

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
6 September 2002 (06.09.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/069242 A2

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G06K 7/00**, 19/07, G06F 17/30

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/21874

(22) International Filing Date: 12 July 2001 (12.07.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data: 09/789,903 21 February 2001 (21.02.2001) US

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT (utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ (utility model), DE (utility model), DK (utility model), DM, DZ, EC, EE (utility model), ES, FI (utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK (utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.



WO 02/069242 A2

(54) Title: EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY TRACKING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

(57) Abstract:

**EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY TRACKING
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to evidence and property tracking systems and methods for use particularly in law enforcement.

Background of the Invention

10 Police, jails, prisons and other government authorities typically collect evidence and property, such as weapons, clothing, money, drugs, and documents, for use in subsequent investigations and legal proceedings, or simply to hold while a person is detained. That evidence and property must be secured against unintentional or intentional tampering, theft, substitution or loss to preserve its value in those investigations and proceedings. For example, if a critical piece of evidence is lost, or if 15 a witness at a trial cannot positively identify the evidence and the chain of custody from the time and place where it was collected to the time and place where it was authenticated, then a suspect who committed a crime may be allowed to go free. This is undesirable for several obvious reasons.

20 Current evidence collection and storage may be done in several different ways, but what follows is one example. An officer or investigator may retrieve a piece of evidence at a certain location, and then place that evidence into a bag or envelope. After the person seals the bag or envelope, she may write certain information on it, or on a paper or other record associated with it, to enable the evidence to be positively identified at a later time. That information may include the case number (if known), 25 the type of crime, the victim's name or names, the suspect's name or names, the location where the evidence was retrieved, and other identifying information. The officer or investigator may also sign the bag, envelope, paper or record or make some other unique mark, to enable her to positively identify the evidence later. In the collection of property from a suspect prior to incarceration, for example, the property 30 may be similarly bagged and tagged.

Once the evidence or property has been collected, it is brought to a central storage location, such as an evidence room or a file room. There it may be checked in, and the person receiving the evidence may indicate on the bag or envelope that the

officer no longer possesses the evidence, but that it is in the possession of the evidence room. This is a transfer of custody; a part of (or link in) the chain of custody required to be proven in many later proceedings at which a party seeks to introduce the evidence. Within the evidence room, the evidence may be stored in a file, envelope, 5 box or other container, or simply on a shelf. Whenever the evidence is subsequently removed from its location, the person removing it is supposed to make a new entry on the bag, envelope, paper, or record indicating that that person now possesses the evidence. When the evidence is needed for a trial or other proceeding, the evidence can then be checked out to a person who can bring it along for use in that proceeding.

10 This and other similar systems of evidence management can suffer from a number of problems, not the least of which is that the system for tracking the chain of custody relies to a great degree on people being willing and able to accurately document possession. It can also be difficult to locate evidence within an evidence room, particularly where, for example, one piece of evidence (such as a handgun) is 15 stored with a large group of items that have a similar appearance. In view of these and other difficulties, it is desirable to provide a better evidence management system than has been used until now.

Summary of the Invention

20 The present invention has several aspects related to the use of RFID technology in obtaining, tagging, searching for, and otherwise handling evidence and property. As described in more detail below,

Detailed Description of the Invention

25 The present invention includes not only the recognition of certain problems that have long plagued the storage, retrieval and tracking of evidence, but also the application of radio frequency identification, or "RFID" technology to that field in the manner described herein. Before describing the applications, methods, systems, and components of the present invention, a short overview of RFID technology will be 30 provided.

I. RFID Technology

RFID tags have been in use for some time to tag objects such as library books. The RFID tag typically includes an antenna and an integrated circuit operatively connected to the antenna. For some applications, battery powered RFID tags (sometimes referred to as "active" tags) are preferred, and for other applications, unpowered (or "passive" tags) are preferred. These tags are described in various patents and publications, and are currently sold by companies including Texas Instruments of Dallas, Texas (under the designation "TAG-ITTM"), Philips Semiconductors of Eindhoven, Netherlands (under the designation I-CODETM), and Intermec Technologies Corporation of Everett, Washington (under the designation INTELLITAGTM).

Another component of an RFID system is a reader or interrogator. The RFID reader may be portable (and even hand-held) or stationery, and it includes an antenna and associated reader/writer hardware and software, a power source, a processor (typically including a database or memory), a user interface, and software for running the applications of the kind described herein. One RFID reader is sold by Texas Instruments of Dallas, Texas under the designation Commander 320. The RFID reader, when activated, transmits signals at a predetermined frequency (such as 13.56 megahertz), which can then activate tags within the interrogation range of the reader. The RFID tags respond by modulating the signals that they each receive, and the reader receives the modulated signals back from the tags. The interchange of data through these signals enables the RFID reader to obtain information from the RFID tags. RFID readers that are compatible with the RFID tags described above are available from ID Systems Inc. of Manchester, U.K. (under the designation HANDSPRING and MRR (mid-range reader), BALTECH AG, of Hallbergmoos, Germany (under the designation ID-ENGINE), and Feig Electronics GmbH of Weilburg-Waldhausen, Germany (under the designation OBID I-SCAN). Most conventional RFID readers also have a programming or "writing" capability, and thus combine both reading and writing (interrogation and programming) into a single device. For applications where either or both functions are required, combination reader/writers or separate readers and writers may be used.

A processor that is part of the RFID reader, or a processor or database to which the reader can be linked, may contain information correlating the interrogated RFID tag

to the item to which the tag is attached. Thus, if the RFID tag is attached to a library book, the reader may obtain a tag identification number from the tag, match it to the same number in its own or another database, and then be able to determine information about the item.

5 Although they form parts of the same inventive concepts related to specific uses of RFID technology for criminal evidence, portions of the invention will be separately described below for the convenience of the reader. Also, references to evidence may include property held by law enforcement authorities or the like for non-evidentiary purposes, such as while a suspect is incarcerated.

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II. RFID for Criminal Evidence and Property

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A. Conversion. One aspect of the present invention involves the conversion of existing tagged evidence collections to an RFID-tagged evidence collection. Existing tagging systems may include printed bar-code tags, stickers, paper labels, or other similar things that are attached either directly to the piece of evidence, or to the container in which the evidence is stored. In this aspect of the present invention, a conversion station and method is provided for converting the existing tagged evidence to RFID-tagged evidence. One such system is described in the context of library materials in PCT Publication WO 00/10122 (Garber et al.), which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention.

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In one embodiment, the method includes the steps of selecting a piece of evidence that bears a non-RFID tag, obtaining information from that tag (for example visually, if the information is simply printed on the tag, or by scanning if the information is provided in bar-code or machine-readable format), inputting the information into a processor (for example, by a keyboard or a touch-panel display), converting the information into a format that can be stored on an RFID tag, programming or “writing” the information to an RFID tag, and creating or editing a database record associated with that RFID tag. The conversion station used to convert the existing evidence collection can thus include or be operatively connected to an input subsystem (such as a keyboard, touch panel, bar-code scanner, or the like), a processor that receives and processes the information, a database in which records can be created, edited, or deleted, an RFID writer, and an RFID tag processing system that can obtain a tag (perhaps from a roll of such tags), position it near an antenna for the

RFID writer so that information can be written to the tag, and then advance it to a position where it can be removed by the user and applied to the evidence or container.

Other useful aspects of the conversion station and method, and of the invention generally, may include the following. The RFID tag may be placed in an envelope, 5 bag, or other container either when the container is made (which may be referred to as "source marking" the container), or subsequently either by the eventual user or someone else. A closeable, tamper-evident bag of this type is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,635,917 (Todman). Thus, the RFID tag programmed by the conversion station (or used by another user as described below) can already be associated with a container 10 into which the evidence can be inserted. Another optional feature is to provide a printer for the conversion station, so that information can be printed on any suitable surface of the RFID tag, or a label that includes the RFID tag, or the container. That information could be in the form of a bar code, alphanumeric symbols, or other printed indicia, and may be useful when files are provided with RFID tags, for example. It may also be 15 useful to enter information onto a database record that is associated with the RFID tag and the evidence, so that that information may be searched or otherwise used subsequently.

B. Evidence Collection. Another aspect of the present invention is the collection and tagging of evidence using RFID technology. Law enforcement officials 20 may collect evidence and put it into a container (which may be a sealable, tamper-evident container) provided with an RFID tag, such as the one disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,635,917 (Todman). The tag may be programmed to include one or more pieces of information, examples of which are described below, or those pieces of information may be provided in a database. If, for example, the information is provided in a 25 database, then the tag may be interrogated to obtain enough information from the tag to enable the corresponding database entry to be identified and the desired information thereby obtained. Information to be stored on the tag or the database could include one or more of the following types of information:

- (1) a case identification number;
- 30 (2) the crime type;
- (3) a victim's name;
- (4) a suspect's name;
- (5) the location where the evidence was obtained;

(6) the name of the person who collected the evidence;

(7) the name of the agency handling the investigation;

(8) the name of the person who owns the property;

(9) the names of the persons who have been in possession of the evidence;

5 (10) a description of the information;

(11) the date of the offense;

(12) the date that the evidence was collected;

(13) the date that the property can be returned to the owner, or destroyed;

(14) the status of the evidence (for example, active, inactive, scheduled to be

10 discarded); and/or

(15) any test results obtained in regard to the evidence.

Evidence collection when done in this manner initiates the chain of custody using RFID technology.

C. Tagging of Evidence. Evidence may be tagged in the following manner.

15 An RFID tag may be provided that has a unique identifier, such as a tag identification number or alphanumeric string, already stored in memory. The user can obtain the tag, apply it to the evidence, and then create or modify an entry in a database that associates that specific tag with the evidence. The unique tag identifier assures that it is impossible that two tags in the same location would have the same tag identifier. The tag identifier can be obtained from the tag either by interrogating the tag with an RFID reader, or by reading it visually if the information is printed on the tag, for example.

20 Information of the kind enumerated above may then be entered into the database, or stored on the tag, or both, to facilitate later use of that information. This tagging system is useful because, among other reasons, the tag does not have to be programmed by the user with additional information identifying either the tag or the evidence, which

25 can conserve space in the memory of the tag available to the user.

Another way to tag evidence is to locate information in a database related to a particular piece or class of evidence, select information that is also applicable to the additional evidence to be stored, and program (write) the selected information to the tag. For example, the fiftieth piece of evidence in a case may be tagged by locating the electronic records associated with one or more of the previous pieces of evidence in that case, identifying certain information from those records to be provided on the RFID tag for the fiftieth piece of evidence, and then writing that information to an

5 RFID tag to be associated with the fiftieth piece of evidence. The fiftieth piece of evidence may have certain information in common with one or more of the previous pieces of evidence, including the name of a suspect, the name of a victim, the date of the crime, and other information of the type listed above. Additional information may also be written to that tag, to provide information specific to that piece of evidence.

10 D. Storage of Evidence. Some evidence, such as blood, can degrade over time, and must be preserved under controlled conditions. Another aspect of the present invention is the use of RFID technology to tag and monitor such evidence. In that respect, evidence may be provided with an RFID tag as generally described herein, and placed in a climate-controlled environment such as a refrigerated area, a dry area, a warm area, or the like. For example, a blood sample may be contained in a bag, and the bag (and RFID tag) stored in a refrigerator having a temperature maintained at 4.4 degrees C (40 degrees F). A climate monitoring system (such as a thermometer, a hygrometer to measure humidity, an optical sensor to measure the presence of light) is provided in the environment, and can in coordination with a processor determine when the climate is within and outside of certain acceptable climatic ranges.

15 The climate-controlled environment may have one or more RFID readers and RFID writers that can communicate with the RFID tags. The RFID writer(s) (or the RFID writer portion of a combination RFID reader/writer) can program more than one RFID tag substantially simultaneously with information (which may be made unalterable) if the climate monitoring system indicates that the climate has varied from certain predetermined conditions. For example, if the temperature in the refrigerator drops below 0 degrees C (32 degrees F), then the RFID writer can write a message to RFID tags indicating that condition. Similarly, if other environmental conditions vary outside of certain predetermined limits (excessive or insufficient temperature, humidity, or light, for example), those conditions can be indicated on the RFID tags. If that information is stored on the RFID tags in a manner that is very difficult or impossible to alter, then the absence of that information could be useful to law enforcement authorities subsequently, or conversely the presence of that information could be useful to potential defendants. This system has the added benefit that the RFID tags should be much less expensive than environmental monitoring tags that actually monitor environmental conditions themselves and provide a record of those conditions. In another embodiment, information concerning the environmental conditions could be

stored in a database record that is correlated to each specific RFID tag, instead of or in addition to information that is stored on the RFID tag itself. This could have the added benefit of tracking the environmental conditions for a given piece of evidence over time, because it may be easier to store additional pieces of information in a database than on the limited memory available on current RFID tags. In other embodiments, a user may program information to the RFID tags on demand, or the system may be adapted to program information to the RFID tags at predetermined times, or intervals of time.

E. Searching for Evidence. Current evidence storage facilities may require a user to manually sort through existing pieces of randomly stored evidence to locate the piece of evidence of interest. This is time consuming, and may even damage or cause the loss of other evidence. With the use of RFID technology, RFID-tagged evidence can be searched more efficiently, either by a handheld RFID reader, or by a permanent RFID reader located in, on, or near the storage locations. Readers and reader systems of the type disclosed in PCT Publication WO 00/10122 (Garber et al.), WO 00/10144 (Garber et al.), and WO 00/10112 (Goff et al.) may be useful in that regard. This searching system eliminates the need for line-of-sight inspection, which is normally required for both visual inspection of evidence and bar-code scanning of bar-code tagged evidence. It also minimizes problems due to unreadable, removed, or lost tags of the kind currently in use, and eliminates the need to create a new tag each time information is updated, because the tag memory can be selectively overwritten.

To search for evidence, a user may input information to an RFID reader describing the desired piece of evidence other than by RFID interrogation, and then use the RFID reader to interrogate the RFID-tagged items within the range of the reader. For example, the user may enter a case identification number into a reader through some kind of user interface (such as a keyboard, touch-panel display, or the like) or connection (such as a serial port to connect with a processor and database), and then have the RFID reader interrogate all the evidence within its range to locate RFID tagged items related to that case. Alternatively, if other information is stored on each RFID tag or in a database entry (such as the kinds of information enumerated above), then evidence having RFID tags that include that information can also be located. RFID tags that correspond to the description entered into the RFID reader can then be identified and located, and thus the corresponding piece(s) of evidence located. For

example, if a disposal date is stored on an RFID tag, then a user can search for all evidence having a disposal date prior to the day of the search. Such evidence may then be removed from the evidence storage area, and perhaps destroyed in keeping with any applicable retention guidelines. Specific evidence (either among the other evidence 5 collected for that case, or among some other group of pieces of evidence) may be located using RFID tags and interrogators, so that a person searching for, say, a bloody glove can input information related to that evidence (such as "item number 4," or "Officer XXXX," or "date before 1/1/01") into the RFID reader and enable it to search for RFID-tagged pieces of evidence corresponding to the information provided to the 10 reader. The information for which the RFID reader is searching may be located on the RFID tag itself, or in a database record associated with the RFID tag. A benefit to having the searched information on the RFID tag itself is that the RFID reader may locate and indicate the presence of the RFID-tagged piece of evidence in real time, without having to resort to a database on the reader or accessible to it by wireless or 15 other connection.

Another useful searching system is to call up on a reader a list of evidence from a particular case, and then to select from that list one or more pieces of evidence for which a search should be conducted. The list of evidence from the particular case may be obtained either from the memory of the RFID reader, or from a database linked to 20 the RFID reader (either by cable, or by wireless connection, for example). The user interface of the RFID reader may permit the user to highlight, check off, or otherwise indicate which pieces of evidence or which class of evidence the user wishes to search for, and the reader would then interrogate RFID tags until it located one or more tags associated with the items of interest.

25 In another embodiment, an algorithm can be input into the RFID reader that describes an ordered set of evidence, and then a plurality of pieces of evidence can be interrogated to determine whether the interrogated pieces of evidence are in the algorithm order. Examples of suitable algorithm orders could be ones based on case identifiers, or on chronological (including reverse-chronological) order.

30 Another feature of the searching method is to associate a piece of evidence with a location. The RFID tag associated with a piece of evidence may be interrogated, information may be provided describing a location, and then the two may be associated with each other in a database. The location could be a crime scene, or a room or part of

an evidence storage location, in which case a separate RFID location tag may be interrogated to obtain the information describing the location.

Another searching method is to interrogate an RFID tag associated with a piece of evidence, to interrogate an RFID tag associated with at least one additional piece of evidence within a group of pieces of evidence, and to determine whether the piece of evidence is associated with the group of pieces of evidence. This may be useful, for example, in determining whether a misplaced piece of evidence belongs with the evidence near where it was found. As with other embodiments of the invention, an indication of whether or not the piece of evidence belongs with the group can be provided to a user.

To locate several pieces of evidence within a group, an RFID reader may be provided with information identifying the pieces of evidence, and then an area or location believed to contain the pieces of evidence can be interrogated. The reader can provide an indication when it interrogates the RFID tags associated with the pieces of evidence in the group, and can provide an indication of the number of such pieces that have been interrogated. This may be useful for locating all of the pieces of evidence related to a single case, for example, or for confirming the inventory of pieces of evidence in a particular bin, shelf, or the like. An indication of how many pieces of evidence were not located can also be provided, as with other embodiments of the present invention, either through a user interface on the RFID reader or otherwise. This inventory function may enable a user to conduct a periodic audit, and can indicate not only pieces of evidence that were expected to be at the location but were not, but also pieces of evidence that were not expected to be at the location but were. By positioning multiple interrogating antennae at locations throughout an area of interest, and optionally by multiplexing interrogation signals to each of the antennae successively, a complete inventory may be conducted in far less time than has heretofore been possible.

F. Chain of Custody. Another aspect of the present invention is its use in tracking the chain of custody of a piece of evidence. An RFID-tagged piece of evidence can be programmed by an RFID writer to include information that identifies each person to have possession of the evidence. The programming may be done manually (by a person entering his or her information into an RFID device), or automatically (by using, for example, an RFID antenna surrounding a portal such as a

doorway or pass-through window to match an RFID badge on a person with an RFID tag on a piece of evidence). The portals associated with an interrogator and antenna may also be, for example, entries to rooms or areas within a larger room, such as a secure room for holding firearms or drugs that may be segregated from the remainder 5 of an evidence storage area. The tag or the database or both, when receiving information describing a person who currently possesses the evidence, can check its or their memory to determine whether that person is different from the last person shown to have had possession of the evidence, and if so, the memory or database of either or both can be appropriately updated. In another embodiment, a person can register or 10 otherwise be authorized, obtain an item of evidence, walk through a portal, and have the associated portal reader verify that the person (who has an RFID identification tag of some type) is authorized to obtain evidence, or to obtain that specific piece of evidence. The information matching a person to the piece of evidence can be stored on the RFID tag, on a database entry associated with that RFID tag, or on both. If the 15 information is stored on the RFID tag, then it may be useful if that information cannot be altered once it has been written (using write once, read many ("WORM") memory on the tag). A predetermined list of people who are authorized to possess evidence may be maintained in a database, and RFID readers that detect RFID-tagged evidence in proximity to an RFID-badged but unauthorized person may send a notification signal to 20 an appropriate person or location.

G. Location Transfer. It may also be useful to track the location of a piece of evidence. That may be done in one of several manners. For example, portal readers of the type described above may be used to obtain information from RFID-tagged evidence as it is moved, and can update the tag, a database, or both as to the new 25 location of the tagged evidence. This information may also be obtained by other readers, including handheld readers and non-portal readers, such as those associated with the storage locations themselves. PCT Publication WO 00/10112 (Goff et al.) describes, in one embodiment, a shelf-tape-style reader system that could be used in this manner, to periodically poll all the tags in a specified location and to update a 30 database, for example, of the tags found at those locations.

It may also be useful to associate an RFID reader or a combination reader/writer with certain locations or equipment, so that each time that a certain location or piece of equipment is used in regard to a piece of evidence, that information is recorded. For

example, if a gun is tagged and then tested in a firearms laboratory, an RFID writer associated with that equipment could program the RFID tag (or update a database record) to indicate, for example, information concerning the date, time, and location of the firearms test, the person(s) conducting the test, test results, and other similar 5 information related to the test. This could also be done for other laboratory or other tests, such as biological (such as blood or DNA) testing, and the like. The person(s) conducting the test could be identified by RFID interrogation of a badge or the like, as with the interrogation described with reference to portals for chain of custody purposes.

H. Transfers of Evidence Collections. Evidence may be collected and 10 maintained by a first law enforcement authority, and subsequently transferred to a second law enforcement authority for further prosecution of the lawsuit or matter. For example, a state or local law enforcement authority may collect certain evidence believed to be relevant to a state crime, such as murder, and later determine that the crime is a federal crime, such as kidnapping or racketeering. In those and other 15 situations, the evidence collection may be transferred from one law enforcement agency to another. The present invention simplifies such transfers by enabling the first law enforcement authority to search for evidence related to a specific case in the manners described above, download the database or database entries related to that case onto a portable data storage medium, such as a computer floppy disc, CD, or DVD, and 20 transfer the data storage medium along with the evidence to the second law enforcement authority. Alternatively, the database or database entries may be transmitted between the computers of the two authorities, either by network, the Internet, or another suitable means of transmission. The second law enforcement authority may then choose to load the database on its computer system, use an RFID 25 reader to interrogate the transferred evidence collection, and confirm that all the evidence has been appropriately transferred. If for some reason it is useful to transfer the data storage medium alone, for example to another law enforcement agency or court, then that could be done also. It may also be desirable to create duplicate copies of the database, to enable the transferring location to retain a record of the evidence 30 transferred.

We claim:

1. A method for converting a collection of non-RFID tagged pieces of evidence to RFID-tagged evidence, comprising the steps of:
 - 5 (a) providing a piece of evidence that includes a non-RFID tag;
 - (b) obtaining information from the non-RFID tag;
 - (c) inputting the information into a processor;
 - (d) writing the information onto an RFID tag; and
 - (e) associating a database record with that RFID tag.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein steps (b) and (c) comprise scanning a bar code on the non-RFID tag.
- 15 3. The method of claim 1, wherein step (b) comprises reading information from the non-RFID tag visually.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein step (c) comprises typing information using a keyboard.
- 20 5. The method of claim 1, wherein step (c) comprises using a touch-panel display.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further includes the step of associating the RFID tag with a container for the piece of evidence prior to step (d).
- 25 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further includes the step of printing information on a surface selected from major surfaces of the RFID tag, a label, and a container for the evidence.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further includes the step of entering information that relates to the piece of evidence into the database record.
- 30 9. A method for converting a collection of non-RFID tagged pieces of evidence to RFID-tagged evidence, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a piece of evidence that includes a non-RFID tag, followed by the step of

(b) obtaining information from the non-RFID tag, followed by the step of

(c) inputting the information into a processor; followed by the following 5 steps in any order:

(i) writing the information onto an RFID tag; and

(ii) associating a database record with that RFID tag.

10. 10. A method for converting a collection of non-RFID tagged pieces of evidence to RFID-tagged evidence, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a piece of evidence that includes a non-RFID tag, followed by the step of

(b) obtaining information from the non-RFID tag, followed by the step of

(c) inputting the information into a processor; followed by the following 15 steps in any order:

(i) writing the information onto an RFID tag;

(ii) associating a database record with that RFID tag; and

(iii) entering information that relates to the piece of evidence into the database record.

20. 11. A conversion station for converting a collection of non-RFID tagged pieces of evidence to RFID-tagged pieces of evidence, comprising:

(a) an information receiving system into which information related to a piece of evidence may be input;

(b) an RFID tag feeding mechanism to receive and advance RFID tags to a tag 25 programming zone; and

(c) an RFID writer including an antenna adjacent the tag programming zone, for writing the information to the RFID tag positioned in the tag programming zone.

30. 12. The conversion station of claim 11, wherein the conversion station further includes a supply of RFID tags positioned within the RFID tag feeding mechanism.

13. The conversion station of claim 12, wherein the conversion station further includes a processor and a database, and the processor associates the RFID tag with a database record.

5 14. The conversion station of claim 11, wherein the database record includes information about the piece of evidence.

10 15. A method of collecting evidence, comprising the steps of:
(a) obtaining a piece of evidence;
(b) placing the evidence into a container, the container having an RFID tag associated therewith; and
(c) programming the RFID tag to include a case identifier.

15 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the RFID tag is also programmed to include the crime type.

17. The method of claim 15, wherein the RFID tag is also programmed to include at least one type of information selected from the group of a victim's name, a suspect's name, the location where the evidence was obtained, the name of the person who 20 collected the evidence, the name of the agency handling the investigation, a description of the information, the date of the offense, and the date that the evidence was collected.

18. A method of collecting evidence, comprising the steps of:
(a) obtaining a piece of evidence;
(b) placing the evidence into a container, the container having an RFID tag associated therewith;
(c) programming the RFID tag to include a type of information selected from the group consisting of the case identification number, the crime type, a victim's name, a suspect's name, the location where the evidence was obtained, the name of the person 30 who collected the evidence, the name of the agency handling the investigation, a description of the information, the date of the offense, and the date that the evidence was collected; and

5 (d) entering information into a database record associated with the RFID tag, the information selected from the group consisting of the case identification number, the crime type, a victim's name, a suspect's name, the location where the evidence was obtained, the name of the person who collected the evidence, the name of the agency handling the investigation, a description of the information, the date of the offense, and the date that the evidence was collected.

19. A method for tagging a piece of evidence using an RFID tag, comprising the steps of:

10 (a) providing a supply of RFID tags, each tag having a unique tag identifier stored in the tag memory;

(b) selecting an RFID tag from the supply; and

15 (c) associating a database record with the selected RFID tag using the tag identifier.

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20. The method of claim 19, wherein the method further comprises the step of entering information into the database record relating to the piece of evidence.

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21. A method of tagging a piece of evidence using an RFID tag, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a supply of RFID tags, each tag having a unique tag identifier stored in the tag memory;

(b) interrogating a selected RFID tag using an RFID reader to obtain the unique tag identifier; and

25

(c) associating a database record with the selected RFID tag using the tag identifier.

30

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the method further comprises the step of entering information into the database record relating to the piece of evidence.

23. A method of tagging a piece of evidence using an RFID tag, comprising the steps of:

(a) locating in a database a record related to a piece of evidence;

- (b) selecting certain information from that record; and
- (c) programming an RFID tag with the selected information.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the method further comprises the step of (d)
5 associating a database record with the RFID tag programmed in step (c).

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the method further comprises the step of (e)
entering information related to the piece of evidence into the database record of (d).

10 26. A method for tagging a piece of evidence using an RFID tag, comprising the
following steps in the specified order:

- (a) obtaining a piece of evidence, and then
- (b) writing information related to the piece of evidence to an RFID tag to be
associated with the evidence; and then
- 15 (c) associating a database record with the RFID tag.

27. An RFID system for a climate-controlled environment in which evidence is
stored, comprising:

- (a) pieces of evidence, each of which is associated with an RFID tag;
- 20 (b) an RFID writer that is adapted to write to more than one RFID tag
substantially simultaneously; and
- (c) a climate monitoring system for monitoring the environment;
wherein when the climate monitoring system detects a predetermined climatic
condition in the environment, the RFID writer programs more than one RFID tag in
25 that environment with an indication of that condition.

28. The RFID system of claim 27, wherein the climate monitoring system monitors
the temperature in the environment.

30 29. The RFID system of claim 27, wherein the climate monitoring system monitors
the humidity in the environment.

30. The RFID system of claim 27, wherein the system further includes a database, and the indication of the predetermined climatic condition is also stored in the database.

31. The RFID system of claim 27, wherein the RFID writer is also adapted to 5 program an indication of environmental conditions to multiple RFID tags substantially simultaneously on demand by a user.

32. The RFID system of claim 27, wherein the RFID writer is also adapted to 10 program an indication of environmental conditions to multiple RFID tags substantially simultaneously at predetermined times or intervals of time.

33. A method of monitoring a climate-controlled environment, comprising the steps of: 15
(a) associating an RFID tag with at least one item;
(b) providing an RFID writer in the environment, the RFID writer positioned to write to more than one RFID tag substantially simultaneously;
(c) monitoring the climate in the environment to determine whether a predetermined climatic condition is present in the environment; and
(d) writing information to more than one RFID tag when the predetermined 20 climatic condition is present.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the item is a piece of evidence.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein step (c) comprises monitoring the temperature 25 in the environment.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein step (c) comprises monitoring the humidity in the environment.

30 37. A method of using a portable RFID device, comprising the steps of:
(a) inputting information to the device by other than RFID interrogation, the information describing a piece of evidence or class of evidence each having an RFID tag; and

(b) scanning RFID tags associated with a plurality of pieces of evidence to determine whether the certain piece or pieces of evidence are present.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the method further comprises the step of (c) 5 providing an indication to a user when RFID tag(s) associated with the certain piece(s) of evidence are interrogated.

39. The method of claim 37, wherein the information input in step (a) is contained within the memory of and available from the RFID tags of step (b).

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40. A method of using a portable RFID device, comprising the steps of:

(a) inputting an algorithm to the device that describes an ordered set of evidence;

(b) interrogating a plurality of pieces of evidence having RFID tags to obtain 15 information from those tags; and

(c) comparing a description of the items obtained using the information obtained from the RFID tags to the algorithm to determine whether the scanned items are in the algorithm order.

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41. The method of claim 40, wherein the method further comprises the step of:

(d) providing an indication to a user of any piece of evidence that is not in the algorithm order.

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42. The method of claim 40, wherein the algorithm order is an ordered series of case identifiers.

43. The method of claim 40, wherein the algorithm order is chronological.

44. A method of using a portable RFID device to associate a piece of evidence bearing an RFID tag with a location, comprising the steps of:

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(a) interrogating the RFID tag associated with the piece of evidence;

(b) inputting information to the device to describe the location; and

(c) associating the piece of evidence with the location in a database.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein the method further includes the step of (d) providing an indication to a user confirming the association of the piece of evidence with the location.

5 46. The method of claim 44, wherein the location has a separate RFID tag, and step (b) comprises scanning the RFID tag associated with that location.

47. The method of claim 44, wherein the location is a crime scene.

10 48. The method of claim 44, wherein the location is a part of an evidence storage room.

49. A method of using a portable RFID device to associate a certain piece of evidence bearing an RFID tag with a group of pieces of evidence each also bearing an 15 RFID tag, comprising the steps of:
(a) interrogating the RFID tag associated with the certain piece of evidence;
(b) interrogating the RFID tags of at least one additional piece of evidence within the group; and
(c) determining whether the certain piece of evidence is associated with the 20 group of pieces of evidence.

50. The method of claim 49, wherein the method further comprises the step of:
(d) providing an indication of the determination made in step (c) to the user.

25 51. A method of identifying a specific piece of evidence having an RFID tag associated therewith from among a group of pieces of evidence also having RFID tags associated therewith, comprising the steps of:
(a) providing an RFID reader with information identifying the specific piece of evidence;
(b) interrogating the group of pieces of evidence; and
(c) providing a signal when the RFID reader interrogates the RFID tag 30 associated with the specific piece of evidence.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the information provided in step (a) is information identifying a case to which the evidence relates, and step (c) comprises providing a signal when the RFID reader interrogates an RFID tag associated with a specific piece of evidence from that case.

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53. The method of claim 51, wherein the information provided in step (a) is information indicative of a date.

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54. The method of claim 51, wherein the information provided in step (a) is indicative of a specific person.

55. A method for locating a group of pieces of evidence each having an RFID tag associated therewith, comprising the steps of:

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- (a) providing an RFID reader with information identifying each of the pieces of evidence in the group;
- (b) interrogating items in an area believed to contain the pieces of evidence in the group;
- (c) providing an indication when the RFID reader interrogates the RFID tag associated with a piece of evidence in the group; and
- (d) providing an indication of the number of RFID-tagged pieces of evidence in the group that have been interrogated by the RFID reader.

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56. The method of claim 55, wherein the pieces of evidence in the group all relate to a single case.

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57. The method of claim 55, wherein the RFID reader provides an indication of how many pieces of evidence within the group have not been interrogated.

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58. A method of using a portable RFID reader for determining where among a group of pieces of evidence a specific piece of evidence should be located, comprising the steps of:

- (a) inputting information to the RFID reader that identifies the specific piece of evidence;

- (b) passing the reader over the group of pieces of evidence;
- (c) detecting where among the group of pieces of evidence the specific piece of evidence should be located; and
- (d) providing an indication to the user of that location.

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59. A method of searching for evidence bearing an RFID tag, comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing in a database a list of locations and the pieces of RFID-tagged evidence that are expected to be at those locations;
- (b) interrogating the RFID-tagged pieces of evidence at at least one location listed in the database to determine which pieces of evidence are at that location; and
- (c) comparing the evidence determined to be at that location with the pieces of evidence expected to be at that location.

15 60. The method of claim 59, wherein the method further comprises the step of (d) notifying a user of any piece(s) of evidence that are expected to be at the location, but are not at that location.

20 61. The method of claim 59, wherein the method further comprises the step of (d) notifying the user of any piece(s) of evidence that are not expected to be at the location, but are at that location.

62. The method of claim 59, wherein the method is performed repeatedly at successive locations.

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63. The method of claim 62, wherein the method comprises the step of multiplexing plural antennae, each of which is positioned at a location and is adapted to interrogate the pieces of evidence at that location.

30 64. A method of tracking an RFID-tagged piece of evidence, comprising the steps of:

- (a) associating an RFID writer with a piece of testing equipment;
- (b) testing the piece of evidence using the testing equipment; and

(c) writing information to the RFID-tagged piece of evidence to indicate that the evidence was tested by the testing equipment.

5 65. The method of claim 64, wherein step (c) comprises writing the date and time of the test to the RFID tag.

66. The method of claim 64, wherein step (c) comprises writing information describing the person conducting the test to the RFID tag.

10 67. The method of claim 64, wherein step (c) comprises writing information describing a result of the test to the RFID tag.

15 68. The method of claim 64, wherein the method further includes the steps of (d) identifying a person associated with the test equipment; and (e) writing information describing that person to the RFID tag.

69. The method of claim 68, wherein step (d) comprises interrogating an RFID badge associated with a person to obtain information identifying the person.

20 70. The method of claim 64, wherein the testing equipment for testing ballistics.

71. The method of claim 64, wherein the testing equipment is for testing biological samples.

25 72. The method of claim 64, wherein information is provided to a database to indicate that the evidence was tested by the testing equipment.

73. In combination:

30 (a) a piece of testing equipment for testing at least one determinable characteristic of a piece of evidence; and
(b) an RFID writer, for programming information to an RFID tag associated with the piece of evidence.

74. The combination of claim 73, wherein the combination further includes a processor and database for updating a database record to include information relating to the piece of evidence tested.

5 75. The combination of claim 73, wherein the piece of equipment is ballistics testing equipment, and the RFID writer is adapted to program information to an RFID tag associated with a firearm.

10 76. The combination of claim 73, wherein the piece of equipment is DNA testing equipment.

77. The combination of claim 73, wherein the piece of equipment is drug testing equipment.

15 78. An RFID system for recording the chain of custody of a piece of evidence, comprising:

- a) a piece of evidence associated with an RFID tag; and
- b) an RFID writer that receives information describing a person who possesses the evidence and writes that information to the RFID tag.

20 79. The RFID system of claim 78, wherein the system further comprises at least one RFID reader associated with a portal through which the evidence can pass, whereby that RFID reader is adapted to interrogate the RFID tag to identify the piece of evidence, and the RFID writer is adapted to write information identifying the location of the portal to the RFID tag.

80. The RFID system of claim 79, wherein the RFID reader associated with a portal is adapted to interrogate an RFID tag associated with a person, and the RFID writer is adapted to write information identifying the person to the RFID tag.

30 81. The RFID system of claim 78, wherein the system further comprises a database, and the database contains information indicative of which pieces of evidence may be

possessed by which individuals, and is adapted to permit only authorized individuals to obtain the pieces of evidence that those individuals are authorized to obtain.

82. A method for transferring evidence between a first location and a second
5 location, comprising the steps of:
(a) collecting RFID-tagged pieces of evidence;
(b) reading the RFID tags to create a list of the pieces of evidence collected; and
(c) storing that list in a database.

10 83. The method of claim 82, wherein the database is stored on a portable data storage medium.

15 84. The method of claim 83, wherein the method further includes the step of transferring the collected evidence and the portable data storage medium from the first location to the second location.

20 85. The method of claim 84, wherein the method further includes using an RFID reader to read the RFID tags associated with the transferred evidence, and comparing the transferred evidence to the list in the database.

86. The method of claim 80, wherein the method further includes transferring the database from one computer to a second computer.

25 87. The method of claim 86, wherein the transfer is over the Internet.

88. The method of claim 82, wherein the method further comprises the step of (d) duplicating the database, to permit the first location to retain information regarding the evidence transferred to the second location.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

DECLARATION OF NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 17(2)(a), Rules 13ter.1(c) and Rule 39)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 56428W0003	IMPORTANT DECLARATION	Date of mailing(<i>day/month/year</i>) 31/01/2002
International application No. PCT/US 01/ 21874	International filing date(<i>day/month/year</i>) 12/07/2001	(Earliest) Priority date(<i>day/month/year</i>) 21/02/2001
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC		G06K7/00, G06K19/07, G06F17/30
Applicant 3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY		

This International Searching Authority hereby declares, according to Article 17(2)(a), that **no international search report will be established** on the international application for the reasons indicated below

1. The subject matter of the international application relates to:
 - a. scientific theories.
 - b. mathematical theories
 - c. plant varieties.
 - d. animal varieties.
 - e. essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, other than microbiological processes and the products of such processes.
 - f. schemes, rules or methods of doing business.
 - g. schemes, rules or methods of performing purely mental acts.
 - h. schemes, rules or methods of playing games.
 - i. methods for treatment of the human body by surgery or therapy.
 - j. methods for treatment of the animal body by surgery or therapy.
 - k. diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body.
 - l. mere presentations of information.
 - m. computer programs for which this International Searching Authority is not equipped to search prior art.
2. The failure of the following parts of the international application to comply with prescribed requirements prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:

the description the claims the drawings
3. The failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:

the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.
4. Further comments: See further information on separate sheet

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority  European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Mustafa Corapci
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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 203

In view of the large number and also the wording of the claims presently on file, which render it difficult, if not impossible, to determine the matter for which protection is sought, the present application fails to comply with the clarity and/or conciseness requirements of Article 6 PCT (see also Rule 6.1(a) PCT) to such an extent that a meaningful search is impossible. Consequently, no search report can be established for the present application.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guideline C-VI, 8.5), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.