

# Radios, Codes, and TLETS

## Law Enforcement Explorers Post 500

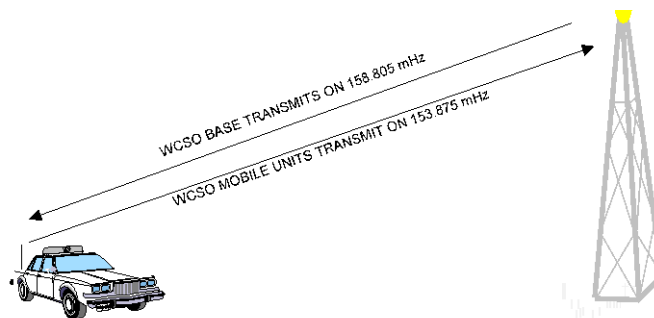
### Radios and Codes

#### Radios and FCC Regulations

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates all radio transmissions in the United States. To operate a radio transceiver, an individual, corporation, or entity must be licensed by the FCC as a radio station.

Wise County Sheriff's Department operates several radio stations. All are licenses under "Local Government", "Fire" or "Police" service (each license the FCC issues must be in a particular service. Amateur radio, aviation, oil, and private are examples of other services). All stations will have a call sign assigned by the FCC; usually three letters or four letters followed by three or four numbers. A licensee may be licensed to operate on more than one frequency or set of frequencies per license. The license may also specify mobile and base transmissions.

A repeater system operates to "repeat" the transmissions of mobile units by a base unit. The repeater operates automatically. Mobile units (includes vehicles and hand-held radios) transmit on one radio frequency, while the base transmits on a separate frequency.



WCSO Console Frequencies			
Frequency	Type	Usage	FCC Call letters
153.875 mHz	Mobile/repeater input	WCSO Primary	KNBA695
158.805 mHz	Base/repeater output	WCSO Primary	KNBA695
45.320 mHz	Base and Mobile	Low Band Fire	KNBA695
155.370 mHz	Base	Intercity	KBD686
154.950 mHz	Mobile	Intercity	KBD686
154.010 mHz	Mobile/repeater input	Fire/EMS	WNQR572
154.445 mHz	Base/repeater output	Fire/EMS	WNQR572

For programming in scanners, use the Base/repeater output frequency.

FCC requires that the call letters be transmitted and the station identified every thirty minutes or at the completion of each set of transmissions for most radio services. Police, Fire, and EMS services rarely routinely give call letters on the air. At Wise County, the call letters are given only when a “roll call” of all units in service are needed.

The Federal Communications Commission requires that the radio system be used only for official business of the licensee. No unauthorized use, profanity, vulgar language, personal use, intentional blocking of authorized transmissions, re-transmission of other stations is allowed. The FCC penalizes the unauthorized user or licensee with up to a \$10,000 fine per incident and/or license revocation.

### ***Radio Verbiage***

The method of speaking over the radio system is a standardized system designed so that communications can be easily interpreted and understood. A basic rule for all radio transmissions is they should be ***clear, concise, and brief***. Through the use of ten-codes, signal codes, the phonetic alphabet, station codes, security check codes, and standardized abbreviations radio transmissions can convey a great amount of information in a short amount of time.

## **Codes and Signals**

### **Ten Codes**

10-1	Signal Weak	<b>10-29</b>	<b><i>Warrant/Stolen Check</i></b>
10-2	<i>Signal Good</i>	10-30	Danger/Caution
10-3	Stop Transmitting	10-31	Pick Up
10-4	<i>Affirmative (OK)</i>	<b>10-33</b>	<b><i>Help! Emergency traffic</i></b>
10-5	Relay to ....	10-34	<i>Time</i>
10-6	<i>Busy, available for call</i>	10-40	Subject detained, expedite
10-7	<i>Out of Service, not available</i>	<b>10-41</b>	<b><i>Starting tour of duty</i></b>
10-8	<i>In Service, clear and available</i>	<b>10-42</b>	<b><i>Ending tour of duty</i></b>
10-9	<i>Say again (repeat)</i>	<b>10-43</b>	<b><i>Criminal History</i></b>
10-10	Negative	10-44	<i>Drug Related</i>
10-12	Stand-By or Stop	<b>10-50</b>	<b><i>Wreck (specify major or minor)</i></b>
10-13	Existing Road/weather conditions	<b>10-55</b>	<b><i>Intoxicated Driver</i></b>
10-14	Message-information	<b>10-56</b>	<b><i>Public intoxication (drunk)</i></b>
10-15	Message delivered	10-57	Wrecker needed
10-16	Reply to message	10-59	Escort
<b>10-17</b>	<b><i>Enroute</i></b>	10-66	DPS code for warrants
10-18	Urgent	10-71	Officer needs assistance
10-19	Contact	10-72	Check welfare/safety of officer
<b>10-20</b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>	<b>10-73</b>	<b><i>Advise your status/welfare check</i></b>
<b>10-21</b>	<b><i>Call by telephone</i></b>	<b>10-81</b>	<b><i>Breath Test</i></b>
<b>10-22</b>	<b><i>Disregard</i></b>	<b>10-95</b>	<b><i>Prisoner, enroute to jail</i></b>
<b>10-23</b>	<b><i>Arrived</i></b>	10-96	<i>Mental subject</i>
<b>10-24</b>	<b><i>Call completed, clearing</i></b>	10-97	Known offender
10-25	Report (meet)	10-98	<i>Criminal history indicated</i>
10-26	Estimated Time of Arrival	<b>10-99</b>	<b><i>Wanted/stolen</i></b>
<b>10-27</b>	<b><i>License/Permit Check</i></b>		
<b>10-28</b>	<b><i>Registration information</i></b>		

The meaning of each 10 code is as follows:

- 10-1 The transmission is poor. A unit may ask "How do you receive?" If the transmission is poor, the response would be "10-1." Also can be used when a unit attempts to give information or a request and they are unreadable. "619, repeat, you are 10-1."
- 10-2 The radio transmission is loud and clear. "How do you receive?" If the transmission is loud and clear, the response would be "10-2"
- 10-3 Used to tell a unit to stop transmitting. Several units attempt to transmit, or one unit has an emergency; dispatch could advise a unit to stop transmitting. Dispatch cannot talk to the unit while they are transmitting; you must wait until they stop transmitting to advise them to stop any further transmissions.
- 10-4 Affirmative or "O.K."
- 10-5 Relay for or to. "612, can you 10-5 for 620?" would mean can 612 transmit 620's information for him; 620 could be 10-1, etc.
- 10-6 Busy but available for a call. Units may be 10-6 at a Station code, etc. "623, 10-6 at Station 10" would mean busy at Bridgeport PD. They may not be able to receive radio transmissions, you would call by phone or page.
- 10-7 Out of service and not available for calls. Units may go 10-7 when they are still on duty but unavailable for a call, such as "5523, 10-7 JP4 for court."
- 10-8 Clear and available for calls.
- 10-9 Repeat or say again. When a transmission is garbled or missed, have the unit repeat their traffic.
- 10-10 Negative or No. Opposite of 10-4
- 10-12 Stand-By or "hold" for a moment.
- 10-13 Advise me of the weather and/or road conditions.
- 10-14 Message and or information. "918, copy 10-14" means 918 should prepare for some information he has requested or dispatch is advising him of.
- 10-15 Message delivered. Rarely used.
- 10-16 Reply to message. "303, can you 10-16" means reply to the message (10-14) given earlier.
- 10-17 Enroute to a specified location or to the location dispatch has dispatched the unit to.
- 10-18 Urgent information or response. Rarely used.
- 10-19 In contact with an individual. "463, I am 10-19 with male subject."
- 10-20 What is your location or my location. "670, what is your 10-20?"
- 10-21 Call by telephone (if possible, give who they are calling). "677, 10-21 station 2 for 675"
- 10-22 Disregard or cancel. "Medic 2, you can 10-22."
- 10-23 Unit has arrived at scene or specified location. "501, show me 10-23."
- 10-24 Completed assignment, cleared the call. Deputies will also give the NCIC code and disposition for the call for entry into the call for service, such as "629, 10-24, code 2313, disposition 4."
- 10-25 Report to or meet. "671, 10-25 677"
- 10-26 What is your estimated time of arrival? Most units will respond with how many minutes it will take to arrive, not the actual time they will arrive. "Medic 1, 10-26" is the same as "Medic 1, advise ETA." The 10 code version is rarely used.
- 10-27 A person's driver's license information. "619, need 10-27 on Texas DL 12345678." Many times, units will shorten the code to just "27" and include a "10-29" request (also shortened): "619, 27 29 on Texas 12345678."
- 10-28 A vehicle's registration information. "619, need 10-28 on 123ABC." Many times, units will shorten the code to just "28" and may include a "10-29" request (also shortened): "619, 28 29 on 123ABC."

- 10-29 Request warrant or stolen check. When running a 10-27 or 10-28, always run 10-29, whether or not the officer requests it. Likewise, when a unit requests a 10-29, run the appropriate information check (10-27 or 10-28). If a unit requests "10-29 local" the unit wants only a check through our warrant system (either manually looking in the warrant drawer or through the in-house computer).
- 10-30 Advise a responding unit to use caution.
- 10-31 Advise a unit to pick-up someone or something. "672, can you 10-31 629 at his station 15?"
- 10-32 Need additional units. The requesting unit should specify the number of units requested and their response level (code 1 or code 3). Rarely used.
- 10-33 Emergency, need help, or emergency traffic only. "619, 10-33 need backup!" or "Wise County to all units, channel is closed for 10-33 traffic only."
- 10-34 What time is it?
- 10-40 Subject is detained. A business might call in a theft call where the suspect is detained, or a unit may advise you that a subject is being detained but is not under arrest.
- 10-41 On duty, beginning the work day or shift.
- 10-42 Off duty, ending the work day, logging off.
- 10-43 Computerized Criminal History (CCH) check request. May be incorporated with a "10-27" request.
- 10-44 Drug related. "Subject has 10-98, 10-44 indicated" means the subject has a criminal history and there was a drug related arrest.
- 10-50 Traffic accident. "10-50 Minor" means no injuries, "10-50 Major" means injuries (no matter how badly the cars are damaged or how many are involved, if there are no injuries, it is a minor accident).
- 10-51 Wrecker is needed. "605, I need a 10-51."
- 10-55 Intoxicated driver. "Possible 10-55 southbound on 287."
- 10-56 Intoxicated person. "subjects involved are 10-56."
- 10-59 Escort
- 10-66 DPS code for 10-99. (See 10-99).
- 10-71 Officer needs assistance. More urgent than 10-32.
- 10-72 Check on unit for welfare. When a unit fails to answer 10-73 check, send a unit for a 10-73. "621, 10-72 681 at CR 1234 and 380."
- 10-73 Officer safety inquiry. Are you OK?
- 10-81 Need a breath test operator or breath test for DWI. "303, enroute station 2 for 10-81."
- 10-95 Have a subject in custody and am enroute to station 2 (S.O.).
- 10-96 Mental subject. "Subject is possibly 10-96."
- 10-97 Known offender. "Subject is 10-97 theft times 3."
- 10-98 Criminal history (10-43 check) is positive; subject has a criminal history.
- 10-99 Subject has a warrant or vehicle, article, etc. is stolen based on the computer return. Subject may not be arrested until the warrant is confirmed stolen by contacting the issuing agency.

### **Signal Codes**

Only a few signal codes are used by the Sheriff's Department:

Signal 50	Lunch
Signal 51	Break/Coffee
Signal 54	Escort

### Phonetic Alphabet

The phonetic alphabet is designed so that spellings of names or letters can be given over the radio without the risk of misunderstanding. For instance, B, C, and D all sound very similar over the radio, while Boy, Charles, and David sound completely different.

A	Adam
B	Boy
C	Charles
D	David
E	Edward
F	Frank
G	George
H	Henry
I	Ida
J	John
K	King
L	Lincoln
M	Mary
N	Nora
O	Ocean
P	Paul
Q	Queen
R	Robert
S	Sam
T	Tom
U	Union
V	Victor
W	William
X	X-ray
Y	Young
Z	Zebra

### Station Codes

Station codes are used to assign numbers to locations commonly used by deputies and officers. For instance, the Sheriff's Department is Station 2; the Courthouse is Station 1. There are over seventy station codes, and they change from time to time. All station codes are listed in the Maars computer in the phone directory under "Stations".

### Security Check Codes

Security checks are businesses that the midnight shift routinely checks. Each business is given three numbers, under an "A", "B", and "C" list. Deputies, when checking out on a security list, will give the number and letter (such as "23 A") indicating they are starting that check. A complete list of the security check list is found in the Security Check book.

## Common Abbreviations

The following is a list of common abbreviations used either in radio traffic or when abbreviating fields in a Call for Service (CFS). Abbreviations that may be used verbally are underlined. When in doubt, don't use an abbreviation.

Above.....	ABV	Hospital.....	HOSP
Address.....	ADD	Information.....	<u>INFO</u>
Administration.....	<u>ADMIN</u>	Injury.....	INJ
Advise.....	ADV	Investigation/Investigator.....	INV
All Points Bulletin.....	APB	Juvenile.....	JUV
Ambulance.....	AMB	License Plate.....	<u>LP</u>
Apartment.....	APT	License.....	LIC
Approximately.....	APPROX	License Issuance and Driving Rec.....	<u>LIDR</u>
Arrived.....	ARR	Location.....	LOC
Attempt.....	ATT	Male.....	M
Attention.....	ATTN	Medics.....	MED
Black (color).....	BLK	Miscellaneous.....	MISC
Black (Race).....	B	Misdemeanor.....	MISD
Broadcast.....	BC	Motor Cycle Accident.....	<u>MCA</u>
Brown.....	BRO	Motor Vehicle Accident.....	MVA
Building.....	BLDG	Motor Vehicle Department.....	<u>MVD</u>
Burglary.....	BURG	Motorcycle.....	MC
Call For Service.....	CFS	National Crime Information Center.....	<u>NCIC</u>
Captain.....	CAPT	National Law Enf. Telcomm. System.....	<u>NLETS</u>
Cattle Guard.....	CTL GRD	North.....	N
Caucasian.....	W	Northbound.....	NB
Citizen.....	CZN	Northwest Mobile Home Park.....	NWMH
Clear.....	CLR	Officer.....	OFC
Command post.....	CP	Parked.....	PKD
Communications.....	COMM	Passenger.....	PASS
Complainant.....	COMP	Police Department.....	PD
County Road.....	CR	Railroad.....	RR
Criminal Mischief.....	CRMISH	Received.....	RECD
Criminal Trespass.....	CRTRES	Record.....	REC
Criminal.....	CRIM	Registration.....	REG
Crossing.....	XING	Road.....	RD
Custody.....	CUST	Rock truck.....	RTRK
Dark.....	DRK	Room.....	RM
Date of Birth.....	<u>DOB</u>	School.....	SCH
Dead on Arrival.....	<u>DOA</u>	Sergeant.....	SGT
Department of Public Safety.....	<u>DPS</u>	Sheriff's Office.....	SO
Deputy.....	DEP	Single Wide Trailer.....	SW
Dead on Scene.....	<u>DOS</u>	South.....	S
Describe/Description.....	DESC	Southbound.....	SB
Double Wide Trailer.....	DW	Street.....	ST
Driver's License.....	<u>DL</u>	Supervisor.....	SUPV
Driving While Intoxicated.....	<u>DWI</u>	Suspect.....	SUSP
East.....	E	Teletype.....	TTY
Eastbound.....	EB	Texas Crime Information Center.....	<u>TCIC</u>
Emergency.....	EMER	Texas Law Enf. Telecomm. System.....	<u>TLETS</u>
Emergency Medical Services.....	<u>EMS</u>	Texas Highway Patrol.....	<u>THP</u>
Enroute.....	ENRT	Trailer.....	TRL
Estimate.....	EST	Trooper.....	TRP
Estimated Time of Arrival.....	<u>ETA</u>	Unknown.....	UNK
Expired.....	EXP	Unlawful Use of a Motor Vehicle.....	<u>UUMV</u>
Fail to Leave ID (Hit and Run).....	<u>FLID</u>	Unlawfully Carrying Weapon.....	<u>UCW</u>
Farm to Market Road.....	FM	Vehicle.....	VEH
Felony.....	FEL	Victim.....	VICT
Female.....	F	West.....	W
Gone On Arrival.....	<u>GOA</u>	Westbound.....	WB
High School.....	HS	Wise County Sheriff's Office.....	WCSSO
Highway.....	HWY	Wise County Park.....	WCPK
Hit and Run.....	<u>FLID</u>		

## Radio Block Numbers

Each agency is assigned a block of call numbers to use on the radio system. Blocks are as follows:

Radio Block Numbers	
100's-	Decatur PD
200's-	Boyd PD
300's-	Rhome PD
400's-	Chico PD
500's-	Runaway Bay PD
600's-	Wise County S.O., constables, commissioners
700's-	Fairview PD
800's-	Bridgeport PD
900-915's	Rotation wreckers
916-918's	Texas Ranger, County and District Attorney investigators
1100's-	Alvord FD
1200's-	Boyd FD
1300's-	Bridgeport FD (on FD channel)
1300's-	Forestry Service (on WCSO channel)
1400's-	Chico FD
1500's-	Decatur FD
1600's-	Newark FD
1700's-	Rhome FD
1800's-	Paradise FD
1900's-	Crafton FD
2000's-	Slidell/Greenwood FD
2100's-	Boonesville/Balsora FD (on FD channels)
2100's-	Game Warden (on WCSO channel)
2200's-	Lake Bridgeport FD
2300's-	Runaway Bay FD
2500's-	Cottdale FD
2600's-	East-Wise FD
2700's-	Sid Richardson Scout Ranch FD
2800's-	Salt Creek FD
2900's-	Sand Flat FD
5100-5399's	DPS, 5A7 (Wichita Falls)
5500-5599's	DPS, 5A11 (Mineral Wells)

## TLETS Computer System

## Overview of TLETS

The Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS) is a statewide telecommunications network that is composed of numerous city, county, state, federal, and military law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in Texas. Responsibility for operation of the system rests with the Texas Department of Public Safety. The master TLETS “switcher” is located at the DPS headquarters building in Austin, Texas.

Refer to the TLETS operating manual, the NCIC Operating Manual, and the NCIC Code Manual for information not contained in this overview.

All communications personnel will attend the forty hour TLETS school within one (1) year of employment. In addition, all personnel will attend the sixteen hour TCIC/NCIC for full access operators school as soon as possible after employment and at least every two years thereafter.

Members of the TLETS system can exchange messages (teletypes) and, if allowed, have access to numerous databases (such as TCIC, NCIC, LIDR, MVD, etc.) In addition, TLETS is connected to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) which allows connections between TLETS users and users of other state systems and their databases. In addition, NLETS supports the ORION and HAZMAT databases.

The Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS) is directly interfaced to NLETS and allows access to various federal agencies and is host to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) aircraft registration files.

Interpol is also interfaced with NLETS and provides information services and exchange of certain law enforcement and criminal justice information with a number of foreign countries.

Information contained on the TLETS system is considered confidential and may not be used except for law enforcement purposes. A criminal penalty exists for disclosure of confidential information.

In addition to a criminal penalty, the Department of Public Safety may impose sanctions against an agency that does not follow TLETS guidelines. These sanctions may include termination of service or restricted service.

**GC 411.085:**

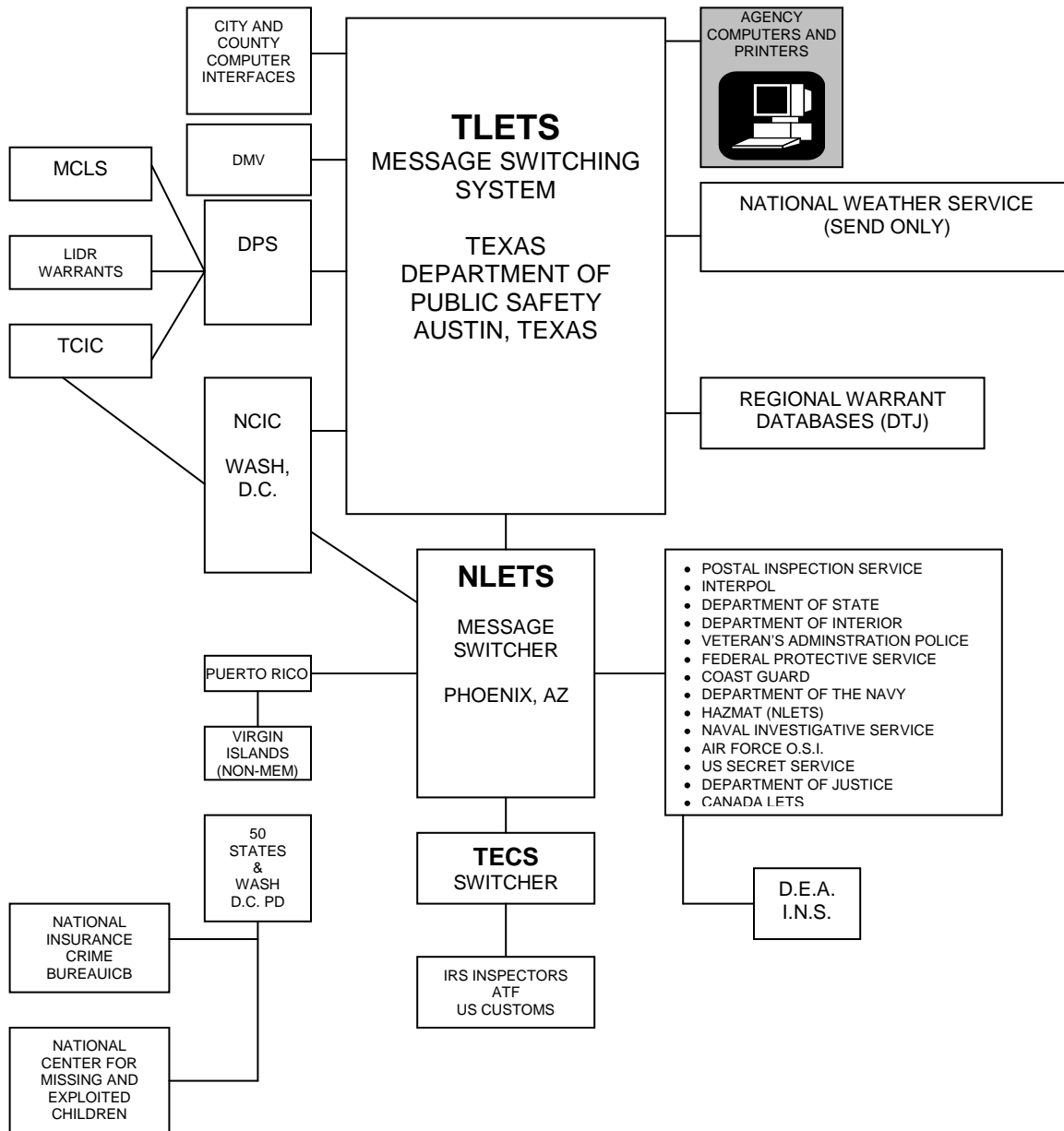
**UNAUTHORIZED OBTAINING, USE, OR DISCLOSURE OF CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION; PENALTY**

- (a) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly or intentionally:
- (1) obtains criminal history record information in an unauthorized manner, uses the information for an unauthorized purpose, or discloses the information who is not entitled to the information.
  - (2) provides a person with a copy of the person's criminal history record information obtained from the department; or
  - (3) violates a rule of the department adopted under this subchapter.
- (b) An offense under subsection (a) is a Class B misdemeanor, except as provided by Subsection (c).
- (c) An offense under subsection (a) is a felony of the second degree if the person:
- (1) obtains, uses, or discloses criminal history record information for remuneration or for the promise of remuneration; or
  - (2) employs another person to obtain, use, or discloses criminal history record information for remuneration or for the promise of remuneration.
- (d) The department shall provide each person who applies for access to criminal history record information maintained by the department with a copy of this section.

***TLETS Message Switcher Connections***

The TLETS system is connected to numerous databases through the TLETS switcher. Each user (agency) is connected to the switcher via a satellite connection; there are no "dial-up" or telephone modem capabilities for the TLETS system.

The diagram on the following page represent the TLETS system for law enforcement users. Like the Internet, TLETS provides access to multiple computers.



## Mnemonic Addressing

Each user in the TLETS system is given a mnemonic address. This address consists of three or four characters and is used to route teletypes to users. Mnemonics are constructed similarly; the first two letters are generally the city where the agency is located; the third character is the agency type (usually "S" for Sheriff's Office and "P" for police department), and the fourth character is the specific TLETS terminal in the agency. The primary "control" terminal for each agency is almost always the "Z" terminal; the primary printer for an agency is the "P" terminal. Common mnemonics are:

<b>Wise County SO</b>	<b>DCSZ</b>
Printer	DCSP
Secondary (911)	DCSA
Secondary Printer	DCSL
Jail	DCSB
Comm Supv	DCSC

Warrants	DCSD
Decatur PD	DCPZ
Tarrant County SO	FWSZ
Fort Worth PD	FWPZ
Dallas SO	DLSZ
Dallas PD	DLPZ

TLETS mnemonics are used only for transmission from TLETS users to TLETS users; they can only be used for in-state communications.

## ORI's

ORI's, or Originating agency Identifiers, are used for communications from TLETS users to users outside Texas; they are also used for identification on certain transactions.

ORI's are nine digits; the first two digits are the state abbreviation; the next three characters are generally the county identifier number, the next two digits the agency within the county, and the last two digits the terminal within the agency. Like a mnemonic address, the "control" or Z terminal is always designated "00".

<b>TX249000</b>	<b>Wise County S.O.</b>
TX2490100	Bridgeport PD
TX2490200	Decatur PD
TX2490300	Rhome PD
TX2490400	Constable Pct 1
TX2490500	Constable Pct 2
TX2490600	Constable Pct 3
TX2490700	Constable Pct 4
TX2490800	Runaway Bay PD
TX2490900	Boyd PD
TXDPS6200	DPS region 5A
TX2270800	Parks and Wildlife
TXINSDL00	INS
TX249013A	County Attorney
TX249013G	County Probation
TX249013J	County Court
TX249015A	District Attorney
TX249015G	Adult Probation
TX249023G	Juvenile Probation

## Data File Locations

Some data files are located in both TCIC and NCIC (duplicate records), while some are stored in TCIC only, and others are stored in NCIC only. Class C misdemeanor warrants may be stored in the Regional Databases and DPS.

<b>TCIC and NCIC</b>	<b>NCIC Only</b>	<b>TCIC Only</b>
Stolen Vehicles	Stolen Vehicle Parts	Recovered Vehicles
Felony Vehicles	Add-On Vehicles	TCIC Only Wanted Persons
Stolen License Plates	Add-On Vehicle Parts	
Stolen Boats	Boat Supplemental Data	
Protective Orders	Boat Supplemental Trailers	
Wanted Persons	Boat Add-On Parts	
Temporary Felony Wants	Stolen Guns	
Computerized Criminal Histories	Recovered Guns	
	Stolen Articles	
<b>REGIONAL Only</b>	Stolen Securities	<b>DPS Only</b>
Class C Misdemeanor Warrants	Wanted Juveniles	DPS Class C Warrants
	Missing Persons	
	Canadian Warrants	
	U.S. Secret Service	
	Protective File	
	Unidentified Persons	
	On-Line ORI file	

## Soundex System

NCIC and TCIC both utilize the “soundex” system for searching the persons files, driver’s license, or the criminal history files using the name (NAM), sex (SEX), race (RAC), and date of birth fields (DOB). However, the system operates differently for each system.

The name is converted to an alphanumeric code by using the first letter, dropping all vowels (including “Y” if at the end) and repeating letters, and assigning a numeric value to similar sounding letters. For example, the name “COX” is converted to C4, while the name “COSSEY” is also converted to “C4”. For NCIC and TCIC persons files, the name “COX” and “COSSEY” are identical.

Both entered names and alias names are searched.

### QW NCIC Search

Name: Last name only using soundex system.

Sex: Searches same sex only.

Race: White (W) searches all race codes except Black (B); Black (B) searches all race codes except White (W).

DOB: Searches exact match.

### QW TCIC Search

Name: Last name (using soundex system) and first initial

Sex: Searches same sex only.

Race: White (W) searches all race codes except Black (B); Black (B) searches all race codes except White (W).

DOB: Searches same year of birth.

### TCIC LIDR Search

- 1) If last name and first name only given, uses last name (soundexed) and initial of first name.
- 2) If last name, first name and middle initial given, uses all with last name soundexed.
- 3) If name and date of birth given, uses exact name given and exact date of birth given.

**OH NCIC Search**

Name: Complete name (soundexed on all names) and point values assigned to a match.  
Sex: Searches same sex only.  
Race: Searches all races.  
DOB: Exact DOB or same month and day of birth, plus or minus three years (exact match used if name is also an exact match).

**OH TCIC Search**

Name: Complete name (soundexed on all names)  
Sex: Searches same sex only.  
Race: White (W) searches all race codes except Black (B); Black (B) searches all race codes except White (W).  
DOB: Same year of birth.