Law Enforcement Communication and Information Systems Test Prep Guide

Key Focus Areas Based on Training Objectives & Important Highlights

1. Telephonic Communications

- **Objective**: Understand the proper techniques for conducting telephonic communications and explain its importance as a vital link between citizens and service providers.
- Key Points:
 - Telephone Etiquette: Your voice reflects your attitude. Be civil, understanding, polite, and respectful when speaking to citizens.
 - Customer Service: Every caller is a customer. Positive attitude and control of your temper lead to fewer complaints.
 - Crisis Callers: Use persistent repetition to help callers break through hysteria.
 Maintain control of your emotions.
- Important terms:
 - The **5 W's** for gathering information:
 - Where: Location of the incident and caller.
 - What: Nature of the call (type of emergency or situation).
 - When: When the incident occurred.
 - Who: The people involved.
 - **Weapons**: Ask about the presence or mention of weapons.

2. Radio Communications

- **Objective**: Demonstrate the correct use of radios (mobile/portable) and proper procedures using **Ten Codes** and/or **plain speech**.
- Key Points:
 - O Microphone Techniques:
 - Hold the microphone **1-2 inches** from your mouth, slanted at a **30-45** degree angle.
 - Talk across the microphone, not directly into it, to avoid distortion.
 - Use a **normal tone of voice**—don't shout or rush.
 - O Voice Quality:
 - **Do not show emotion** (excitement, irritation, etc.) over the radio.
 - Ensure **clarity** and **accuracy** when speaking.
 - Follow the **ABC's** of radio communication:
 - Accuracy
 - Brevity
 - Clarity
 - O Ten Codes (Memorize common codes):

- 10-4: Acknowledgment
- 10-7: Out of service
- 10-33: Emergency help needed
- **10-20**: Location
- **Plain Speech**: Use in multi-jurisdictional incidents to reduce confusion across agencies.

3. Division of Criminal Information Network (DCIN)

- **Objective**: Understand the role of DCIN and the various interfaced computer systems.
- Key Points:
 - Function: DCIN links local, state, and national criminal justice agencies, providing 24/7 access to critical information such as:
 - Stolen property.
 - **■** Wanted persons.
 - Missing persons.
 - National Crime Information Center (NCIC) "Hot Files" include:
 - Wanted persons (felons, probation/parole violators).
 - Missing persons (disabled, endangered, runaway juveniles).
 - Stolen vehicles and license plates.
 - O North Carolina-specific Hot Files:
 - Concealed Handgun Permit File.
 - Sexual Offender Registration File.
 - Recovered Vehicles File.
- Important Note:
 - DCIN also provides access to other criminal justice agencies such as FBI, DMV,
 SBI, Department of Correction, and more.

4. CJLEADS (Criminal Justice Law Enforcement Automated Data Services)

- **Objective**: Understand CJLEADS as a tool for law enforcement.
- Key Points:
 - **Function**: CJLEADS consolidates data from multiple criminal justice databases, providing **real-time information** on offenders, warrants, court records, and more.
 - Watch List: Allows users to create watch lists for persons of interest and receive notifications on changes in their status (e.g., new warrants or arrests).
- Why it matters:
 - CJLEADS helps reduce the risk of missing critical data by bringing information into a single system.
 - Accessible to law enforcement officers via the web and updated frequently.

5. LInX Carolinas (Law Enforcement Information Exchange)

- **Objective**: Understand the role of LlnX Carolinas in information sharing.
- Key Points:
 - Purpose: LInX Carolinas is a cooperative system that allows sharing of law enforcement data, including arrest records, mugshots, narratives, and incident reports.
 - O Benefits: Users can access cross-jurisdictional information, helping to connect crimes, identify suspects, and solve cases faster.
- Success Stories:
 - LInX Carolinas has been used to solve cases by identifying suspects through shared records with other agencies.

6. Broadcasting Messages and BOLO

- **Objective**: Understand proper message broadcasting techniques for law enforcement.
- Key Points:
 - O ATL (Attempt to Locate)/BOLO (Be On the Lookout) Format:
 - **Preamble**: Prepare listeners to copy the message.
 - **Text**: Details of the incident (suspect description, vehicle details, etc.).
 - **Authority**: Identify who is authorizing the message.
 - O Broadcasting Physical Descriptions:
 - Always describe from **head to toe**.
 - When describing weapons, mention them **last**—it's the most important detail for officers to remember.
- **CYMBAL**: The standard format for broadcasting vehicle descriptions:
 - Color
 - **Y**ear
 - Make
 - Body style
 - Additional features
 - License plate number

7. Test Preparation Tips

- Focus on **Ten Codes** and when to use **plain speech**.
- Be clear on the purpose and function of **DCIN**, **CJLEADS**, and **LInX Carolinas**.
- Know how to handle **crisis callers** and how to maintain **control over the phone**.
- Understand the structure of ATL/BOLO broadcasts.
- Practice answering questions based on the 5 W's for prioritizing calls (Where, What, When, Who, Weapons).

Practice Questions:

1. What are the key components of an emergency phone call?

• Answer: Location, call type, and callback number.

2. Explain the function of DCIN.

- O Answer: DCIN links law enforcement agencies to provide access to critical information like stolen property, wanted persons, and missing persons.

 3. How do you correctly describe a vehicle using the CYMBAL format?
- - O Answer: Color, Year, Make, Body style, Additional features, License plate number.