to meet the 2-hour entry requirement despite DOJ's previous efforts to address such challenges, it could be useful for CJIS and OJJDP to consider using existing mechanisms to determine the extent to which LEAs face these and other kinds of challenges and to share approaches that LEAs have taken to mitigate these challenges. Such actions could better position DOJ to carry out its oversight role over NCIC with respect to helping ensure compliance with the 2-hour requirement.

Recommendations for Executive Action

We are making the following three recommendations:

To increase the likelihood that CJIS is positioned to oversee compliance with the requirement that LEAs enter records of missing children into NCIC within 2 hours, we recommend that the Director of the FBI direct CJIS to consider:

- In collaboration with CSAs and the Board, establishing minimum standards that provide CSAs guidance on assessing compliance with timely entry requirements, including applying the 2-hour criterion and how to sample missing children records; and
- Ensuring that in future triennial audits, CJIS assesses the extent to which CSA audit programs adhere to the minimum standards.

To increase the likelihood that LEAs are better positioned to comply with the requirement to enter missing children records into NCIC within 2 hours, we recommend that the Director of the FBI and the Administrator of OJJDP consider opportunities to use existing mechanisms to obtain information on the extent to which LEAs face challenges—such as custodial determinations and coordination with child welfare agencies—in reporting missing children to NCIC, and share examples of successful efforts to mitigate these challenges.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

We provided a draft of this report to DOJ for its review and comment. We received written comments from the FBI, which are reproduced in full in appendix I. The comments focused on actions the FBI plans to take, to recommend that the CJIS Advisory Policy Board revise its policy so that agencies found to be non-compliant with the 2-hour requirement are referred immediately for sanctions. We did not recommend this as part of our review, however, and so cannot address the extent to which it will impact law enforcement's ability to comply with the 2-hour requirement. Because DOJ's comment letter did not state DOJ's position on our recommendations, we engaged in discussions and e-mail exchanges with DOJ officials and on June 7 the Department's audit liaison confirmed that the Department concurred with all three recommendations.

On May 12, the Unit Chief of CJIS's Audit Unit provided oral comments regarding our first two recommendations. Specifically, he stated that CJIS plans to suggest that the Board consider and approve our first two recommendations—establishing minimum audit standards for assessing compliance with the 2-hour requirement and assessing adherence to the standards in future CJIS audits. In a June 7 email, DOJ's audit liaison stated that during meetings in fall 2011, CJIS, through the Advisory Policy Board, plans to solicit the law enforcement community's input on our third recommendation regarding challenges to timely entry. Specifically, according to DOJ's audit liaison, CJIS plans to obtain information regarding the challenges of entering missing children reports into NCIC in a timely manner, request examples of successful efforts to mitigate the challenges presented and, among other things, document the lessons learned so that they can be shared among the law enforcement community. Furthermore, the liaison stated that OJJDP will include the subject of timely reporting in at least six training sessions for local law enforcement that OJJDP will sponsor over the next fiscal year. We believe these steps would address the intent of our recommendations.

Because CJIS and OJJDP plan to take these steps, we redirected our first two recommendations to the Director of the FBI, and our third recommendation to both the Director of the FBI and the Administrator of OJJDP, rather than the Attorney General. In commenting on the draft, the Unit Chief of CJIS's Audit Unit reported that CJIS shares responsibility for implementing and monitoring compliance with the 2-hour requirement with the Board. Thus, we have modified language in the objective and in the body of the report to reflect this shared responsibility. Finally, the FBI provided technical comments which we incorporated into the report, as appropriate.

As agreed with your offices, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days from its date, unless you publicly announce its contents earlier. At that time, we will send copies of this report to the Attorney General, selected congressional committees, and other interested parties. In addition, this report will be available at no charge on the GAO Web site at <http://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any further questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-8777 or larencee@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. Key contributors to this report are listed in app. II.



Eileen R. Larence
Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues

Appendix I: Comments from the Federal Bureau of Investigation



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

May 23, 2011

Eileen R. Larence
Director, Homeland Security and Justice
United States Government Accountability Office
441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20548

Re: Missing Children

Dear Ms. Larence:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) appreciates the opportunity to review and respond to your report entitled, "Missing Children - DOJ Could Enhance Oversight to Help Ensure that Law Enforcement Agencies Report Cases in a Timely Manner" (hereinafter, "Report").

We are pleased by the Report's conclusion that, "CJIS Has Taken Steps to Ensure Compliance with the 2-hour Requirement and Has Issued Audit Recommendations to Non-Compliant CSAs." As described in your Report, the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division took a number of steps to help ensure that Law Enforcement Agencies implemented the 2-hour entry requirement following the enactment of the Adam Walsh Act (hereinafter, "Act").

As noted, as a result of recent audits, CJIS found several agencies to be out of compliance with the 2-hour entry requirement and issued audit recommendations to them to take actions to ensure timely entry. Due to the urgency and sensitivity of the Act, coupled with your Report, the FBI has decided to raise these instances of non-compliance at the next CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB) meeting scheduled for June 2011. Specifically, the FBI will suggest the APB consider revising the current sanctions policy which provides that no agency will be referred within the 3-year initial policy audit rollout period. The FBI will propose the APB consider that agencies found to be non-compliant be referred immediately for sanctions.

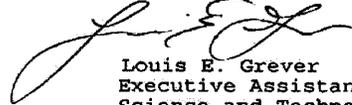
As you know, the FBI's CJIS APB is a federal advisory committee established in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The FBI established the CJIS Advisory Process to obtain the law enforcement user community's advice and guidance

Appendix I: Comments from the Federal
Bureau of Investigation

on the operation of several criminal justice information sharing systems, including the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The philosophy underlying the advisory process is one of shared management; that is, the FBI along with local and state data providers and system users share responsibility for the operation and management of all systems administered by the FBI for the benefit of the criminal justice community. Likewise, the CJIS APB is responsible for reviewing policy issues and appropriate technical and operational issues related to the programs administered by the FBI's CJIS Division.

The FBI remains committed to ensuring all CJIS System Agencies adhere to the 2-hour entry requirement.

Sincerely,



Louis E. Grever
Executive Assistant Director
Science and Technology Branch

Appendix II: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

Eileen R. Larence, (202) 512-8777 or larencee@gao.gov.

Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the contact named above, Evi Rezmovic, Assistant Director; Tom Jessor; Heather May; Susan Czachor; Keesha Egebrecht; Sharanjit Singh; Bill Crocker; Janet Temko; Amanda Miller; Linda Miller; Labony Chakraborty; and Cheron Green made significant contributions to this report.

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