

Final Report

**The Enhancement and Upgrade of the Electronic Freight Theft
Management System**

BD548/RPWO#21

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16. Abstract The Electronic Freight Theft Management System (EFTMS) was deployed as an online application to submit, distribute and archive freight theft data for the Florida Highway Patrol. This project seeks to build on the existing functionality and add components to assist law enforcement in the recovery of stolen freight. This document is a technical review and final report of the tasks performed in the enhancement and upgrade of EFTMS. The review provides a technical description of how the requirements were met.					
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Executive Summary

Following the successful implementation of the online Electronic Freight Theft Management System (EFTMS) in 2005, it was determined that enhancements and upgrades were in order. Namely, more comprehensive tools for managing users and data, GIS components and utilization of current web server technologies were desired. This report provides a technical review of the work performed to enhance and upgrade EFTMS.

The original deployment of EFTMS was geared towards taking a fax-based system of distributing freight related theft information and making it available to users over the Internet. The primary benefit of this online application was the immediate distribution of theft information to subscribers within law enforcement. A secondary benefit was that the theft data was made directly available to law enforcement at all times.

Although considered a success by the Motor Carrier Compliance Office, Florida Highway Patrol and the trucking companies that use the site, it was determined that specific enhancements and upgrades were necessary. These enhancements and upgrades include:

- 1) Comprehensive method of finding theft occurrences.
- 2) Increase the ability of the system administrator to:
 - a. correct errors in data entry.
 - b. find and remove redundant data.
 - c. manage user accounts.
 - d. manage data entry options.

- 3) Optimize storage of suspect data.
- 4) Provide GIS analysis tools.
- 5) Provide data sharing tools to partners.
- 6) Expand on number of items that can be reported stolen in a single theft report.
- 7) Tighten Web/Database security.
- 8) Convert the Web site from ASP to an ASP.NET server technology.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Electronic Freight Theft Management System (EFTMS) is an Internet application that was developed to replace a fax-based system of distributing freight related theft information. The fax-based system was called Fax Alert and was overseen by the Florida Highway Patrol out of Lakeland, FL. The Fax Alert system required that those reporting freight theft fax a report form to the Lakeland office. This form was then broadcast by fax to other law enforcement units, weigh stations and task forces. The data was then entered into a Microsoft Access database. This method aided in the recovery of stolen cargo and equipment, but suffered several limitations: forms might be illegible, the distribution of theft data was delayed when received outside of normal operating hours, and there was no provision for on-demand data viewing.

EFTMS sought to remove these limitations by providing a portal for users to enter freight theft information over the Internet for immediate distribution. The data would be entered directly into the database and transmitted immediately to a specified list of law enforcement officers. EFTMS eliminates these limitations: information must be typed to be entered into the system, EFTMS automatically distributes theft reports when received, and users may view the data online at any time.

The deployment of EFTMS was nearly a direct translation of the Fax Alert form, reporting tools and suspect data maintenance. After EFTMS had been in use for a few months, other features were found to be required to keep the Web site useful and current. This purpose of this project is to fulfill these requirements.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Add Enhancements to Current EFTMS Site

The primary objective of this project was to improve the usability and management of the existing EFTMS Web site. Improving the usability of the site is defined as implementing changes to the site that affect the end users. Improving the management of the site is defined as implementing changes that affect the site administrator.

The major upgrade to the EFTMS Web site that affects the end users is the ability to enter multiple trucks or trailers in a single theft report. In the original deployment of EFTMS, the focus was to transfer the reporting capabilities of the paper form to an online form. The original form allowed for only one truck and one trailer to be reported stolen. This restriction was repeated in the online form. Response from the end users indicated there was a need to relax this restriction. The alternative solution, before this upgrade, was for the end user to create a separate report online for each truck or trailer stolen even though they were part of the same theft.

The ability to report more than one truck or trailer as stolen had a cascading effect on other areas of the Web site. For reporting recoveries, the Web pages had to be modified to handle multiple trucks/trailers. The theft and recovery reports that are distributed electronically also had to be updated to handle multiple trucks/trailers.

The format of the Web pages was updated throughout the site to give a consistent look from one page to the next. Also, the ability to locate a theft on a map using GIS technology was added. More detail on the GIS mapping is provided in the section “Create GIS Components.”

2.2 Improvements to Site Management

The upgrade includes features that increase Web site and database management efficiencies and decrease dependence on database managers and Web page authors.

2.2.1 Manage Dropdown Lists

The previous version of EFTMS did not include any method of maintaining the drop down lists used within the site. All dropdown lists were coded within the Web pages and had to be edited directly to edit, add or remove entries. The site administrator does not have access or the expertise to perform these types of edits and would have to depend on a system administrator to perform such tasks.

With the upgrade, the content of all drop down lists are maintained within the database. A database table and a Web page were created to manage each drop down list. The Web pages allow the site administrator to insert a new value, modify an existing value, change the order in which the values are displayed and choose if a value should be displayed.

2.2.2 Administrative Edits

After the previous version was deployed, it was discovered that the site administrator needed the ability to the edit data that was entered by the users was needed. This would allow the administrator to change any information entered for the theft or recovery such as cargo or equipment values, theft addresses/locations, VINs, etc. using web pages deployed as part of this upgrade.

To begin an administrative edit, the administrator searches for a theft control number and clicks on hyperlink to the theft report.

2.2.3 Enable/Disable Users

The previous version included the ability to enable and disable user accounts but it was found that the method of selecting users was becoming too tedious as the number of users increased. To disable a user, the site administrator would use a drop down list that contained user names and names to select the user. Finding the user amongst a drop down list of over 500 users was a daunting task. With the upgrade, the dropdown list can be filtered by entering any part of either the first or last name of the user.

2.2.4 Optimize Storage of Suspect Data

The previous version allowed the site administrator to maintain data on freight theft suspects. These data include suspect personal information and fliers that are distributed by task forces throughout Florida. These fliers were stored as binary data in the database. If the flier included information on more than one suspect, the document would be stored again for each suspect.

In order to reduce the amount of database storage space this would require, the database was redesigned to accept only one copy based on the filename and link it to each additional suspect included in the flier.

2.3 Convert to ASP.NET Web Server Technology

At the request of the System Administrator at the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Web site was converted from an ASP to an ASP.NET Web server technology. The purpose of this conversion was to increase site security and to improve performance. Site security was enhanced by taking advantage of Windows Forms Security which provides intrinsic protection for file access on the Web server.

Performance is improved by taking advantage of the built-in database controls to communicate with the Microsoft SQL Server.

Although every effort was made during the conversion to write code that would perform input validation on both the client and server, the .NET Framework provides intrinsic ability to detect malicious input from the end user. Validation is performed on each page that data is entered to ensure that the correct format of data is being entered. This validation is performed on the client side and on the server side. Client side validation prevents incorrect or malicious entries from reaching the server but requires that JavaScript be enabled by the client. Server side validation is a secondary defense against incorrect or malicious input.

In the first deployment of the Web site, data were inserted into the database using the ActiveX Data Object (ADO) Command Object. This allowed for parameterized input that provided some validation of data; however, the SQL statements were written with the Command Object. As part of the conversion, all in-line SQL statements were removed and placed in stored procedures within the database.

Migrating to stored procedures expands on the site security by limiting access to the database. The Web site is able to communicate with the database by creating a connection using a stored username and password of a database account. This account has to be given permissions to interact with the database. In the first version of EFTMS, this account was given direct access to the tables within the database. This account no longer can access the tables directly and can only modify the database through stored procedures.

2.4 Create GIS Components

2.4.1 Address Location

In order to perform any GIS analyses using theft and recovery locations, the locations need to be geocoded. A utility has been incorporated in this version to translate theft locations into point data using addresses or intersecting roadways. If the address is not known, the location of theft or recovery can be identified using a map.

Addresses are geocoded using ArcSDE address locators via Java servlets. The pages that request theft/recovery locations pass the address and county to the servlets. To decrease the time required to geocode an address, an address locator has been created for each county. The servlets take the address and county information then connect to ArcSDE and query the address locator. The address locator processes the address and returns the *x,y* coordinates and a score. The score is a value between 0 and 100 and describes the level of confidence that the point correctly represents the address. If the score is 50 or below, the address is deemed unable to be located and the user is presented with the option to locate the point of theft using a map.

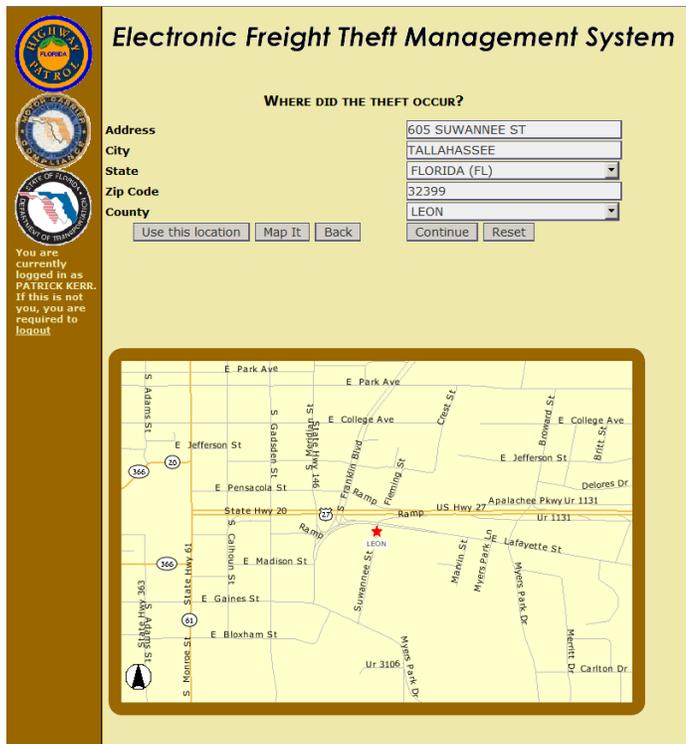


Figure 1. Successful geocoding of address

When locating the point of theft using a map (Figure 3), the user is provided instruction on how to zoom in on a location and selecting a point.



Figure 2. Unsuccessful geocoding of address



Figure 3. Using a map utility to locate a theft location

2.4.2 GIS Analysis Tools

GIS Analysis tools are available to users with elevated privileges. These tools provide a visual representation of where thefts and recoveries are occurring as well as their frequency. The premise for these tools is to assist law enforcement in identifying areas of recent theft occurrences and, thereby the probability that the vehicle and cargo will be recovered.

2.4.2.1 Freight Thefts

The Freight Thefts page depicts where thefts have occurred in Florida. The default view shows the past thirty days with the option of selecting increasing time frames of thirty days up to one year. Beyond that, the user may select two years, three years and all thefts. Theft locations are represented as red points on the map which can be selected to display more information about those thefts. To get more information on the thefts, the user may select either a single point of theft or multiple points of theft. To

select a single point of theft, the user selects the “Single” radio button and then clicks on the desired point of theft. To select multiple points of theft, the user selects the “Multiple” radio button and then draws a rectangle over the desired area with the mouse (see Figure 4).



Figure 4. Freight thefts GIS tool

The selected theft locations are then highlighted in green on the map and a table is displayed below the map. The table displays the theft control number, date of theft and address of the theft. The control number is a hyperlink that can be clicked to display the theft report form with all the information pertaining to the theft.

2.4.2.2 High Theft Activity

The High Theft Activity page is designed to display changes in numbers of theft in the past thirty days compared to the number of thefts during the previous thirty days. The purpose of this map is to represent the “hot spots” of freight theft in Florida. A map

of the entire state is displayed in which the counties are color coded based on the change in number of thefts. A legend is available that describes the meaning of the color codes.

The colors depict the change in number of thefts for each county.

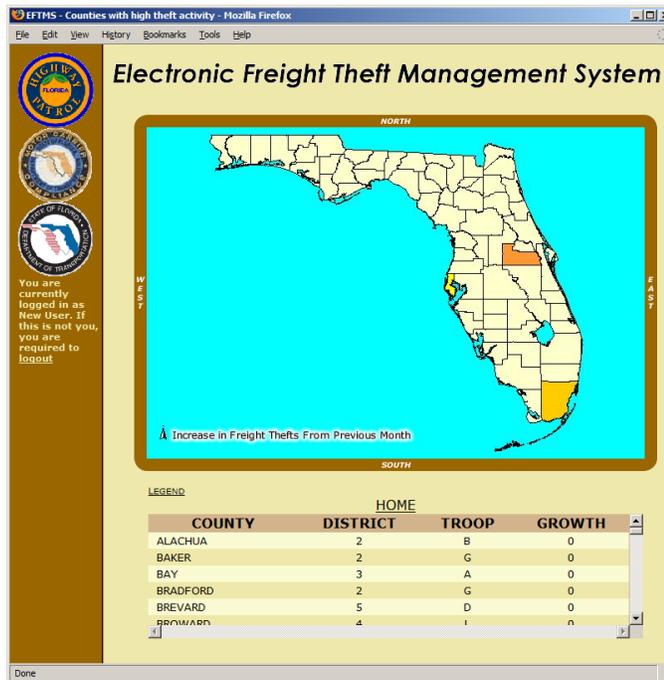


Figure 5. High theft activity GIS tool

Accompanying the graphical depiction of the change in thefts is a table that lists the county, FDOT District, FHP Troop and the change in number of theft.



Figure 6. Legend for high theft activity

2.4.2.3 Thefts by County

This map shows the number of thefts that have occurred in each county over a specific time frame. The default time frame is the past thirty days. The time frame can be changed using the drop down list below the map.

At the default view, some counties may show no values. This is due to how the values are placed when the map is rendered. To see the values for these counties, zoom in on these counties. Also, as you zoom in, the names of the counties will be labeled.



Figure 7. Thefts by county

The table below the map shows the county and the number of thefts for the selected time frame (Figure 7). The table can be sorted by the county name (default) or by theft count) by clicking on each of the column headers.

2.4.2.4 Thefts/Recoveries

This map displays a visual representation of where thefts and their corresponding recoveries occur. When this page is first opened, the default view (Figure 8) is presented.

To see the thefts and their recoveries on the map, click the “Select County” radio button to activate the County Select tool then select the desired time frame from the drop down list. Then, select a county by clicking on it once.



Figure 8. Thefts/Recoveries – default view

The map will refresh with the selected county highlighted in green. If there were any thefts that occurred during the selected time frame in which recoveries were made, the theft locations will appear as red dots within the selected county. The recoveries will appear as purple dots throughout the state. A table will also be presented under the map that details the theft/recovery information (Figure 9).

If there were no recoveries for the thefts that occurred within the selected county and the selected time frame, the map will show the selected county in green and the table below the map will state that there were no recoveries.

If the time frame is changed after the county is selected, the map will refresh its contents but the table will not. The county will have to be reselected each time the time frame is changed to update the table.

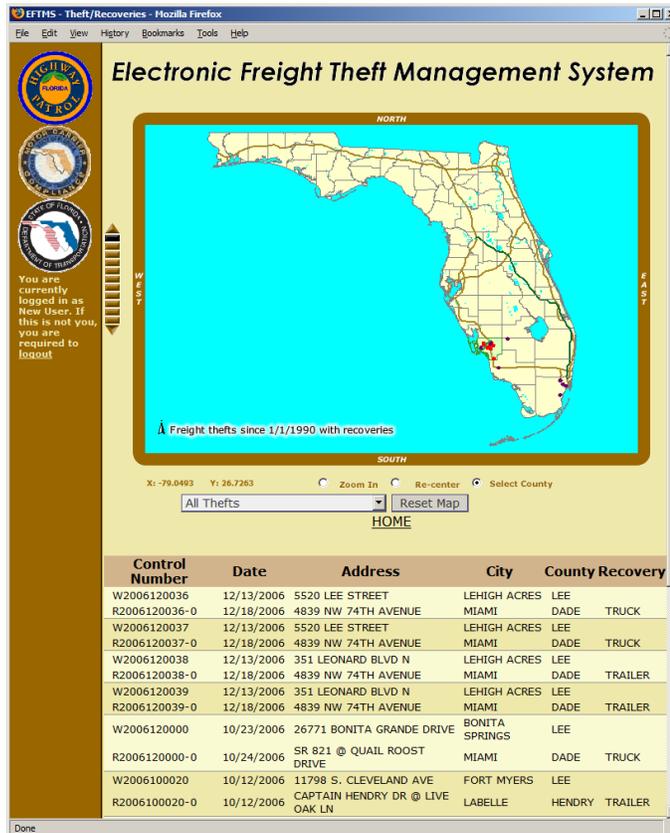


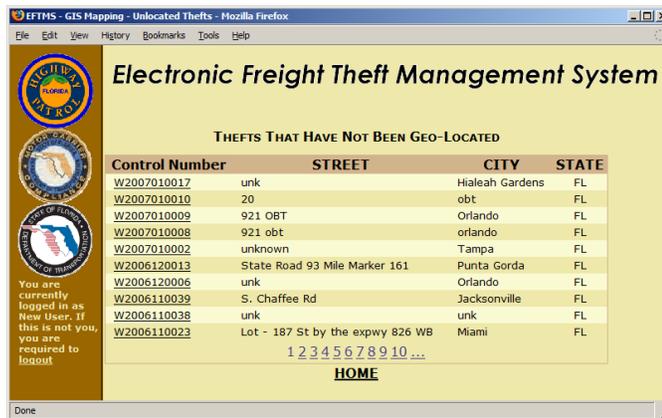
Figure 9. Thefts/Recoveries – Lee County selected

2.4.3 GIS Administrative Tools

In order for any theft or recovery location to be displayed in the GIS maps, they must be geocoded. For the cases where the person reporting the theft or recovery did not go through the steps to geocode, two pages were created to inform the site administrator which thefts and recoveries are missing this information.

2.4.3.1 Unlocated Thefts

This page details the theft reports in which the theft location has not been geocoded for use with the mapping tools. This may be a result of the user that submitted the theft report not knowing the required information used to geocode the theft location. The table (see Figure 10) will display ten records at a time and is ordered by control number with the newest at the top. The control number is a hyperlink that will forward the site administrator to the administrative edit pages so that the theft location can be geocoded.



Control Number	STREET	CITY	STATE
W2007010017	unk	Hialeah Gardens	FL
W2007010010	20	obt	FL
W2007010009	921 OBT	Orlando	FL
W2007010008	921 obt	orlando	FL
W2007010002	unknown	Tampa	FL
W2006120013	State Road 93 Mile Marker 161	Punta Gorda	FL
W2006120006	unk	Orlando	FL
W2006110039	S. Chaffee Rd	Jacksonville	FL
W2006110038	unk	unk	FL
W2006110023	Lot - 187 St by the expwy 826 WB	Miami	FL

Figure 10. Unlocated thefts

2.4.3.2 Unlocated Recoveries

This page details the recovery reports in which the address has not been geocoded for use with the mapping tools. This may be a result of the user that submitted the recovery report not knowing the required information used to geocode the recovery location. The table, see Figure 11, is ordered by recovery control number with the newest at the top. The table can be re-sorted by the theft Control Number or Recovery Control Number by clicking on the table headers. The control number is a hyperlink that will

direct the site administrator to the administrative edit pages so that the recovery location can be geocode.



Figure 11. Unlocated recoveries

2.5 Data Sharing

EFTMS was developed, primarily, as an online tool for entering freight theft information to be distributed to law enforcement in the hopes that the rapid dissemination would improve the likelihood of recovering stolen equipment. Although EFTMS is focused on serving Florida, users outside Florida may apply and have access. In order to share theft data with other states' law enforcement agencies, a methodology for accessing the data was incorporated into the upgrades.

Direct access to the database outside of the network is not feasible so the use of XML Web Services was incorporated. This will allow users, who have requested and received permission to access the Web Services over the Internet, to request data programmatically. To receive access to Web Services, the user, who has elevated privileges, makes a request to the site administrator. The site administrator has access to

a Web page to grant access to the user. When access is granted, an email is automatically sent to the user with a thirty two character GUID necessary for each function call to the Web services.

There are four function calls that have been created for data sharing. The function calls act like a login since the username, password and GUID is required for each. The four function calls are:

- `getControlNumbersByDate`: programmer enters begin and end date and all the theft control numbers during that time frame are returned as a dataset.
- `getRecoveriesByDate`: programmer enters begin and end submit dates of recoveries and theft control numbers, recovery control numbers and recovery ID are returned as a dataset.
- `getRecoveryData`: programmer enters the theft control number and recovery ID and recovery data for truck, trailer and cargo are returned as a dataset.
- `getTheftData`: programmer enters the theft control number and theft data is returned as a dataset.

The inclusion of this feature assumes that the person accessing the Web services is knowledgeable in how to access and consume XML data.

2.6 Documentation

EFTMS has always included user manuals that can be downloaded from the Web site. Separate editions were made available to the general, authorized and administrative users. The enhancement and upgrade of the Web site demanded that each of these documents be updated. The user manual for the administrative user is included as an appendix as it describes how to use the entire site.

Another document was prepared for the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles that describes configuration settings, network connections, and maintenance tasks. This technical documentation cannot be included in this report to help maintain network security.

3 CONCLUSION

EFTMS continues to be a tool in law enforcement's fight against freight theft. The enhancements and upgrades that were developed as part of this project will greatly assist law enforcement officers in their service to Florida. The administration tools will allow those that manage the site to perform routine tasks without the assistance of technical personnel. The data distribution and GIS tools will assist in identifying trends in freight theft.

APPENDIX A

EFTMS Administrative User's Manual

ELECTRONIC

FREIGHT

THEFT

MANAGEMENT

SYSTEM



VERSION 2

ADMINISTRATIVE

USER'S

MANUAL



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User Manual – Administrative User

System Requirements

This Web site has been successfully tested using Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 and Mozilla Firefox 2.0. JavaScript must be enabled on your browser to take full use of this site. For instructions on how to enable JavaScript, please read the section “Enabling JavaScript” on page 75.

Account Creation

Before being able to access the system, you must create an account. On the login page, there is a link “Request an Account”. The page that is shown in Figure 12 is the account request page. For general access to the site the following fields are required:

- First Name
- Last Name
- Company
- Phone Number
- Email address
- User Name
- Password
- Confirm Password

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "EFTMS New User - Mozilla Firefox". The page content includes the following elements:

- Page Title:** Electronic Freight Theft Management System
- Instruction:** FILL IN THE FOLLOWING FIELDS TO REQUEST AN ACCOUNT.
- Form Fields:**
 - First Name
 - Last Name
 - Company
 - Phone Number: xxx-xxx-xxxx
 - Email Address
 - User Name
 - User Type (dropdown menu)
 - Password
 - Confirm Password
 - Agency
 - Reason for Special Access
- Buttons/Links:** "Request Account" button and "[RETURN TO LOGIN](#)" link.

Figure 12. Account creation/request page

In order to be granted elevated privileges to this site, the “Agency” and “Reason for Special Access” fields are mandatory.

To submit the form, click the “Request Account” button, a Request Confirmation page (Figure 13) is displayed.

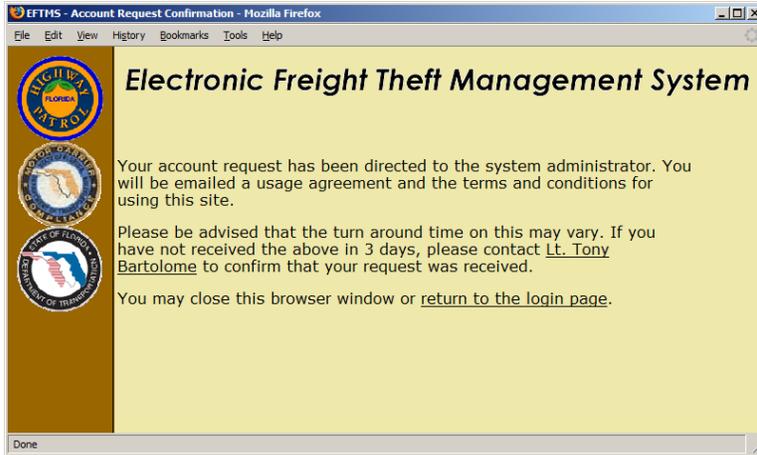


Figure 13. Request confirmation page

Should the user name already be in use, or if the automated email fails to send, or if there is a database connection issue at the time the request is submitted, the page in Figure 13 will display an appropriate message and direct the user further.

Administrative User – Home Page

After successfully logging into the Web site, the home page will be presented as shown in Figure 14. An administrative user may perform the following actions:

- Report a freight theft incident
- View freight theft report forms submitted under their account
- Continue a started freight theft report form
- Distribute a previously unsubmitted freight theft report form
- Create a recovery report
- View recovery report forms submitted under their account
- Continue a started recovery report form
- Distribute a previously unsubmitted recovery report form
- Manage their profile
- Change their password
- Search the suspect database
- Run queries and generate reports
- Search for all freight theft reports
- Use investigative mapping tools
- Add/Delete/Update suspect data
- Manage users
- Perform administrative edit on another user’s theft and recovery reports
- Find duplicate entries

- Find unsubmitted theft and recovery reports
- Manage drop down lists used within the site
- Remove theft and recovery reports
- Determine user that submitted theft report
- Find VINs stored within the database
- Test email settings

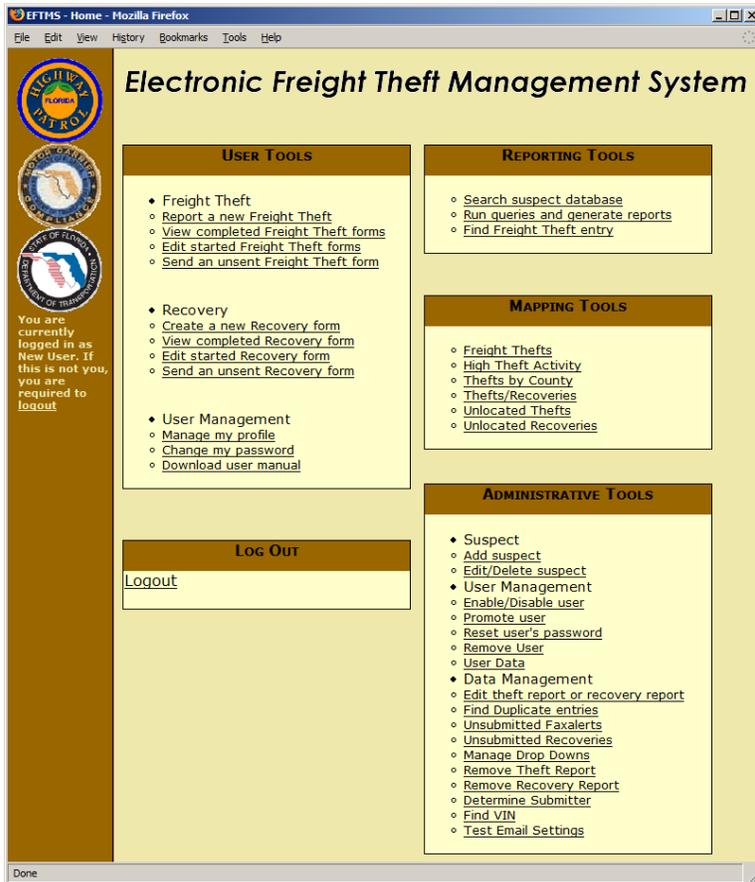


Figure 14. Home page for administrative user

Profile Management

From the Home Page, click on “Manage my profile”. This will bring up the User Profile Management screen as shown in Figure 15. Any information that already exists will be displayed. To edit the information, click the “Edit” button to enter Edit Mode. The fields that are available to edit are:

- Last Name
- First Name
- Company
- Phone Number
- Fax Number
- Email Address

- User Type

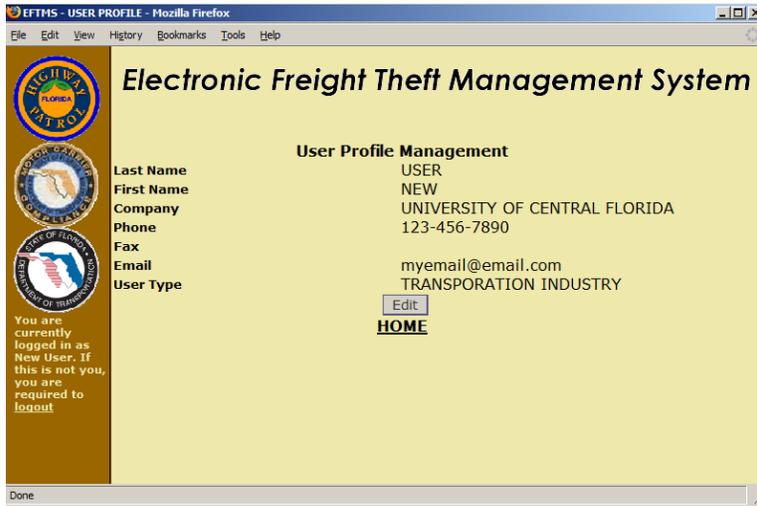


Figure 15. User profile management



Figure 16. User profile management - edit mode

Of the above fields, the following information is required when creating a new account:

- First Name
- Last Name
- Company
- Phone Number
- Email Address
- User Type

After entering any new or modifying any existing information, click the “Update” button. Clicking the “Cancel” button will discard any changes.

Change Password Utility

From the Main Menu, click on “Change my password”. This will open the Reset User Password screen as seen in Figure 17. To change the password, enter their username, current password, the new password and then confirm the new password. As with any other password textbox, the password will be represented on screen with an alternate character. In this case, the alternate character is an asterisk.



Figure 17. Change password utility

Click “Submit” to submit the new password. If any errors occur, appropriate messages will be displayed. If the password change is successful, the user is prompted as such.

Report a New Freight Theft

At the main menu, click on “Report a new Freight Theft” to begin the data entry process. This process consists of twelve steps that guide in the filling out the data fields. Each page is described separately below.

When did theft occur?

In this screen (Figure 18), enter information regarding when the theft occurred. If the exact date is unknown, there is an option of providing a range of dates between when the stolen property was last seen and discovered stolen.

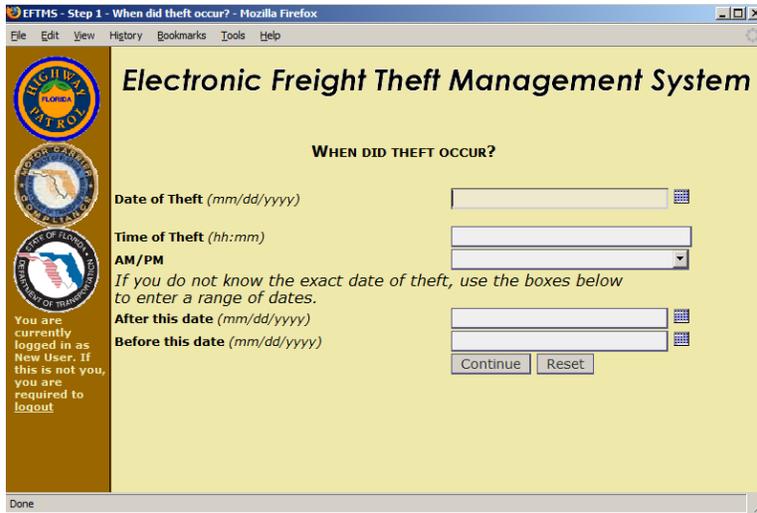


Figure 18. When did theft occur?

This screen provides a calendar utility that uses pop-ups to select the dates. If a pop-up blocker is enabled, dates can be entered manually, but they will need to follow the format of the date as displayed on screen.

Although none of the fields are explicitly required, either the date of theft or a range of dates must be provided. If a range of dates is provided, then the “Before this date” value will be used within the Web site as the date of theft.

Click the “Continue” button to submit the data. If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

If there are no errors, the user will be directed to the next page. Clicking on the “Reset” button will reset all the fields to their previously stored values.

Where did theft occur?

In this screen (Figure 19), enter information regarding where the theft took place. The screen accepts the following information:

- Address (Required)
- City (Required)
- State (Required)
- Zip Code
- County

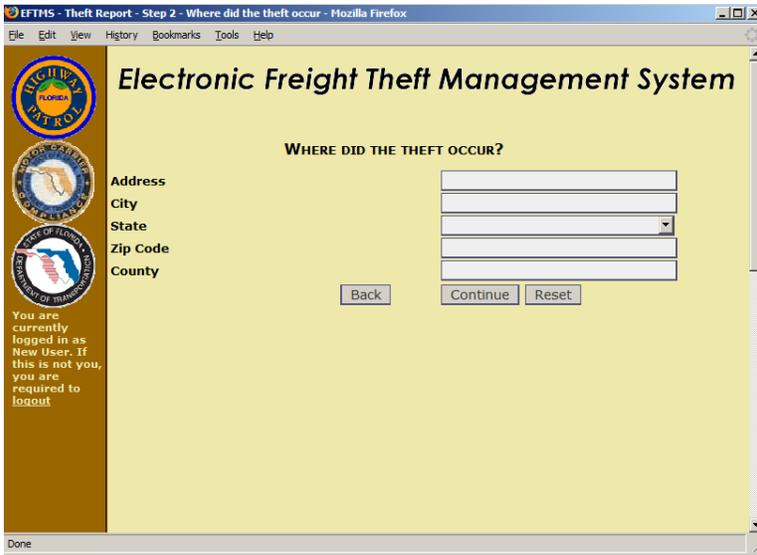


Figure 19. Where did theft occur?

If Florida is selected from the “State” drop down list, then the “County” field will change from a text box to a drop down list. Also, if Florida is selected, a prompt to map the theft location and a new button “Map It” will appear (Figure 20). The “Address” and the “County” fields are required to successfully map a theft location.



Figure 20. Prompt to map theft location

Figure 21 demonstrates what will appear when an address is successfully mapped.



Figure 21. Successful mapping of address

If the exact address is not known, an intersection can be entered in the address field. For best results when entering an intersection, use the “@” symbol to join two streets such as “Delta Way @ John Knox Rd”.

Also, if the address is not known or if the address cannot be located, a description of the location such as “T/A Truck Stop” may be entered and then use a mapping tool to designate the location. When a location is not able to be automatically located on the map, a link is provided to begin the mapping tool (Figure 22).



Figure 22. Unsuccessful mapping of address



Figure 23. Mapping tool for locating a point

There are several tools on this page that are used to locate the theft. They are:

- Zoom Level Bar
- Directional Pan
- Mouse Function
- Location Submit

The Zoom Level Bar is located to the left of the map. Towards the top are lower levels of magnification while towards the bottom are higher levels of magnification. Click on the bars to switch to predetermined levels of zoom. A black bar shows the current level of zoom. As the level of magnification, more features will become visible such as city streets and lakes.

Bordering the map are directional pan buttons (North, East, South and West). Click on either to move the view in that direction.

The mouse function radio buttons (located directly below the map) change how the mouse can be used to interact with the map. The default function is to zoom in on a location. The other functions are to re-center the map on a point and to locate the theft on the map.

To zoom in on the map using the mouse, make sure “Zoom In” radio button is selected and draw a rectangle on the map around the area of the theft (Figure 24). To draw the rectangle, depress the left mouse button and hold it down. With the mouse

button held down, drag the mouse pointer over the area of the theft. This will draw a red rectangle on the map. Once the area is enclosed in the rectangle, let go of the left mouse button. The map will refresh and zoomed in on the selected area. Continue doing this until zoom in to a level that the location can be reliably indicated.

To re-center the map, click the “Re-center” radio button and position the mouse pointer over the map. Use the left button of the mouse to single click a point on the map. The map will refresh with the selected point at the center of the viewer.

To select a theft location on the map, select the “Locate” radio button and position the mouse pointer over the map. Use the left button of the mouse to single click a point on the map. The two text boxes will then fill with the x and y values. Click the “Submit” button to enter the values and return to the theft location screen.

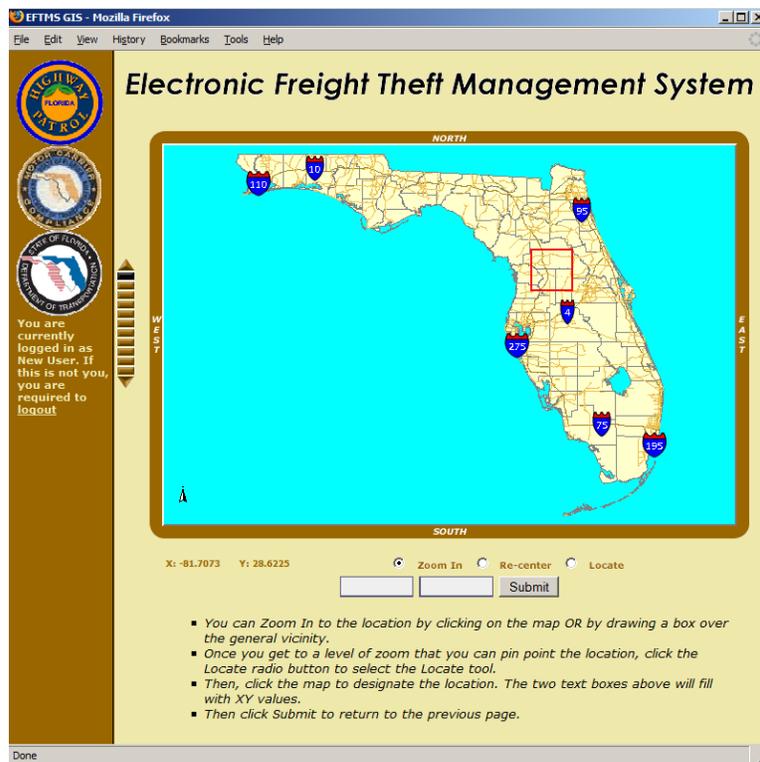


Figure 24. Zoom in using the mouse.

Click the “Continue” button to submit button and move to the next page. If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Which agency received theft report?

In this screen (Figure 25), enter information regarding which law enforcement agency was notified of the theft. This online system assumes that the theft has already been reported to a law enforcement agency.

This screen accepts the following information:

- Type of Agency (required)
- Agency Name (required)
- Contact Name (required)
- Contact Phone Number (required)
- Theft Report Case Number (required)

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "EFTMS - Step 3 - Which agency received theft report? - Mozilla Firefox". The page has a yellow background and features the Florida Department of Transportation logo on the left. The main heading is "Electronic Freight Theft Management System". Below this, the title of the screen is "WHICH AGENCY RECEIVED THEFT REPORT?". The form contains the following fields and controls:

- Type of Agency: A dropdown menu.
- Agency Name: A text input field.
- Contact Name: A text input field.
- Contact Phone: A text input field with a placeholder "xxx-xxx-xxxx".
- Theft Report Case #: A text input field.

At the bottom of the form are three buttons: "Back", "Continue", and "Reset". A sidebar on the left contains a login notice: "You are currently logged in as New User. If this is not you, you are required to logout".

Figure 25. Which agency received theft report?

Clicking on the “Continue” or “Back” buttons will store the information entered and forward the user to the appropriate page. Clicking on the “Reset” button will reset the form to the last saved state. If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Type of theft.

In this screen (Figure 26), enter information regarding details of the theft. This screen accepts the following data:

- Type of theft (required)
- Other type of theft – this field is only available if “other” is selected from the Type of theft drop down list.
- Equipment Stolen
- Vehicle Style



Figure 26. Type of theft

If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Shipment details.

In this screen (Figure 27), enter shipment detail information. The available fields on this screen include:

- Mode of Transport (Required)
- Type of Shipment (Required)

Clicking on the “Continue” or “Back” button will store the entered information and forward to the appropriate page. Clicking on the “Reset” button will reset the page to the last stored information.



Figure 27. Shipment details.

If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Trailer Information.

In this screen (Figure 28), enter information regarding the trailer that was stolen. If there was no trailer stolen, simply click “Continue” to proceed to the next page. The first time this page is accessed, it will state that no trailers have been reported stolen. To report a trailer stolen, click the “New” button to enter edit mode.

This screen accepts the following input:

- Trailer number
- License Plate
- State
- Serial Number
- Make
- Other Make
- Model
- Other Model
- Year
- Color
- Markings
- Estimated trailer value



Figure 28. Trailer information – default screen



Figure 29. Trailer information – edit mode

The values for “Other Make” and “Other Model” are stored only if “OTHER” is selected from the dropdown lists for “Make” and “Model”, respectively.

After filling in the fields, click “Insert” to store the information in the database. Click “Cancel” to ignore all entries and start from scratch.

In the event that more than one trailer was stolen and reported under the same case number, click “New” to add more trailers to the theft report. When two or more trailers have been entered as stolen, a numeric paging tool will appear below the buttons (Figure 33).

To edit the information for a specific trailer, page through the data and then click the “Edit” button which will start the edit mode.

To delete trailer information that has already been entered, use the paging links to the appropriate trailer and click the “Delete” button. A dialog will appear asking for confirmation of the delete.



Figure 30. Trailer information – paging

If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Truck Information.

In this screen (Figure 31), enter information regarding the truck that was stolen. If there was no truck stolen, simply click “Continue” to proceed to the next page. The first time this page is accessed, it will state that no trucks have been reported stolen. To report a truck stolen, click the “New” button to enter edit mode.

This screen accepts the following input:

- Truck Number
- License Plate
- State
- Vehicle Identification Number
- Make
- Other Make
- Model
- Year
- Color
- Markings
- Estimated truck value
- Driver’s First Name
- Driver’s Last Name

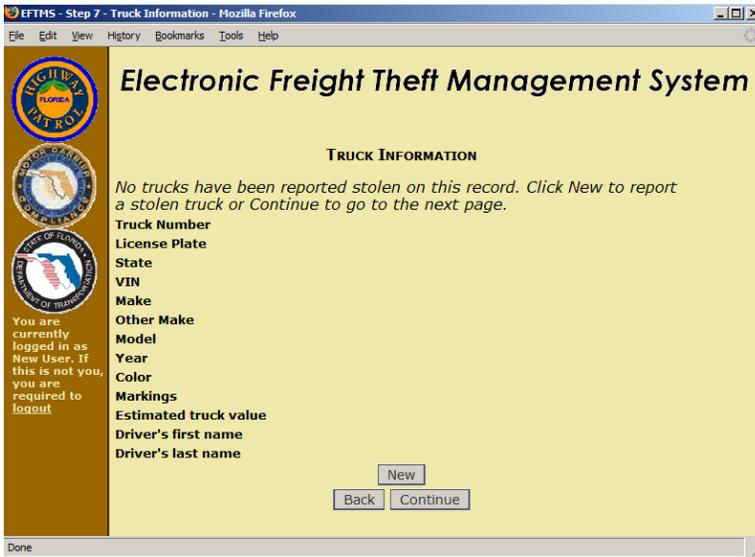


Figure 31. Truck information – default screen



Figure 32. Truck information – edit mode

The value for “Other Make” is stored only if “OTHER” is selected from the Make field.

After filling in the fields, click “Insert” to store the information in the database. Click “Cancel” to ignore all entries and start from scratch.

In the event that more than one truck was stolen and reported under the same case number, click “New” to add more trucks to the theft report. When two or more trucks have been entered as stolen, a numeric paging tool will appear below the buttons (Figure 33).

To edit the information for a specific truck, page through the data and then click the “Edit” button which will start the edit mode.

To delete truck information that has already been entered, use the paging links to the appropriate truck and click the “Delete” button. A dialog will appear asking for confirmation of the delete.



Figure 33. Truck information – paging

If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Commodity Information.

In this screen (Figure 34), the user is able to enter information about the cargo that was stolen. If there was no cargo stolen, simply click “Continue” to proceed to the next page. The first time this page is accessed, it will state that no cargo has been reported stolen. To report stolen cargo, click the “New” button to enter edit mode.

This screen allows for the entry of the following cargo data:

- Quantity and units
- Brand Name
- Serials Available
- Description
- Retail Value
- High Risk Cargo



Figure 34. Commodity information – default screen



Figure 35. Cargo information – edit mode

After filling in the fields, click “Insert” to store the information in the database. Click “Cancel” to ignore all entries and start from scratch.

In the event that more than one cargo item was stolen and reported under the same case number, click “New” to add more cargo items to the theft report. When two or more cargo items have been entered as stolen, a numeric paging tool will appear below the buttons (Figure 36).

To edit the information for a specific cargo item, page through the data and then click the “Edit” button which will start the edit mode.

To delete cargo information that has already been entered, use the paging links to the appropriate cargo item and click the “Delete” button. A dialog will appear asking for confirmation of the delete.



Figure 36. Cargo information – paging

If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Robbery Information.

In this screen (Figure 37), enter specific information about the robbery itself.

The available data fields are:

- Weapons used
 - Firearm
 - Knife
 - Other
- Bodily Harm
 - Injuries
 - Fatalities
- Vehicles Used
 - Car
 - Van
 - Truck
 - Other
- License Plate
- State
- Description of vehicle
- Brief Description of Theft (required)

Figure 37. Robbery information

It is important to note that the limit is 300 characters for the description of the theft. The text box will not limit the number of characters entered. The database will only store the first 300 characters so any input greater than that will be lost.

If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Suspect Information.

In this screen (Figure 38), enter information regarding any and all suspects involved in the theft. If there are no suspects, simply click “Continue” to proceed to the next page. The first time this page is accessed, it will state that no suspect information has been entered. To enter suspect information, click the “New” button to enter edit mode.

The information the user can enter regarding the suspect(s) is:

- Gender
- Age
- Height
- Weight
- Hair Color
- Eye Color
- Scars/Tattoos/Piercing
- Clothing Description
- Ethnicity



Figure 38. Suspect information – default screen



Figure 39. Suspect information – edit mode

After filling in the fields, click “Insert” to store the information in the database. Click “Cancel” to ignore all entries and start from scratch.

In the event that more than one suspect involved in the theft, click “New” to add more suspects to the theft report. When two or more suspects have been entered, a numeric paging tool will appear below the buttons (Figure 40).

To edit the information for a specific suspect, page through the data and then click the “Edit” button which will start the edit mode.

To delete suspect information that has already been entered, use the paging links to the appropriate suspect item and click the “Delete” button. A dialog will appear asking for confirmation of the delete.

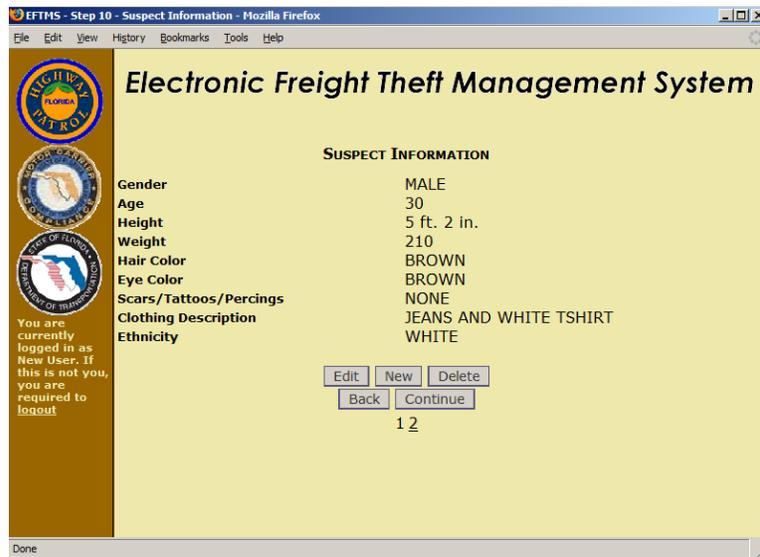


Figure 40. Suspect information – paging

If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Submitter Information.

In this screen (Figure 41), enter submitter information. The Web site allows for a user to fill in Freight Theft information for another person. If the submitter is the person that is entering the information, click the “Use my profile” button at the top of the screen.

The “Fax Number” field is required by this page but is not required to create an account, so this field may not auto-fill when the “Use my profile” button is clicked. Read the Profile Management section on page 3. If there is no fax number, enter “000-000-0000” so that no error will appear.



Figure 41. Submitter information

The information the user is able to enter on this screen includes:

- Last Name (Required)
- First Name (Required)
- Company/Agency (Required)
- Phone Number (Required)
- Fax Number (Required)
- Sender Type (Required)
- Extra Comments

The extra comments field is provided to enter any relevant information about the theft that was not requested during the data entering process. The maximum number of characters stored in the database for the comments is limited to 300. A counter is provided to show how many characters have been typed. This counter updates with each key stroke.

If there is any error in input, an error message will be displayed.

Submit Your Theft Report.

This screen serves two purposes:

- Preview the Freight Theft Report Form as it will look to the agencies that receive it. When finished previewing the form, click the “Back” button on the browser to return to this page.
- Submit the data for inclusion to the database – ***this makes the data closed to further editing.*** Upon submission into the database, an email will be automatically distributed to law enforcement.

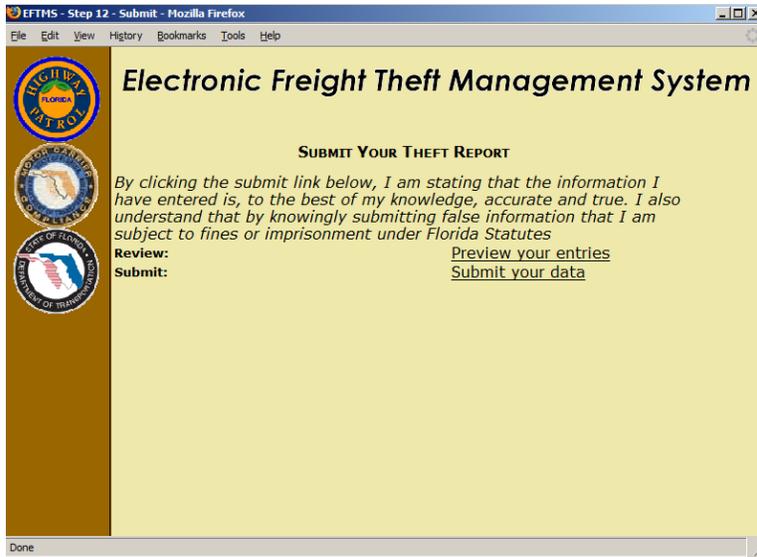


Figure 42. Submit your theft report

After submitting the form, confirmation will be displayed (Figure 43) that the form was submitted.



Figure 43. Submission confirmation

Click “Home” to return to the main menu.

Viewing Submitted FaxAlert Forms

If there is ever a need to review a previous Freight Theft submission, click on the “View completed Freight Theft forms” link on the User Tools section of the main menu. This will open the screen (Figure 44) that lists all the forms that the user that is logged into the system has submitted. They are listed by the control number assigned to the Freight theft form and the date that the form was submitted.

The page will only list ten records at a time. If more than ten records exist for the current user a numeric paging tool will be present. The data can be sorted by Control Number or by Date Submitted. Click on “Control Number” or “Date Submitted” links to toggle the sort order.

To preview the form, click on the desired control number. When finished, click “Back” on the browser toolbar to return to this page.



Figure 44. Viewing a previously submitted freight theft form

Retrieving a Started Freight Theft Form

If the completion of the data entry process of a Freight Theft form was not possible before logging out or leaving the system, a started Freight Theft form can be retrieved. From the Main Menu, click on the “Edit started Freight Theft forms” link to display the Started Theft Reports page (Figure 45).

Any unfinished Freight Theft forms will be listed here including the control number assigned to the Freight Theft and the day of theft. If a range of dates had been entered for the date of theft, the last date in that range will be listed as the date of theft.

The page will only list ten records at a time. If more than ten started records exist for the current user a numeric paging tool will be present. The data can be sorted by Control Number or by Date Submitted. Click on “Control Number” or “Date of Theft” links to toggle the sort order.

Clicking on the control number will restart the data entry process.

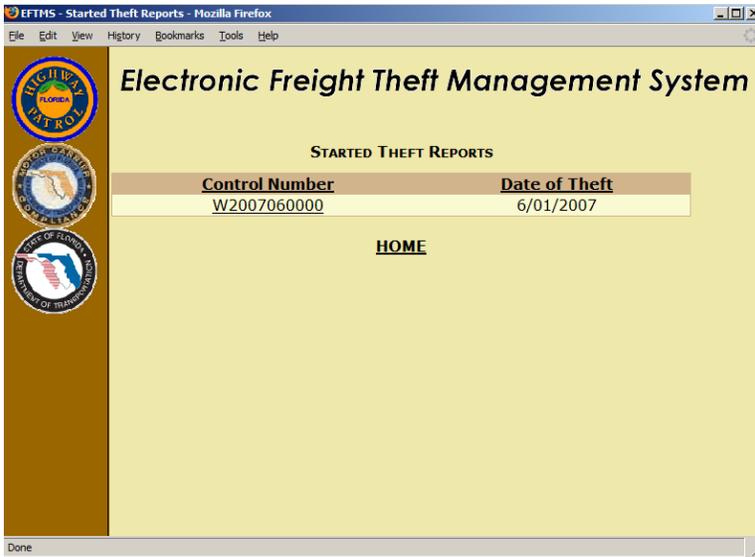


Figure 45. Retrieving an unfinished theft report

Sending an Unsent Freight Theft Form

This feature is leftover from the previous version of this Web site. Previously, the data submission and distribution required two separate steps. It remains here in case any error occurred during the submission in which the form was not distributed.

At the Main Menu, the user clicks on the “Send an unsent Freight Theft form” to bring up the “Unsent Theft Reports” screen (Figure 46). All Freight Theft forms that have been submitted but not sent will be listed by control number with the date of theft. Clicking on the “Send” link will cause the form to be distributed. The page will refresh and the form that was just sent will be removed from the list.



Figure 46. Sending an unsent theft report

If a range of dates had been entered for the date of theft, the last date in that range will be listed as the date of theft.

Creating a New Recovery Form

When a recovery is made on items that were reported stolen using the Electronic Freight Theft Management System, the person that reported the theft can then report the recovery. Authorized users also have the ability to report a recovery on another user's theft report. It is important to distribute the recovery information so the agencies that received the theft announcement can remove the recovered items.

The data entry process for the recovery is shorter than the theft reporting. Data entry and navigation are very similar.

It is important to note that the user can report several different recovery events on the same recovery form. For instance, if the trailer was recovered in one county by one agency and the truck was recovered in another county by another agency both can be entered on the same recovery form.

To begin the process, the click "Create a new Recovery form" link on the main menu. The user will be presented with a new screen (Figure 47) that displays all of the Freight Theft control numbers this user has created along with the date of theft for each. The section below, "Create a Recovery on Another Person's Theft Report" allows the Authorized user to search for the control number of another person's theft report.

The screenshot shows the EFTMS interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The page title is "EFTMS - Create a New Recovery". The main content area is titled "Electronic Freight Theft Management System" and "CREATE A NEW RECOVERY". It features a table with two columns: "Control Number" and "Date of Theft". The first row shows "W2007080001" and "6/01/2007". Below this is a section titled "CREATE A RECOVERY ON ANOTHER PERSON'S THEFT REPORT" with a search box containing "w200708" and a "Search" button. A second table shows "Control Number" "W2007080000" and "Date of Theft" "8/2/2007". A "HOME" link is visible at the bottom. The sidebar contains logos for Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, and a message: "You are currently logged in as New User. If this is not you, you are required to logout".

Figure 47. Create a new recovery form for a theft report

Click on the control number to begin the process of entering Recovery information. After clicking the control number, a new page is opened (Figure 48) that is used to confirm the selected theft.



Figure 48. Recovery – confirm selection

Click the “Continue” button to proceed with the recovery process. If this is not the desired theft, simply click the “BACK” link to go back to the Create New Recovery page.

Truck Recovery Information

In this screen (Figure 49), the following information from the theft report is provided:

- Truck Make
- Truck Year
- Truck VIN
- Truck Reported Value



Figure 49. Truck recovery information

If more than one truck was reported as stolen in the original theft report, a paging tool will be present. To report a truck as recovered, page to the desired truck and click the "Edit" button to switch to Edit Mode (Figure 50). The following information can then be entered:

- Truck condition
- Truck value
- Date truck recovered (required)
- Recovering agency (required)
- Recovery Case Number (required)
- Recovery Address
- Recovery City
- Recovery County
- Recovery State
- Recovery Location (required)
- Suspects
- Was recovery the result of the FaxAlert

Electronic Freight Theft Management System

TRUCK INFORMATION

Truck Make: ACURA
 Truck Year: 2006
 Truck VIN: 12345678901234567
 Truck reported value: \$25,000.00
 Truck Condition:
 Truck Value:
 Date truck recovered? mm/dd/yyyy:
 Recovering Agency:
 Recovery Case Number:
 Recovery Address:
 Recovery City:
 Recovery State:
 Recovery County:
 Recovery Zip Code:
 Recovery Location:
 Suspects: Click if suspects were apprehended
 Result of Faxalert: Click if recovery attributed to EFTMS

Figure 50. Truck recovery – edit mode

After filling in the fields, click “Update” to store the data in the database. If there are any data entry errors, a message will be displayed. Click “Cancel” to ignore all changes and restore the fields to the last stored state.

To delete the recovery information for a certain truck, page to the desired truck and click the “Delete” button. A confirmation dialogue will appear to confirm the deletion. Only recovery information entered on this recovery report can be deleted.

If a truck has been reported stolen on another recovery report, the information will be displayed but will not be able to be edited in this report. A message stating this will appear at the top (Figure 51) and the “Edit” and “Delete” buttons will be disabled.



Figure 51. Truck recovery – previously recovered

When finished on this page, click “Continue” to go to the next page.

Trailer Recovery Information

In this screen (Figure 52), the following information from the theft report is provided:

- Trailer Make
- Trailer Year
- Trailer VIN
- Trailer Reported Value



Figure 52. Trailer recovery information

If more than one trailer was reported as stolen in the original theft report, a paging tool will be present. To report a trailer as recovered, page to the desired trailer and click the "Edit" button to switch to Edit Mode (Figure 53). The following information can then be entered:

- Trailer condition
- Trailer value
- Date Trailer recovered (required)
- Recovering agency (required)
- Recovery Case Number (required)
- Recovery Address
- Recovery City
- Recovery County
- Recovery State
- Recovery Location (required)
- Suspects
- Was recovery the result of the FaxAlert

Figure 53. Trailer recovery – edit mode

After filling in the fields, click “Update” to store the data in the database. If there are any data entry errors, a message will be displayed. Click “Cancel” to ignore all changes and restore the fields to the last stored state.

To delete the recovery information for a certain trailer, page to the desired trailer and click the “Delete” button. A confirmation dialogue will appear to confirm the deletion. Only recovery information entered on this recovery report can be deleted.

If a trailer has been reported stolen on another recovery report, the information will be displayed but will not be able to be edited in this report. A message stating this will appear at the top and the “Edit” and “Delete” buttons will be disabled.

When finished on this page, click “Continue” to go to the next page.

Cargo Recovery Information

In this screen (Figure 54), the following information from the theft report is provided:

- Cargo Description (Qty/Unit, Brand Name, Description)
- Claimed Cargo Value
- Date of Theft



Figure 54. Cargo recovery information

Cargo items can be listed as partially recovered so an additional piece of information is provided, “previously recovered value”. This amount, plus any value reported recovered on this recovery report for similar items cannot add up to more than the claimed cargo value.

If more than one cargo item was reported as stolen in the original theft report, a paging tool will be present. To report a cargo item as recovered, page to the desired item and click the “Edit” button to switch to Edit Mode (Figure 55). The following information can then be entered:

- Complete/Partial Recovery (required)
- Recovered Cargo Value (required)
- Date Cargo Recovered (required)
- Recovering Agency (required)
- Recovery Case Number (required)
- Recovery Address
- Recovery City
- Recovery County
- Recovery State (required)
- Recovery Location
- Suspects
- FaxAlert Recovery

Figure 55. Cargo recovery – edit mode

After filling in the fields, click “Update” to store the data in the database. If there are any data entry errors, a message will be displayed. Click “Cancel” to ignore all changes and restore the fields to the last stored state.

To delete the recovery information for a certain cargo item, page to the desired item and click the “Delete” button. A confirmation dialogue will appear to confirm the deletion. Only recovery information entered on this recovery report can be deleted.

If a cargo item has been reported stolen on another recovery report, the information will be displayed but will not be able to be edited in this report. A message stating this will appear at the top and the “Edit” and “Delete” buttons will be disabled.

When finished on this page, click “Continue” to go to the next page.

Submitter Information

In this screen (Figure 56), the user is able to enter submitter information. The system allows for a user to fill in recovery information for another person. If the submitter is the person that is entering the information, the user can click the “Use My Profile” button at the top of the screen.



Figure 56. Submitter information

The information the user is able to enter on this screen includes:

- Last Name (Required)
- First Name (Required)
- Company/Agency (Required)
- Phone Number (Required)
- Fax Number (Required)
- Sender Type (Required)
- Extra Comments

The remarks field is provided for the user to enter any relevant information about the theft that was not requested during the data entering process. The maximum number of characters stored in the database for the comments is limited to 300. A counter is provided to show how many characters have been typed. This counter updates with each key stroke.

If there is any error in input, the user will be notified what the error was and will have the opportunity to correct it.

If there are no errors, the user will be directed to the next page.

Map Your Recovery Locations

Because each item reported as stolen in the original theft report can be reported as recovered separately, the mapping of the recovery locations is dedicated to its own page. This page (Figure 57) shows the recovery locations for all the items being reported as recovered in this recovery report. If two or more items have the same recovery location, each of them will have to be mapped separately.



Figure 57. Map your recovery locations

To begin the mapping process, click the “Locate” link for each of the items. If the address or intersection is able to be located on a map, you will see the page update to something similar to Figure 58. If the map correctly depicts the recovery location, click the “Use this location” button. The “Locate” link will then be updated to “Located” as shown in Figure 59.



Figure 58. Successful mapping of recovery location



Figure 59. Recovery location – located address

Submit Your Recovery Report

This screen serves two purposes:

- Preview the Recovery Form as it will look to the agencies that receive it. When finished previewing the form, click the “Back” button on the browser to return to this page.
- Submit the data for inclusion to the database – this makes the data closed to further editing. Upon submission into the database, an email will be automatically distributed to law enforcement.

After submitting the form, confirmation will be displayed (Figure 60) that the form was submitted.



Figure 60. Submission confirmation
Viewing a Submitted Recovery Form

If there is ever a need to review a previous Recovery Form submission, click on the “View completed Recovery form” link on the main menu. This will open the screen (Figure 61) that lists all the forms that the user that is logged into the system has submitted. They are listed by the Recovery control number assigned to the Recovery form and the date that the Recovery form was submitted.

The page will only list ten records at a time. If more than ten records exist for the current user a numeric paging tool will be present. The data can be sorted by Recovery Control Number or by Date Form Submitted. Click on “Recovery Control” or “Date Form Submitted” links to toggle the sort order.

To preview the form, click on the desired recovery control number. When finished, click “Back” on the browser toolbar to return to this page.



Figure 61. Viewing a previously submitted recovery form

Retrieving a Started Recovery Form

If you were unable to complete the data entry of a Recovery form before logging out or leaving the system, you can call up any of your unfinished Recovery Forms. From the Main Menu, click on the “Edit started Recovery form” link to bring up the Started Recovery Forms page (Figure 62).

Any unfinished Recovery forms will be listed here including the Recovery Control number assigned to the Recovery and the day of theft. If a range of dates had been entered for the date of theft, the last date in that range will be listed as the date of theft.



Figure 62. Retrieving an unfinished recovery form

Sending an Unsent Recovery Form

This feature is leftover from the previous version of this Web site. Previously, the data submission and distribution required two separate steps. It remains here in case any error occurred during the submission in which the form was not distributed.

At the Main Menu, the user clicks on the “Send an unsent Recovery form” to bring up the “Unsent Recovery Forms” screen (Figure 63). All recovery forms that have been submitted but not sent will be listed by control number with the date of theft. Clicking on the “Send” link will cause the form to be distributed. The page will refresh and the form that was just sent will be removed from the list.



Figure 63. Sending and un-sent recovery form

Reporting Tools

Authorized users have access to the Reporting Tools as seen listed in the Main Menu. See below for special instructions for each section.

Search Suspect Database

From the Main Menu click the link “Search suspect database”. This will open a new screen as seen in Figure 64. The fields in the database that can be searched are:

- Last Name
- First Name
- Middle Name
- Address
- City
- State
- SSN
- Notes

For each field the search criteria is ‘contains’. For example, if you are looking for a suspect with the last name Jones and you type “one” into the Last Name field, the search will return all the Jones in the database as well as anybody else whose last name contains “one” such as Coney and Stone.



Figure 64. Search options for suspects.

The more fields that contain search criteria, the MORE selective the search. The search will return results only for those suspects that match ALL criteria.

When the submit button is clicked, the page will return the results of the search. A successful search will return the Suspect ID, Last Name and First Names. The Suspect ID is a hyperlink which will open the suspect information screen (Figure 65).



Figure 65. Suspect information screen

If there is a bulletin in the database for this suspect, there will be a link to the document.

To start a new search, click the hyperlink “New Search”. To go back to the Main Menu, click “New Search” and then click “HOME” on the ensuing page.

Run queries and generate reports

There are currently thirteen queries/reports available to the Authorized user. They are:

- Fax Alert Recoveries
- Theft Senders
- Simple Theft Totals
- County Theft Overview
- Florida Theft Monetary Loss
- Top 5 Stolen Trucks
- Comprehensive County Totals
- Theft/Recovery Comparison
- FaxAlerts by County or Foreign State

- Regional Theft Totals
- All Dump Trucks of File
- Stolen Dump Truck List With VINs
- Stolen Dump Trucks by Date Range

With the exception of the report “FaxAlerts by County or Foreign State”, all reports take two dates as input to generate the reports. The dates are the begin and end dates that you want include in the report.

If no dates are entered, the query will assume the end date is today and the begin date is one month prior. If the begin date is entered but the end date is left blank, the query will assume the end date is one month from the begin date. If the begin date is left blank and the end date is entered, the query will assume the begin date is one month prior to the end date.

The “FaxAlerts by County or Foreign State” takes as input the begin and end dates with the same assumptions as above as well as accepts either a Florida county or a State other than Florida as an argument. If both a Florida County and a non-Florida state are selected, the non-Florida state is ignored when the report is generated.

Find Freight Theft entry

As an authorized user of the system, you are granted the ability to search for FaxAlert forms that were submitted by persons other than yourself. To call up the other’s forms, click the “Find Freight Theft entry” link in the Reporting Tools section of the Main Menu. This will bring up a search page that will allow you to search twenty-one different fields for matching data. These fields are:

- Cargo
- Case Number
- City
- Control Number
- County
- Date of Theft
- Description of Attack
- Location Address
- Remarks
- Sender
- Trailer License Plate
- Trailer Make
- Trailer Markings
- Trailer Number
- Trailer VIN
- Truck License Plate
- Truck Make

- Truck Markings
- Truck Number
- Truck VIN
- Vehicle Style & Make



Figure 66. Find theft report entries

After selecting which field you wish to search, you will be presented with either a textbox or a drop down list to enter your search criteria. This behavior is dependent on JavaScript, so you must enable JavaScript in your browser. For information on how to enable JavaScript, please refer to the section “

Enabling JavaScript” on page 75.

You will receive a text box for the following fields:

- Cargo
- Case Number
- Control Number
- Date of Theft
- Description of Attack
- Location Address
- Remarks
- Sender
- Trailer License Plate
- Trailer Markings
- Trailer Number
- Trailer VIN
- Truck License Plate
- Truck Markings
- Truck Number
- Truck VIN

You will receive drop down lists for the following fields:

- City
- County
- Trailer Make
- Truck Make
- Vehicle Style & Make

A successful search for any field will create a listing of the Freight Theft control numbers and the Recovery Control Number (if any). Also returned is accompanying information depending on which field was selected to search. Clicking the Freight Theft or Recovery control numbers will cause the corresponding report to open. These reports have no navigation tools so the “Back” button on the browser will be required to return to this page.

Mapping Tools

Within the Mapping Tools section of the Main Menu, there are four links to pages that use GIS mapping tools. They are Freight Thefts, High Theft Activity, Thefts by County, and Thefts/Recoveries. The other two links are used to identify thefts and recoveries that have been entered into the database but either have not been geo-located or are unable to be geo-located.

Freight Thefts

The Freight Thefts page gives an overview where freight thefts are occurring in the State of Florida. Figure 67 shows the Freight Thefts map with a guide to the tools you can use to manipulate and query the map.

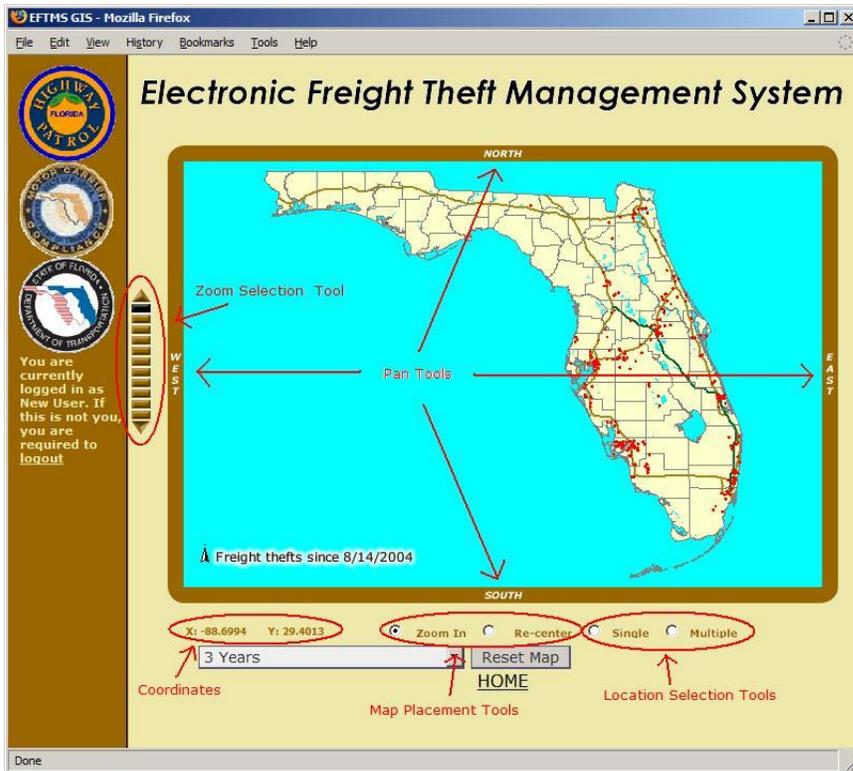


Figure 67. Mapping tools – freight thefts - default view

The map tools on this page include:

- Zoom Selection Tool
- Pan Tools
- Map Placement Tools
- Location Selection Tools
- Coordinates
- Time Frame Drop Down
- Reset Map Button

Zoom Selection Tool

The Zoom Selection Tool allows you to quickly reach predetermined levels of zoom. The default view encompasses the entire state and is indicated by the black square at the top of the Zoom Selection Tool. Clicking on each of the buttons within this tool will zoom in on the map maintaining the center of the current view.

As you zoom in, other features such as lakes, state roads and US highways will become visible.

Pan Tools

The Pan Tools allow you to move view of the map in four directions: East, West, North and south.

Map Placement Tools

The Map Placement Tools have the same function as the Zoom Selection Tool and the Pan Tools but with finer control. The Zoom In tool is selected by default and allows you to quickly zoom in on a desired area by drawing a box on the map. To use this tool, click and drag the left mouse button drawing a box around the desired area. The map will refresh zoomed in on the desired area.

The Re-center Tool works like the Pan Tools by changing the center of the view of the map. To use this tool, click on the corresponding radio button to activate the tool and then point the mouse on the map where you want to center the view. Click one on the desired location. The map will refresh at the current level of zoom.

Location Selection Tools

These tools allow you to query the database for theft reports by selecting theft locations on the map. The single selection tool allows you to select a single theft location. To use this tool, activate it by clicking on the corresponding radio button followed by single clicking a theft location. Theft locations are represented by red dots on the map. It is very difficult to get any results using this tool when at a high level of zoom, i.e. when the entire state is in view. To get better results, zoom in to street level and try again. If more than one theft is at the same location, it will appear on the map as a single theft.

The Multiple selection tool allows you to select several thefts by drawing a box over a desired area.

Whichever selection tool you use, when theft locations are selected, a table will appear below the map. The table lists the theft control number, date of theft and the address where the theft occurred. The control number is a hyperlink to the theft report form.

Five theft incidents are listed at a time. Use the numeric page selection to links at the bottom of the table to page through the data. Although, paging through the table forces the map to be redrawn, the selection does not change.

Coordinates

The Coordinates Tool simply displays the x-y coordinates as the mouse is moved over the map.

Time Frame Drop Down

The drop down allows you to select how far back in time you want to display on the map. The values start by going back in intervals of thirty days for the first year, then goes up to one year intervals up to three years then goes to all thefts since they were first being tracked.

Changing the time frame will maintain the selected area on the map, but will not change the table that resulted from using the Location Selection Tools.

Reset Map Button

The Reset Map button deselects all thefts and returns the map to the default view.

High Theft Activity

This map shows the increase in the number of freight theft incidents over the past thirty days compared to the previous thirty days.

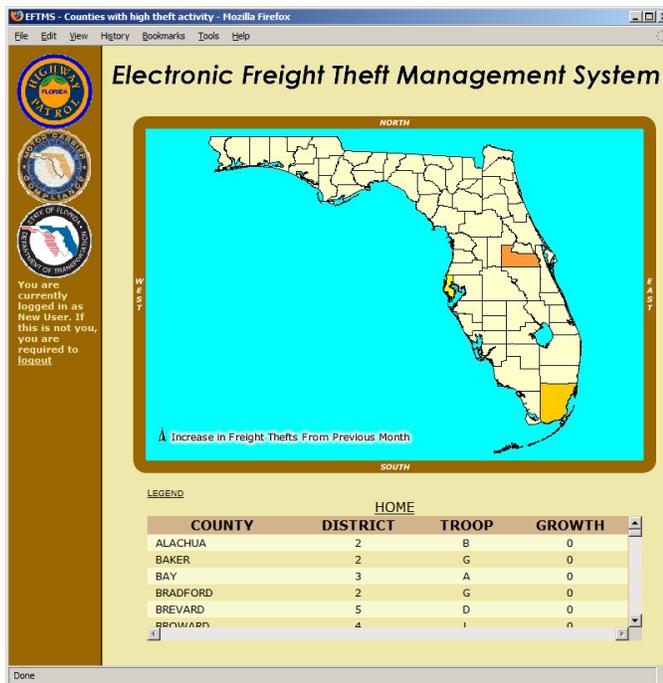


Figure 68. High theft activity

The table below the map presents the data sorted by county. The columns “District” and “Troop” correspond to the FDOT district and FHP troops, respectively. The number in the Growth column indicates the change in theft occurrences in that county. To view a legend that describes what the colors presented on the map indicate click the “Legend” hyperlink. A popup will be created with the legend (Figure 69).



Figure 69. Legend for high theft activity

Thefts by County

This map shows the number of thefts that have occurred in each county over a specific time frame. The default time frame is the past thirty days. The time frame can be changed using the drop down list below the map.

At the default view, some counties may show no values. This is due to how the values are placed when the map is rendered. To see the values for these counties, zoom in on these counties. Also, as you zoom in, the names of the counties will be labeled.

For instructions on zooming in on the map, see the Freight Thefts section.



Figure 70. Thefts by county

The table below the map shows the county and the number of thefts for the selected time frame. The table can be sorted by the county name (default) or by theft count) by clicking on each of the column headers.

Thefts/Recoveries

This map displays a visual representation of where thefts and their corresponding recoveries occur. When this page is first opened, the default view (Figure 8) is presented. To see the thefts and their recoveries on the map, click the “Select County” radio button to activate the County Select tool then select the desired time frame from the drop down list. Then, select a county by clicking on it once.



Figure 71. Thefts/Recoveries – default view

The map will refresh with the selected county highlighted in green. If there were any thefts that occurred during the selected time frame in which recoveries were made, the theft locations will appear as red dots within the selected county. The recoveries will appear as purple dots throughout the state. A table will also be presented under the map that details the theft/recovery information (Figure 9).

If there were no recoveries for the thefts that occurred within the selected county and the selected time frame, the map will show the selected county in green and the table below the map will state that there were no recoveries.

The other map tools (Pan, Zoom, Reset, Re-Center) all works as before.

If the time frame is changed after the county is selected, the map will refresh its contents but the table will not. The county will have to be reselected each time the time frame is changed to update the table.

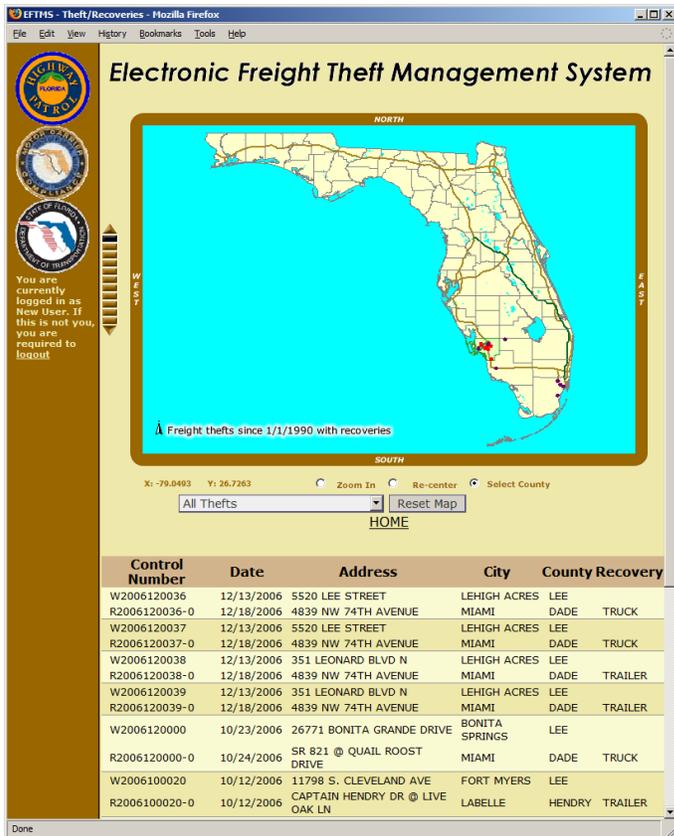


Figure 72. Thefts/Recoveries – Lee County selected

Unlocated Thefts

This page details the theft reports in which the address has not been geolocated for use with the mapping tools. This may be a result of the user that submitted the theft report not knowing the required information used to geolocating the theft location. The table, see Figure 10, will display ten records at a time and is ordered by control number with the newest at the top. To page through all the records, click the desired page number. The hyperlinked ellipses (...) will change the pager tool to the next or previous group of pages. The control number is a hyperlink that will forward you to the administrative edit pages (which are described later) so that you can geolocate the theft location.

Any theft that is listed here will not be included in any of the mapping enabled pages.

Electronic Freight Theft Management System

THEFTS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN GEO-LOCATED

Control Number	STREET	CITY	STATE
W2007010017	unk	Hialeah Gardens	FL
W2007010010	20	obt	FL
W2007010009	921 OBT	Orlando	FL
W2007010008	921 obt	orlando	FL
W2007010002	unknown	Tampa	FL
W2006120013	State Road 93 Mile Marker 161	Punta Gorda	FL
W2006120006	unk	Orlando	FL
W2006110039	S. Chaffee Rd	Jacksonville	FL
W2006110038	unk	unk	FL
W2006110023	Lot - 187 St by the expwy 826 WB	Miami	FL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...

[HOME](#)

Figure 73. Unlocated thefts

Unlocated Recoveries

This page details the recovery reports in which the address has not been geolocated for use with the mapping tools. This may be a result of the user that submitted the recovery report not knowing the required information used to geolocating the recovery location. The table, see Figure 11, is ordered by recovery control number with the newest at the top. The table can be resorted by the theft Control Number or Recovery Control Number by click the table headers. The control number is a hyperlink that will forward you to the administrative edit pages (which are described later) so that you can geolocate the theft location.

Any theft that is listed here will not be included in any of the mapping enabled pages.

Electronic Freight Theft Management System

RECOVERIES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN GEO-LOCATED

Control Number	Recovery Control
W2006100015	R2006100015-4
W2006090026	R2006090026-0
W2006090025	R2006090025-1
W2006090023	R2006090023-0
W2006090019	R2006090019-0
W2006080008	R2006080008-0
W2006040013	R2006040013-0
W2006040013	R2006040013-0
W2006030023	R2006030023-0
W2006030022	R2006030022-0

1 2

[HOME](#)

Figure 74. Unlocated recoveries

Administrative Tools

Suspect Data Management

Add Suspect

To add a new suspect to the database, click the “Add suspect” hyperlink on the main menu within the Administrative Tools section. Fill in the fields with information known about the suspect. To attach a document to the suspect information, click the “Browse” button to find the file. **Be sure that the file being uploaded is closed prior to clicking “Submit”**. From time to time, different suspects will be included within the same document. For these cases, the new suspect will be linked to an existing document with the exact same filename. It will be good practice to confirm that the document attached to the suspect is the correct file. If the document is incorrect, then the new filename was not unique. In these cases, rename the file for the new suspect and use the Edit/Delete Suspect page to update the document.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "EFTMS - Insert New Suspect - Mozilla Firefox". The page header reads "Electronic Freight Theft Management System". The main heading is "INSERT NEW SUSPECT". The form includes the following fields and controls:

- Last Name:
- First Name:
- Middle Name/Initial:
- Date of Birth: (format: mm/dd/yyyy)
- Address:
- City:
- State:
- SSN: (format: xxxxxxxx)
- Document: with a "Browse..." button
- Notes:
- Submit:

At the bottom of the form is a "HOME" link. On the left sidebar, there are three logos for the Florida Department of Transportation and a message: "You are currently logged in as New User. If this is not you, you are required to logout".

Figure 75. Insert new suspect

Edit/Delete Suspect

To edit an existing suspect, click the “Edit/Delete Suspect” hyperlink on the main menu within the Administrative Tools section. The Search Suspect Database page (Figure 76) will be displayed. By default, all suspects will be listed and ordered by last name. Use the available fields to narrow the list. Partial matches are supported for each field. Using more than one field to filter will make the search more specific.

The table of suspects includes two links. The link on Suspect ID will open the page that displays a read only page for that suspect. The edit link opens the Edit Suspect page (Figure 77) that has read/write capability. Correct any information using the available fields. If no document is selected, the existing document will NOT be removed. To remove a document from a suspect, it is necessary to delete the suspect from the database and re-enter the data as a new suspect.



Figure 76. Search suspect database



Figure 77. Edit suspect page

Enable/Disable User

To enable or disable a user in the Web site, click the “Enable/Disable user” hyperlink on the main menu within the Administrative Tools section. The Enable/Disable Users page (Figure 78) lists the disabled users and enabled users in separate list

boxes. The first list box contains the disabled users and the second list contains the enabled users. To reduce the lists, filter the users by entering the last name and/or first name and click “Search”. To remove the filter, click “Clear”. Partial matches are supported and using both last name and first name in the search will reduce the number of matches.

To enable a user, select the user in the first list box and click the “Enable” button. The list boxes will refresh and the newly enabled user will then be listed in the second list box. Similarly, to disable a user, select the user from the second list box and click the “Disable” button. The list boxes will refresh and the newly disabled user will then be listed in the first list box.

Only one user may be enabled or disabled at a time.

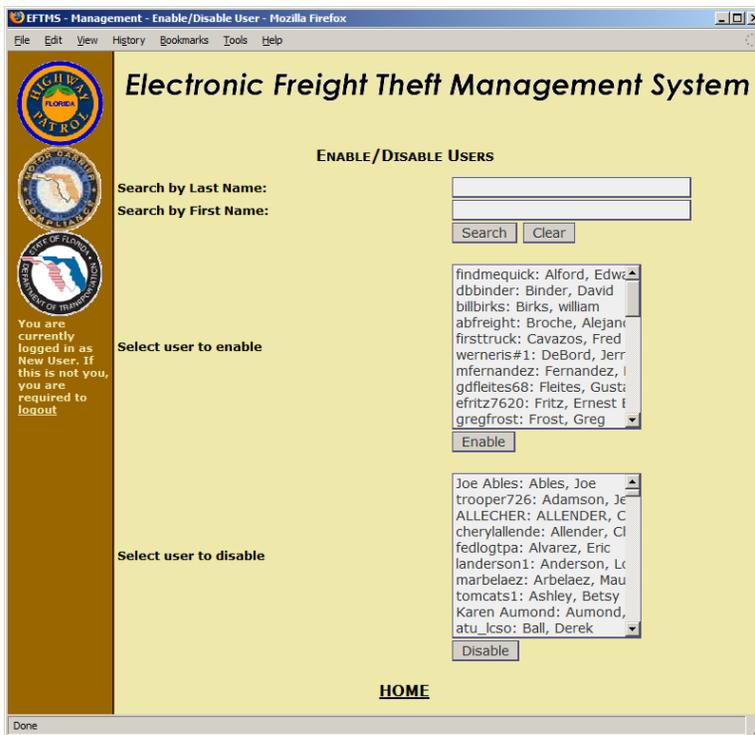


Figure 78. Enable/Disable users

Promote User

The Web site supports three levels of access; general, authorized and administrator. To promote/demote user access levels, click the “Promote User” hyperlink on the main menu within the Administrative Tools section. The page titled “Maintain User Access Levels” (Figure 79) will open. The list box by default contains all users ordered by the users’ last names. The list can be shortened by using the search fields. To promote or demote user, click on the user and select the desired access level from the dropdown list. Click “Submit” to make the change.



Figure 79. Maintain user access levels

Grant Access to Web Services

Web services are new in this version. The web services allow specific people within law enforcement to access theft and recovery data directly. To grant access to web services to a specific user, click the “Web Services Accounts” on the main menu within the Administrative Tools section. The “Grant Access To Web Services” page lists enabled users that are either authorized or administrative users that have not been granted access to the web services.

To grant access to a user, select the user from the list box and click submit. An email will automatically be generated and sent to the user. The email will contain the URL and the unique 36 character GUID that are necessary to connect to the web services. Once the user has been granted access to the Web Services, the user will be removed from the list box.



Figure 80. Grant access to web services

Reset User's Password

It is not possible for an Administrator to retrieve another user's password. If a user forgets their password, the Administrator can reset the user's password for them. To change a user's password, click the "Reset User's Password" hyperlink on the main menu within the Administrative Tools section. A list box of all users sorted by last name is provided. This list can be shortened by using the search by last name and first name fields.



Figure 81. Reset user password

To reset the password, select a user and either type in a strong password or click the "Generate" button to create a random strong password. An email notification will be

sent to the user notifying them that their password has changed and provides the new password. The email also suggests that the user change their password at their next login.

Remove User

To remove a user from the Web site, rather than just disabling the account, click the “Remove User” hyperlink on the main menu within the Administrative Tools section. This will open a page with the title “Users Without Theft Entries” (Figure 82). Any user that has started a theft report can not be deleted. The table shown on this page can be sorted by User ID, Last Name, First Name, or Username. To delete a user, click the “Delete” button associated with the desired account.

Note: People are encouraged to create an account in the event that they ever need to use the system so it is not unusual for users to have never started a theft report. Use this tool to remove users that have requested an account but have never submitted the usage agreement.



Figure 82. Remove user account

User Data Reports

This section allows the Administrator to analyze how users are using the Web site. To access the reports, click the “User Data” link on the main menu within the Administrative Tools section. This will open another page (Figure 83) that provides access to the three different reports.



Figure 83. User data reports

Enabled Users by Last Name

This report lists user data of the enabled users sorted by last name. The contents of this report can be downloaded in Microsoft Excel format by clicking the “Export to Excel” hyperlink found at the top of the page.

User Control Number	Last Name	First Name	Username	Company	Phone	Access	Email
310	Ables	Joe	Joe Ables	Coweta County Sheriff's Office	770-253-1502	Elevated	030@coweta.ga.us
429	Adamson	Jeffrey	trooper726	Georgia State Patrol	404 391-6152	Elevated	jadamson@gsp.net
483	Allender	Cheryl Anne	cheryllallende	Shoreline Transportation, Inc.	850-554-6980	General	cheryla@shoretrans.com
266	ALLENDER	CHERYL	ALLECHER	SHORELINE TRANSPORTATION, INC	850-554-6980	General	CHERYLA@SHORETRANS.COM
313	Alvarez	Eric	fedlogtpa	Federated Logistics & Operations	813 805-5377	General	ewalvarez@fids.com
272	Anderson	Lonnie	landerson1	Target Corporation	501-851-5049	General	Lonnie.Anderson@Target.com
490	Arbelaez	Mauricio	marbelaez	City Of Miramar	954-602-4143	Elevated	marbelaez@ci.miramar.fl.us
223	Ashley	Betsy	tomcats1	Miami-Dade PD	305-471-3434	Administrator	tomcats@mdp.d.com
416	Aumond	Karen	Karen Aumond	WSIN/RISS	916-263-1190	Elevated	kaumond@wsin.riss.net
361	Ball	Derek	atu_jcso	Lee County Sheriff Office	239-477-1454	Elevated	dball@sherffleef.org
229	Barry	Harold	Harold Barry	Office of Ag Law Enf	386-963-1455	Elevated	barryh@doacs.state.fl.us
234	Bartolome Jr.	Antonio	Bartolome	Florida Highway Patrol	407-858-3233	Administrator	bartolome.tony@fhp.hsmv.state.fl.us
287	BELLENDIER	J.P	LakelandPD	LAKELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT	863-834-8952	General	JAMES.BELLENDIER@LAKELANDGOV.NET
288	BELLENDIER	J.P	JAMES136	LAKELAND POLICE	863-834-8952	Elevated	JAMES.BELLENDIER@LAKELANDGOV.NET

Figure 84. Enabled users by last name

User Applications by Last Name

This report lists user data of all users sorted by last name. The contents of this report can be downloaded in Microsoft Excel format by clicking the “Export to Excel” hyperlink found at the top of the page.

User Control Number	Last Name	First Name	Username	Company	Phone	Access	Email
310	Ables	Joe	Joe Ables	Coweta County Sheriff's Office	770-253-1502	Elevated	030@coweta.ga.us
429	Adamson	Jeffrey	trooper726	Georgia State Patrol	404 391-6152	Elevated	jadamson@gsp.net
315	Alford	Edward	findmequick	Crowley Maritime Corporation	305-470-4089	General	edward.alford@crowley.com
266	ALLENDER	CHERYL	ALLECHER	SHORELINE TRANSPORTATION, INC	850-554-6980	General	CHERYLA@SHORETRANS.COM
483	Allender	Cheryl Anne	cherytallende	Shoreline Transportation, Inc.	850-554-6980	General	cheryta@shoretrans.com
313	Alvarez	Eric	fedlogtpa	Federated Logistics & Operations	813 805-5377	General	ewalvarez@fdo.com
272	Anderson	Lonnie	landerson1	Target Corporation	501-851-5049	General	Lonnie.Anderson@Target.com
490	Arbelaez	Mauricio	marbelaez	City Of Miramar	954-602-4143	Elevated	marbelaez@ci.miramar.fl.us
223	Ashley	Betsy	tomcats1	Miami-Dade PD	305-471-3434	Administrator	tomcats@mdpd.com
416	Aumond	Karen	Karen Aumond	WSINURISS	916-263-1190	Elevated	kaumond@wsin.riss.net
361	Ball	Derek	atu_lcs0	Lee County Sheriff Office	239-477-1454	Elevated	dball@sherifflee.org
229	Barry	Harold	Harold Barry	Office of Ag Law Enf	386-963-1455	Elevated	barryh@doacs.state.fl.us
234	Bartolome Jr.	Antonio	Bartolome	Florida Highway Patrol	407-858-3233	Administrator	bartolome.tony@fhphsmv.state.fl.us
287	BELLENDIER	J.P	LakelandPD	LAKELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT	863-834-8952	General	JAMES.BELLENDIER@LAKELAND.GOV.NET
288	BELLENDIER	J.P	JAMES136	LAKELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT	863-834-8952	Elevated	JAMES.BELLENDIER@LAKELAND.GOV.NET

Figure 85. User applications by last name

Users by Agency

This report lists user data of all users sorted by last agency. The contents of this report can be downloaded in Microsoft Excel format by clicking the “Export to Excel” hyperlink found at the top of the page.

User Control Number	Last Name	First Name	Username	Company	Phone	Access	Email
499	Broche	Alejandro	abfreight	AB Freight Trucking, Co	310-679-2175	General	abfrtucking@bizla.ir.com
478	Liem	Lewis	lewisliem	ACE Insurance Ltd	+65 96184760	General	lewis.liem@ace-ins.com
407	Williams	sharon	honeybear	air-ride, inc.	419-826-7777	General	sharon.williams@air-rideinc.com
460	LaFleur	Nick	nickapmt	APM TERMINALS JACKSONVILLE	904-237-8030	General	nick@firstinjax.com
482	knight	bobby	bobbyknight	associated transport	912-964-1303	General	bobbyknight9@hotmail.com
260	Eiger	Eric	Averitt Exp	Averitt Express	931-520-5669	General	eerger@averittpress.com
261	Walton	John	Averitt Exp 1	Averitt Express	931-520-5059	General	jwalton@averittpress.com
360	Silvey	Jeffrey	jeffreysilvey	Baldwin & Lyons, Inc.	317-636-9800	General	jsilvey@baldwinandlyons.com
299	Cox	Charlie	Brevardso	Brevard Sheriff's#39; Office	321-454-7007	Elevated	charles.cox@bcso.us
253	Robl	Howard	BSOCargo	Broward Sheriff Office	954-888-5229	Elevated	howard_rob1@bsosid.org
401	Neaves	Richard	Lauren13	Broward Sheriff's#39;s Office	954-888-5364	Elevated	richard_neaves@bsosid.org
436	Gunter	Clyde	CmdrGunter	Byhalia Police Department	662-838-6000	Elevated	clydegunter@aol.com
450	Stapley	Mark	crengland	C.R. Enligna	801-977-6665	General	marks@crengland.com
354	Reves	Gilbert	GilReves	Calif. Highway	858-650-3600	Elevated	GReves@chn.cs.ny

Figure 86. Users by agency
Administrative Edit – Theft and Recovery Reports

New in this version is the ability for the Administrative users to edit another user's theft or recovery report. To access this feature, click the "Edit theft or recovery report" hyperlink on the main menu within the Administrative Tools section. This will open a search page to find a theft report control number. Partial searches are supported.



Figure 87. Edit theft/recovery report default view.

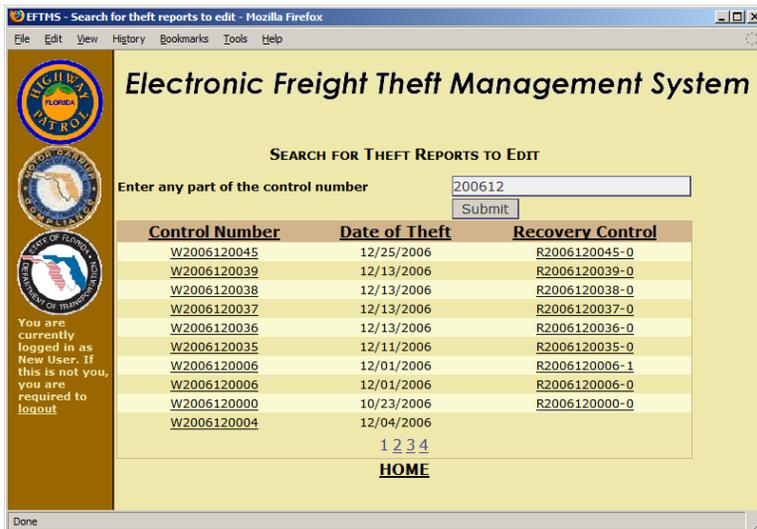


Figure 88. Edit theft/recovery report after successful search

After successfully searching for the theft control number, click on either the theft control number or recovery control number to edit the theft report or recovery report, respectively.

Electronic Freight Theft Management System

WHEN DID THEFT OCCUR?

Date of Theft: 12/25/2006
 Time of Theft: 01:30
 AM/PM: AM
 After this date:
 Before this date:
 Submit

TO WHOM WAS THEFT REPORTED

Type of Agency: COUNTY
 Agency Name: PREBLE COUNTY SHERIFF
 Contact Name: DET BRATTON
 Contact Phone: 937-456-6262
 Theft Report Case #: 9143
 Submit

TYPE OF THEFT

Type of Theft: TRUCK REST STOP
 Other Type of Theft:
 Truck
 Tires
 Trailer/Container
 Equipment Stolen
 Vehicle Style: DRY VAN
 Submit

SHIPMENT DETAILS

Mode of Transport: TRUCK
 Type of Shipment: DOMESTIC SHIPMENT
 Submit

Done

Figure 89. Administrative edit – general data part 1

Figure 89 and Figure 12Figure 90 depict the administrative edit page that combines several of the data entry pages into one. Each section represents a single page. Each section reuses database functions, so the Submit button must be used for each section there is a change.

When completed with the edits on this page, click the “Continue” button at the bottom of the page.

EFIMS - Administrative Edit - General Information - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

ROBBERY INFORMATION

Weapons Used FIREARM KNIFE
 OTHER
 Click Other and enter other weapon

Bodily Harm INJURIES FATALITIES

Vehicles Used CAR VAN
 TRUCK OTHER

License Plate

State

Description of Vehicle

Brief Description of Theft
 THE TRUCK AND TRAILER WERE STOLEN FROM THE TRUCKSTOP BUT THE TRUCK WAS LOCATED ABOUT 200 MILES FROM THERE. THE TRAILER HAS MEMORY FOAM AND FURNITURE ON IT AND THE TOTAL CARGO VALUE IS \$50,000.00

SUBMITTER INFORMATION

Submitter Last Name

Submitter First Name

Submitter Company/Agency

Submitter Phone Number

Submitter Fax Number

Sender Type

Extra Comments
 The phone number listed is a 24 hour number for the on-call safety supervisor.

Done

Figure 90. Administrative edit – general data part 2

The screen depicted Figure 91 allows the Administrative users to edit a theft location. When “Florida (FL)” is selected from the State drop down list, a “Map It” button will be displayed on the page. If the address is locatable, the geodatabase will be updated with the theft location.



Figure 91. Administrative edit – theft location

The screen depicted in Figure 92 allows the Administrative users to edit trailer information. If more than one trailer has been reported stolen, a pager will be available to switch between trailers. Click “Edit” to edit the data for the trailer displayed. To add another trailer to the theft report, click the “New” button. To remove the information from the theft report, click the “Delete” button.



Figure 92. Administrative edit – trailer information

The screen depicted in Figure 92 allows the Administrative users to edit truck information. If more than one truck has been reported stolen, a pager will be available to switch between trucks. Click “Edit” to edit the data for the truck displayed. To add another truck to the theft report, click the “New” button. To remove the information from the theft report, click the “Delete” button.



Figure 93. Administrative edit – truck information

The screen depicted in Figure 94 allows the Administrative users to edit cargo information. If more than one cargo item has been reported stolen, a pager will be available to switch between cargo items. Click “Edit” to edit the data for the cargo item displayed. To add another cargo item to the theft report, click the “New” button. To remove the information from the theft report, click the “Delete” button.

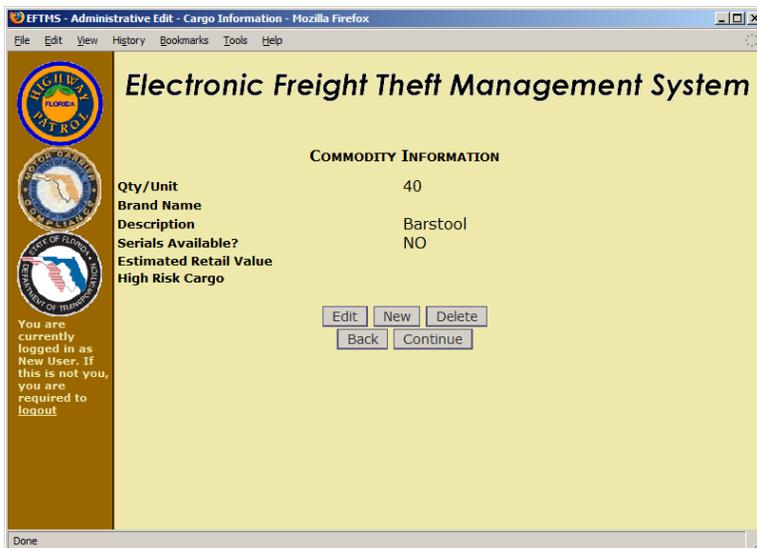


Figure 94. Administrative edit – commodity information

The screen depicted in Figure 95 allows the Administrative users to edit suspect information. If data for more than one suspect has been entered, a pager will be available to switch between suspects. Click “Edit” to edit the data for the suspect displayed. To add another suspect to the theft report, click the “New” button. To remove the displayed information from the theft report, click the “Delete” button.



Figure 95. Administrative edit – suspect information

Once the Administrative user has completed all the editable information, the screen depicted in Figure 96 is displayed. This page does not allow the Administrative user to rebroadcast the BOLO.

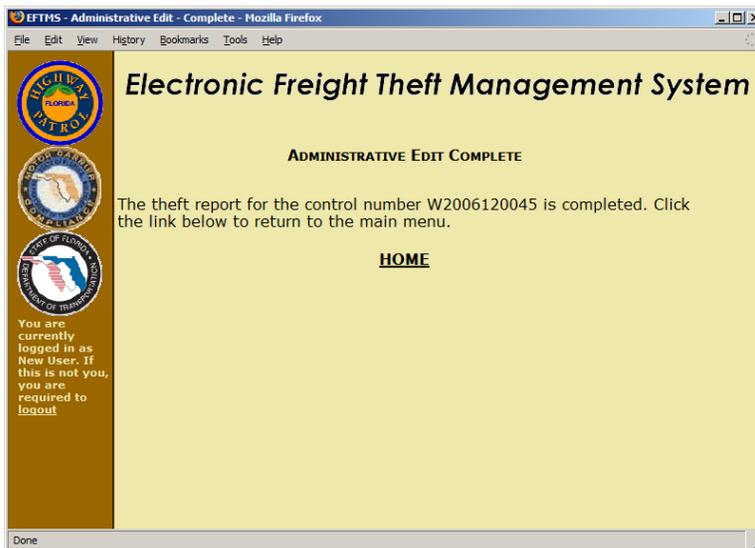


Figure 96. Administrative edit – completion confirmation

Find Duplicate Theft Reports

The Web site has no built in protection to prevent different users to enter the same theft information. If the same data is entered more than once, this would affect the accuracy of the reports that are based on the theft data. To ensure that theft report data is not being included more than once, page depicted in Figure 97 shows possible duplicate

entries based on Case Number, Truck Number, Truck VIN, Trailer Number and Trailer VIN. To switch between the fields listed above, click the corresponding tab.

Prior to the current version of this Web site, users were not able to report more than one tractor or trailer on the same theft report. On the occasion that a user needed to report more than one truck and/or trailer with the same Case Number, they would have to create more than one theft report. These theft reports, although are not truly duplicates, will be displayed here as possible duplicates.

When duplicate entries are found, delete one of them by clicking the corresponding “Delete” link. This will remove the undesired theft report and preclude the other theft report from being displayed.

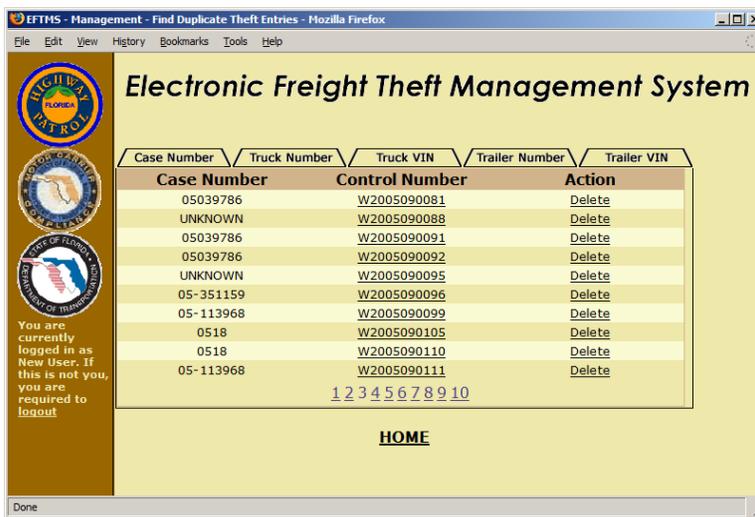


Figure 97. Duplicate entries

Non-Submitted Theft Reports

If a user has begun a theft report and has not completed it by submitting it during the data entry process, the data is left in the database. This can happen if the user allows the Web browser to sit idle for twenty minutes after starting a theft report. This will automatically sign out the user and terminate the entry of the theft report. The user can restart the editing process, but may elect to restart with a new theft report.

The screen depicted in Figure 98 allows the Administrative users to manage the Non-Submitted theft reports. To begin an administrative edit of the theft report, click the control number. To view the “FaxAlert” form, click the “preview” link. To send an email to the person who entered the data, click the name of the user. To set the report as “Submitted” without distributing the theft report, click the “Final” button. To remove the theft report from the database, click the “Delete” button.



Figure 98. Non-submitted theft reports

Figure 99 shows the confirmation alert that is displayed when the “Delete” button is clicked. Click “OK” to delete the theft report or click “Cancel” to prevent the theft report from being deleted.



Figure 99. Non-submitted theft reports – delete confirmation

Non-Submitted Theft Recoveries

The screen depicted in Figure 100 allows the Administrative user to manage Non-Submitted recovery reports. Its usage is the same as the Non-Submitted Theft Reports.



Figure 100. Non-submitted recoveries

Manage Dropdown Lists

Throughout the Web site, there are many dropdown lists that are dynamically populated by values stored in the database. From time to time it is possible that a new value will have to be entered or a current value may need to be modified or removed. This section allows the Administrative User to edit the database tables that are used to populate the dropdown lists. To edit a specific dropdown list, click the link to the corresponding list depicted in Figure 101.



Figure 101. Editable dropdown lists

All of the dropdown list edit pages are, for the most part, the same. The color dropdown edit page is shown for demonstration. There are three basic sections to each edit page. The sections are “Modify the Display Order”, “Insert a New Item”, and

“Modify an Existing Item”. Within the “Modify the Display Order”, there is a list box that shows the current display order. The moment any of the sections are used, the corresponding dropdown lists within the Web site will be updated.

Items cannot be removed from the dropdown lists as there may be corresponding values stored in the database. They can be hidden so they may not be used again in the future.

Modify the Display Order

To change where a list item appears in the list, click on the item to be moved then click corresponding arrows to Move Up (↑) or Move Down (↓). The list box will be updated each time these buttons are clicked. To keep an item from being displayed in the dropdown lists, select the item in the list box and then click the red “X” (X). Any item that is hidden will be preceded by “H-”. To unhide an item, click on the item and then click the Back Arrow button (↩).

Insert a New Item

To insert a new item into the dropdown list, enter the new value into the text box and click “Insert”. The new item will appear and be automatically selected in the “Modify Display Order” list box. By default, all new items are marked as hidden. This is to prevent accidental entries from appearing in the dropdown lists. Unhide the new item using the instructions above.

Modify an Existing Item

To modify an existing item, use the dropdown list provided to select the desired item. Once selected, the current value will be entered automatically into the textbox below it. Make the desired modification and click “Modify”

The Modify tool should only be used to make spelling corrections and not to change values. If that dropdown value was used to enter data into the database and it was changed to an entirely new value, all records that used that value will be updated to that value.



Figure 102. Editing the color dropdown list

Remove Theft Report

From time to time, it may be necessary to remove a theft report record from the database. This may due to two different people entering the same theft information or someone entering false information.

To remove a theft report, first search for the desired theft report. A table of matches will be displayed as in Figure 103 showing the control numbers and corresponding “Delete” buttons. To delete the desired theft report, click the “Delete” link corresponding to the control number. A confirmation page will be presented prior to final deletion.



Figure 103. Remove theft report

Remove Recovery Report

As in the theft reports, it may be necessary to remove a Recovery Report. The instructions for removing a Recovery Report are the same as removing a Theft Report as shown previously.



Figure 104. Remove recovery report

Determine Theft Report Submitter

Because the online theft reporting system allows a user to submit a theft report on someone else's behalf, it may not be immediately obvious who entered and distributed a theft report. To determine who was logged in and entered a theft report, click

“Determine Submitter” on the home page under Administrative Tools. The page depicted in Figure 105 is displayed. Search for the theft report using the text box to enter any part of the control number.

A table will be display the matching control numbers and the person who was logged in to enter the information. Clicking on the control number will display the Theft Report in the FaxAlert format and clicking on the submitter name will display the User Details in a separate table as seen in Figure 106.



Figure 105. Determine submitter



Figure 106. User details of submitter
Find Truck and Trailer VINs

To quickly see if a truck or trailer has been recovered, click “Find VIN” on the home page under the Administrative Tools section. Enter a range of dates as shown in Figure 107 and click “Submit”. If any trucks or trailers have been reported stolen in that time frame, a table will be displayed. The table can be sorted by clicking any of the table headers.

Electronic Freight Theft Management System

FIND TRUCK AND TRAILER VINS

Enter start date: 9/1/2006
 Enter end date: 9/30/2006
 Submit

Date of Theft	Truck	Recovered	Trailer	Recovered
9/9/2006	1FTYY96D2VVA11408	NO		NO
9/8/2006	CAT00305KDG01894	NO	CAT00305KDG01894	NO
9/12/2006	1FTYA95BXSVA45029	NO		NO
9/7/2006	2FZHAE65U15106	NO		NO
9/14/2006	1FUYDZYB2VP876805	YES	1UYV52480RM090706	YES
9/18/2006	1M1AA13Y11W139593	YES		NO
9/20/2006	5E2B1162021007393	NO	5E2B1162021007393	YES
9/18/2006	1M2AA13Y32W147210	YES		NO
9/27/2006	1XKTD89X4NJ762944	NO	3H3V532C84T041018	NO
9/30/2006	2H5CNSCRX7C434778	YES		NO
9/12/2006	1NKNL50X3RS563496	YES		NO
9/30/2006	30899600785340680	NO	30899600785340680	NO
9/16/2006	2HSCEAPR56C356154	NO		NO
9/10/2006		NO	1GRAA9622B161302	NO
9/24/2006		NO	1PT01ANH3V9006167	YES

1 2

[HOME](#)

Figure 107. Find VIN

Send a Test Email

From time to time, email server settings can change which will interrupt the normal delivery of BOLOs to the distribution list. To test the email settings used for this Web site, click “Test Email Settings” within the Administrative Tools on the home page. The page shown in Figure 108 will be displayed. The email addresses that are used in the distribution list are displayed under the “To” section. The person that all emails will appear to come from will be listed under the “From” section. The “Subject” field has a default value but can be changed. The “Body” field has a default message but it can be changed. The email server that is used to distribute the email to the distribution list is displayed under the “SMTP” section.

The “To”, “From” and “SMTP” values are stored on the Web server which requires a System Administrator to change.



Figure 108. Send test email

Enabling JavaScript

Mozilla FireFox

The instructions found here for enabling JavaScript on the Mozilla FireFox Web browser were written using version 2.0.0.4 of the browser. If you are using a different version of this browser, the instructions may be different.

With the browser open, click Tools and then click Options from the drop down menu. In the Options dialog box, click the Content tab (Figure 109). Make sure that the Enable JavaScript check box is selected and then click OK.

If you are currently on a page that requires JavaScript to be enabled, you will need to refresh the browser window. You can refresh the browser by pressing the F5 key on your keyboard or by clicking the Refresh Browser button in the browsers toolbar.

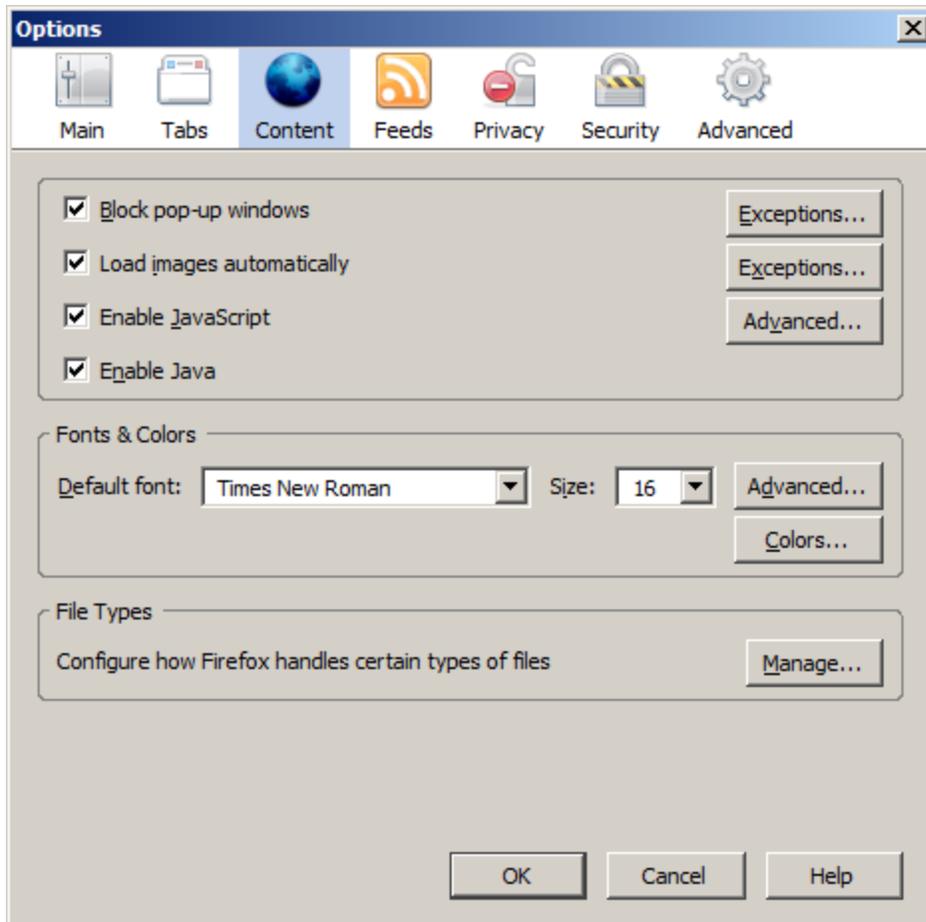


Figure 109. Enabling JavaScript in Mozilla FireFox

Please note that site also requires that pop-up blocking be disabled. You can also disable pop-up blocking in the Content tab of the Options dialog box.

Microsoft Internet Explorer

The instructions found here for enabling JavaScript on the Microsoft Internet Explorer Web browser were written using version 6.0 of the browser. If you are using a different version of this browser, the instructions may be different.

With the browser open, click Tools in the browser's toolbar. Select Internet Options from the drop down menu. In the Internet Options dialog box, select the Security tab (Figure 110).

Click the Trusted Sites Zone and then click the Custom Level button. This will open the Security Settings dialog box (Figure 111). In settings area, scroll down until you see Scripting – Active Scripting. Select the Enable radio button.

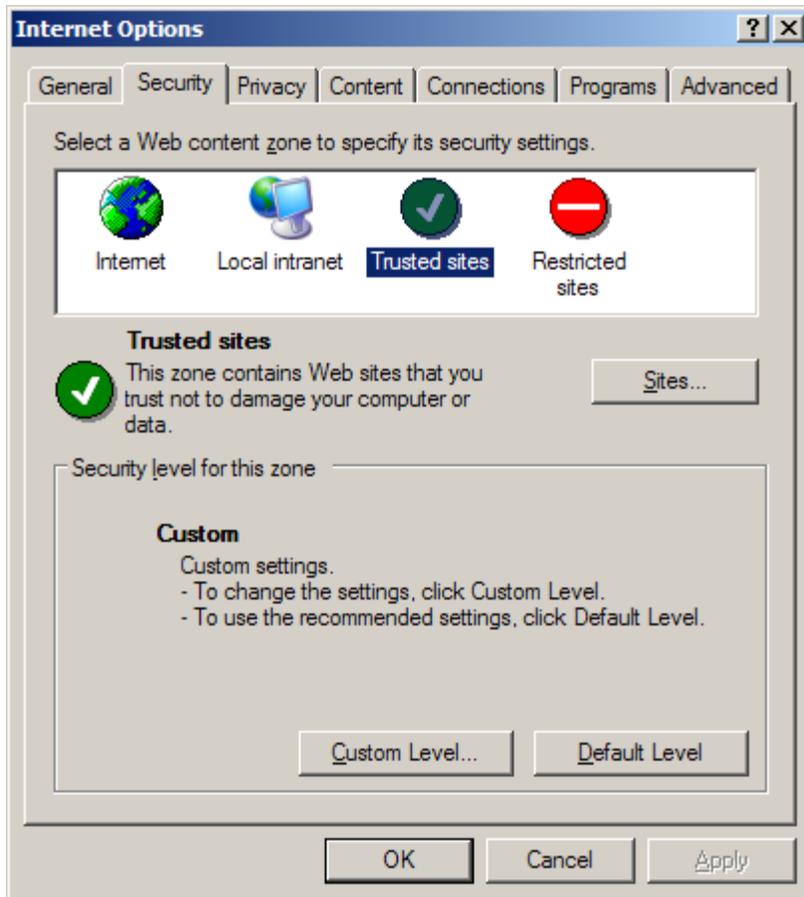


Figure 110. Internet Options in Microsoft Internet Explorer

This will turn on JavaScript functionality for those sites listed as Trusted Sites. Ensure this site is in that list by clicking the Sites button as seen in Figure 110. If this site is not listed under Web sites, type the URL of this site into the text box under “Add this Web site to the zone:” and then click Add.

Close the Trusted sites dialog box by clicking Close.

Close the Internet Options dialog box by clicking OK.

If you are currently on a page that requires JavaScript to be enabled, you will need to refresh the browser window. You can refresh the browser by pressing the F5 key on your keyboard or by clicking the Refresh Browser button in the browsers toolbar.

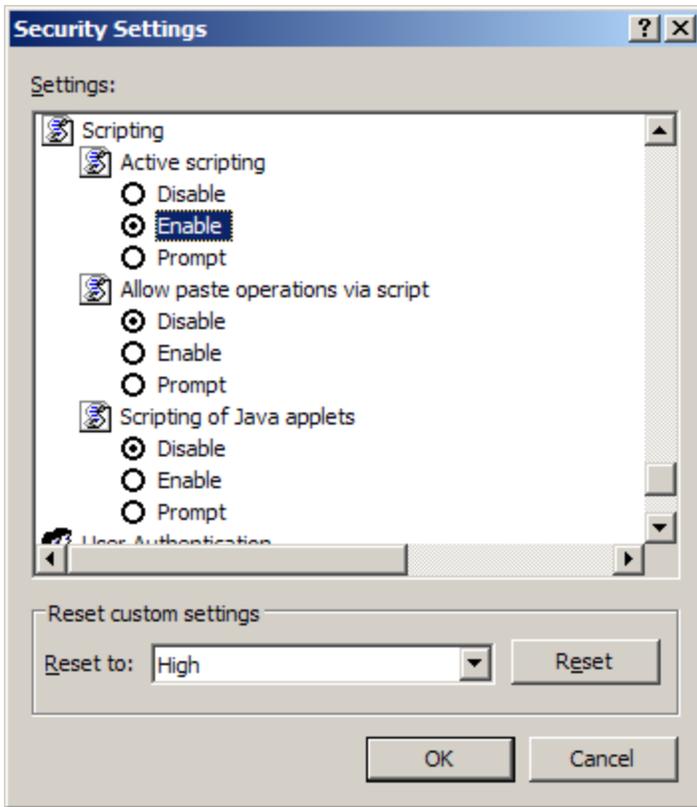


Figure 111. Microsoft Internet Explorer – Security Settings