NamUs Tribal Update, as of January 30, 2019

There are currently 347 American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) missing persons published in NamUs, from 32 states.

There are currently 105 AI/AN unidentified persons published in NamUs, from 24 states.

In December 2018, new data fields were added to NamUs to increase the sharing of information across local, state, federal, and tribal agencies. These data fields include:

- Was a missing person last seen on tribal land?
- Was the missing person’s primary residence on tribal land?
- Was the missing person enrolled in, or affiliated with, one or more tribes?
- Was an unidentified person found deceased on tribal land?
- Is the tribal law enforcement agency participating in TAP (Tribal Access Program)?

The following charts provide additional detail regarding the 347 AI/AN missing person cases currently published in NamUs:

Cases by Age Group of Missing Person

Cases by Sex of Missing Person

Cases by Length of Disappearance

States with the Highest Number of Published AI/AN Cases, with Case Counts
A Powerful Tool for Law Enforcement Officers, Medical Examiners and Coroners

The National Missing and Unidentified Persons System offers criminal justice agencies a powerful tool for resolving missing and unidentified persons cases.


NamUs.gov
The National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) is a national clearinghouse and resource center for missing, unidentified, and unclaimed person cases throughout the United States.

Funded and administered by the National Institute of Justice, all NamUs resources are provided at no cost to law enforcement, medical examiners, coroners, allied forensic professionals, and family members of missing persons.

The suite of no-cost NamUs resources include technology, forensic and analytical services, investigative support, and local, regional, and online training programs.

By bringing people, information, forensic science, and technology together, NamUs helps resolve missing and unidentified person cases across the country.

“Funded and administered by the National Institute of Justice, all NamUs resources are provided at no cost”
The sheer volume of missing and unidentified person cases poses one of the greatest challenges to agencies tasked with resolving these important cases.

All NamUs services are provided at no cost.
NamUs Technology

The NamUs database application contains a secure, easy-to-use, centralized online database that serves as a national clearinghouse of information related to missing, unidentified, and unclaimed person cases. Case management, advanced searching, and automatic matching tools within the NamUs application expedite case associations and resolutions.

The NamUs database is searchable by anyone. However, sensitive case data are only accessible to appropriate, vetted professional users, which include medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officers, and allied forensic professionals.
Regional Program Specialists

- Hold Department of Justice security clearances and are experienced professionals from the criminal justice and/or forensic science community.
- Provide investigative support to missing, unidentified, and unclaimed person cases.
- Vet all professional users and case data to ensure the accuracy, quality, and security of information entered into NamUs.
- Assist with the collection of biometric information and facilitate the use of NamUs forensic services.
- Provide online and classroom training on the NamUs application and resources.
- Assist with the coordination and implementation of Missing Person Day events across the country.
Forensic Services

Fingerprints

Fingerprints are a widely recognized and cost-effective biometric marker. They are a reliable means of personal identification that enable rapid comparisons. When submitted to NamUs, fingerprints are immediately available for comparisons that can result in positive identifications or exclusions.

The NamUs Fingerprint/AFIS Unit assists with scanning, classifying, uploading, analyzing, and comparing fingerprint information submitted to NamUs.

All fingerprint images provided to NamUs are digitized and uploaded to an internal Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for searching and comparison. All unidentified decedent prints are then submitted to the FBI’s Latent Print Unit for searching in the Next Generation Identification (NGI) national database.

NamUs provides pre-paid shipping labels to submit fingerprint cards for processing, and all fingerprint cards will be returned to the submitting agency after upload to NamUs.
NIJ, through the NamUs program, provides funding and support for the UNT Center for Human Identification’s (UNTCHI’s) Missing Persons Unit to perform nuclear DNA testing, including Y-STR, and mitochondrial DNA analyses for missing and unidentified persons cases from around the country. UNTCHI is a recognized ISO accredited CODIS laboratory, and one of a small number of laboratories capable of developing and uploading mitochondrial DNA profiles to CODIS.

**Nuclear VS mtDNA**

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is found in the cell’s mitochondria and contains genetic material inherited from the maternal lineage. mtDNA is an important forensic tool, especially when first-order relatives are not available for a missing person, or nuclear DNA profiles cannot be obtained from unidentified remains.

Nuclear DNA is found in the cell’s nucleus and can be used to develop STR and Y-STR profiles for the identification of human remains. STR profiles are developed from genetic material contributed by both parents, while Y-STR profiles are developed from genetic material inherited only from the paternal lineage.
Law enforcement, medical examiners, and coroners rely on dental records to establish legal and verifiable identifications of missing and unidentified persons. Dental records provide an opportunity to make rapid, cost-effective, detailed comparisons between individuals for inclusions or exclusions of potential matches.

Agencies can directly upload dental information for missing and unidentified person cases to NamUs, which is a secure, central repository. NamUs forensic odontologists also can be contacted to digitally scan, code, and upload information to NamUs cases on behalf of investigating agencies. All dental information uploaded to NamUs is available for 24/7 professional comparisons.

NamUs odontologists also complete NCIC dental worksheets that allow agencies to upload accurate and complete dental information to NCIC.

NamUs provides pre-paid shipping labels to submit dental information for processing, and all records will be returned to the submitting agency after upload to NamUs.
IJ, through the NamUs program, provides funding and support for the UNT Center for Human Identification’s (UNTCHI’s) Forensic Anthropology Unit to provide the following analyses of skeletal remains to investigating agencies:

• Distinguishing historical/archaeological remains from modern remains.

• Development of biological profiles – such as sex, ancestry, stature, and age – to aid searches for possible matches.

• Identifications of skeletal remains based on comparisons of medical and radiographic information.

• Trauma analysis to contribute to cause and manner of death determinations.
Analytical Services

The NamUs Analytical Division utilizes nongovernmental criminal justice databases and advanced search techniques to provide criminal justice agencies with:

- Indication of life for persons reported missing to NamUs.
- Contact information for family members for DNA sample collections.
- Information regarding next of kin for death notifications.
- Leads related to unidentified person cases.
- Information to assist in vetting tips and leads.

NamUs analytical services help resolve missing and unidentified person cases.
Register and enter cases into NamUs:

To enter a case or access any of the free resources available through NamUs, register at NamUs.gov.

Once registered, a user-friendly case entry form is just one click away.

For questions or further assistance, contact NamUs toll-free at 1-855-626-7600.

NamUs is funded and administered by the National Institute of Justice and managed in partnership with the UNT Health Science Center’s UNT Center for Human Identification through a cooperative agreement.

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