

Date Created _____

Nicknames _____

Social Security Number _____

Gender _____

Race _____

Hair _____

Eyes _____

Height _____

Weight _____

Date of Birth _____

Other Identifiers _____

(To be filled out if child is missing)

Date Last Seen _____

Location Last Seen _____

Clothing Worn _____



Date Photo Taken _____



Date Photo Taken _____



Date Photo Taken _____

Instructions for the Child ID Card

- Fill in the card.
- Update the color photos every six months or more often if your child's physical characteristics change, like a different hairstyle or the addition of glasses. Take color head-and-shoulder portraits from several different angles.
- Include other identifiable characteristics, such as glasses, contact lenses, braces, pierced ears, scars, tattoos, birthmarks, or other unique physical attributes. Be as specific as possible.
- Print the ID card. (Works best with HP Brochure Paper.) Set aside to dry completely. Store with other important documents.

Other Items

- Arrange to have your local police department fingerprint your child. Police are trained to make sure fingerprints are useful—home fingerprinting kits cannot always be trusted. Also ask police about DNA testing, either through saliva or blood (some states offer these services). Keep these records with the ID Kit. The police will not keep these files for you.
- Have your dentist prepare dental charts and x-rays, and make sure they are updated regularly.
- Know where your child's medical records are. These can be invaluable in identifying someone who has been missing for a while.

If Your Child is Missing

- Search for your child.
At home: Look everywhere the child might be hiding or trapped. Call neighbors, friends, and any family from whom you may be separated.
Out shopping: Ask for help from an authority figure, like a store manager or security guard.
Traveling to or from school: Call the school, friends, and neighbors.
- Immediately call the police if you cannot find your child within 10 minutes. Ask the police to send an officer.
- Contact the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children at (800) THE-LOST.
- Be responsive and helpful to police. Provide them with this Child ID Kit.

How to Keep Your Children Safe

HP and The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children believe that keeping your children safe and allowing them to have an enjoyable childhood need not be a difficult balancing act. Together, we are providing a Child ID Kit to keep track of important details and photos. You can share this kit with others by going to <http://www.hp.com/go/safe-kids>.

By using these guidelines, following your instincts, and keeping a watchful eye on your child, you have every reason to believe that your child will grow up safe and sound.

Know where your child is at all times.

Make a rule that your children must check in with you when they arrive at and depart from any location. Encourage them to let you know when plans change or when they are running late so that they understand the rule is for safety, and not being used to “check up” on them.

Make sure your child knows how to contact you.

Make sure your child knows their full name, address, and phone number. Also make sure your child knows the name and phone number of another trusted adult, like a neighbor.

Be involved in your child's activities.

Predators often take jobs with access to children. As an active participant, you will be better able to observe the adults in charge.

Pay attention to your child.

When your child tries to avoid a person or activity, it may indicate more than a simple lack of interest. Ask your child questions and really listen. You must present an open atmosphere to your child so that he or she is not afraid of your reaction.

Teach your child they can say “no.”

Your child has the right to say NO to any unwanted, uncomfortable, or confusing touch or action by others. Make it clear to your child that they should never go with anyone until the child clears it with you or the adult who's in charge. Teach your children that bad people try to do nice things to lure them away. Common lures include

- “Can you help me find my dog?”
- “I have some free candy (toys, money, etc), but we need to go get it from my car.”
- “Your mom's at the hospital and she wants you to come with me.”

Practice basic safety skills.

Teach your child to use a pay phone, recognize an adult who can help them, and go outside to play with a buddy. Don't allow your child to wear or carry an item with their name on it, as it may allow a predator to start a conversation with your child.

These tips and suggestions come from the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC). We strongly recommend all parents, babysitters, and caregivers visit NCMEC web site (www.ncmec.org) to download information from its Education and Resources section. Of particular interest are the “Know the Rules” and the “Just in Case” series.

What to do if your child is missing.

Search for your child. Look in closets, crawl spaces, under beds, and other hiding places. Check with neighbors and their friends. If you have a spouse or family member from whom you are separated, contact them as well. If you're in a store, contact security or the store manager—most have a plan of action for missing children.

If you cannot find your child, immediately call the police.

Dial 9-1-1. Try to remain calm. Say, “Please send an officer. I want to report a missing child.” Give the police your Child ID Kit. If it's unavailable, give the police your child's name, date of birth, height, weight, hair color, and any other distinguishing marks. Tell them when and where you last saw your child, and what he or she was wearing.

There is no 24-hour waiting period for a missing child.

Any significant or unexplained deviation from your child's daily routine should prompt a timely police response. Police response will also be expedited if your child is:

- younger than 13 years of age
- mentally incapacitated or drug dependent
- a potential victim of foul play or with adults who could endanger the child's welfare

Be responsive and helpful to police.

They are your partner for locating your child. Let them know of any hunches or ideas you have, and listen carefully to their suggestions and instructions.

Contact the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.

Call the NCMEC at (800) 843-5678 as soon as possible.

When there's time, you or a family member should consider reading “When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide.” Published by the Department of Justice, this booklet contains excellent information on utilizing the police, the FBI, the media, and volunteers to find your child. It also provides uplifting passages and coping strategies. This booklet and many others are available on the Education and Resources section of the NCMEC Web site at www.ncmec.org.

—excerpted from “Just in case... Parental guidelines in case your child might someday be missing.”

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