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NIBRS UPDATE



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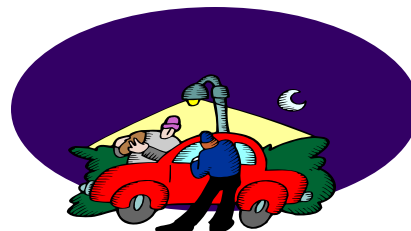
280: Stolen Property Offenses

Sometimes there are questions surrounding the entry of stolen property offenses within NIBRS, especially when the property was stolen from a different jurisdiction. The NIBRS Program defines a stolen property offense as follows:

Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc.

If the incident involved property items that were originally and previously reported stolen from your agency's jurisdiction, then the property items may be listed as recovered. However, the NIBRS issue at hand, presents itself when the incident involves property items that were not stolen from your agency's jurisdiction. The way an agency should enter this type of incident when it presents itself is perhaps best illustrated through the following example:

A car is stolen in Dallas, Texas, and the offender (with the vehicle) is stopped in Somewhere, Arkansas. Somewhere, Arkansas obviously has a possession of stolen property offense (which includes Arkansas' A.C.A 5-36-106, Theft by Receiving) to report, but it makes little sense to report a property recovery since the car was not stolen from its jurisdiction.



When a car or other object is stolen from a different jurisdiction, (out of state or from a different jurisdiction within state) an agency should be able to enter the incident in the following manner:

- ◆ *The agency should report a 280 Stolen Property offense, such as Arkansas' "Theft by Receiving", and indicate the appropriate Type of Criminal Activity (Possessing/ Concealing, Buying/Receiving, etc.)*
- ◆ *The agency can enter "None" for the Type of Property Loss. This is so because the object was not actually stolen from your agency's jurisdiction, but rather a different jurisdiction.*
- ◆ *Then an agency can leave Data Element 15 (Property Description) through Data Element 22 (Type of Drug Measurement) blank for this type of incident.*

ACIC System Conference

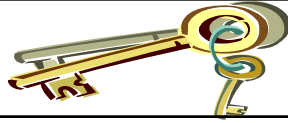
May 15th-17th

Arlington Hotel * Hot Springs, AR

Look inside for more information!

Registration Forms @ www.acic.org

Keynotes



- ◆ All law enforcement agencies that are currently testing NIBRS still need to submit UCR/Summary data until the respective law enforcement agency's NIBRS data meets error rate guidelines set forth by ACIC. Once the agency's NIBRS data falls under the error rate guidelines, the appropriate agency contact will be notified and the agency can discontinue its data submission in the UCR/Summary format.
- ◆ The FBI's NIBRS error reports will be returned to each agency via e-mail. We ask that you correct the noted errors. The corrections should automatically attach to the next monthly NIBRS submission your agency submits. If any of the errors listed within the error reports are "Time-Window" errors, then the agency can disregard those specific errors.
- ◆ If your agency is submitting in NIBRS format or UCR/Summary format, please do not forget to submit your data on a monthly basis. Thank you!



LEOKA: Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted



LEOKA, Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted, is the part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program that collects information concerning line-of-duty felonious or accidental killings of and assaults on sworn law enforcement officers. In Arkansas, this information is currently gathered from both Summary and NIBRS reporting law enforcement agencies through a paper LEOKA form. Deaths or Assaults of officers are noted on these forms and are then sent in to ACIC on a monthly basis. If no officers are killed or assaulted during a given month then the form does not have to be submitted to ACIC. Copies of the LEOKA form may be downloaded by going to www.acic.org/forms/index.htm and clicking on the UCR Forms link.

In the "Officers Killed" section of the form agencies should note any deaths of sworn officers with full arrest powers that were killed in the line of duty. The number of officers slain by felonious acts and those killed by accident or negligence should be entered.

The "Offices Assaulted" portion of the form is to be used for reporting assaults of sworn officers. Agencies should count all assaults which resulted in serious injury or in which a weapon was used which could have caused serious injury or death. Other assaults not causing injury should be included if they involved more than mere verbal abuse or minor resistance to an arrest. In other words, all assaults of officers with or without injuries should be included on this form.

Each time an officer is assaulted in the line of duty, the type of activity in which the officer was engaged at the time of assault should be reported on the form. The assault is to be recorded on the appropriate line with entries to show type of weapon used, type of assignment, if the assault has been cleared, whether injury resulted from the attack, and the time of occurrence. All entries should be made for each assault.

The importance of the Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted data cannot be over emphasized. This is one of the primary sources of data concerning officer safety issues. This data is the basis of an analysis of assaults on police officers; thus, the more complete the data collected, the more valid the conclusions.



Frequently Asked Questions

Q1. Can the exceptional clearance codes be expanded to include a code for cleared by warrant ?

A1. No. In order for law enforcement to clear an offense by exceptional means, each of the following four conditions must be met:

- ◆ The investigation must have clearly established the identity of at least one offender.
- ◆ Sufficient probable cause must have been developed to support

the arrest, charging, and prosecution of the offender.

- ◆ The exact location of the offender must be known so that an arrest could be made.
- ◆ There must be a reason outside the control of law enforcement which prevents the arrest.

An agency must not clear an offense based solely on the fact that an agency issued an arrest warrant for an offender. When an agency issues an arrest

warrant for an offender whose identity is known to law enforcement and no further action has occurred, the above criteria are not sufficiently satisfied. Offenses can be “cleared by arrest” when the police serve the arrest warrant on the offender. The administrative closing of a case or the “clearing” of it by departmental policy does not permit exceptionally clearing an offense unless all four criteria have been met.



Quotable Quotes

“Wise men make proverbs and fools repeat them.”
-18th Century Proverb

SUBMISSIONS CHECK-UP 

MONTHLY SUBMISSIONS

Agencies are encouraged to submit their UCR/Summary or NIBRS statistics on a monthly basis, if possible. We encourage you to make these submissions by the 10th of each month. By turning in the previous month’s data by the 10th of the following month (i.e., January’s data by February 10th) your agency assists us in compiling up to date and accurate statistics. It helps prevent a data backlog at the end of the year. We know all of you have many responsibilities and we appreciate your cooperation and prompt attention. Your help allows all of us to meet publication deadlines at the state and national levels. Thank you!

PUBLISHED DATA

Please monitor your IBR monthly files to be sure that each file contains the approximate number of incidents that should be reported each month. The FBI will not publish an agency’s figures in the *Crime In The United States* if any month is not reported or any month looks as if it has been under-reported.

 **NIBRS REMINDERS** 

Incident Hour– Care needs to be taken when entering the time an incident occurred. Sometimes records management software defaults to 00, therefore indicating the offense took place at midnight. This can result in a overwhelming amount of incidents being inaccurately reported as occurring at midnight. If the incident occurred on or between midnight and 1 a.m., the hour should be reported as “00.” At the same time if the incident occurred exactly at midnight, it is considered to have occurred at the beginning of the next day, as if it was 1 minute past midnight.

For example, if an incident occurred at midnight on December 31, 2006, the entire date and hour entry would be 01/01/2007/00.



2007 ACIC Conference

The Arkansas Crime Information Center will host the 2007 ACIC System Conference at the Arlington Hotel in Hot Springs on May 15th-17th. Registration will be from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on May 14th and will resume at 8:00 a.m. on May 15th. There will be a nonrefundable registration fee of \$50.00, which can be paid in advance or at the time of registration. Make checks payable to the "Arkansas Crime Information Center". Hotel room reservations must be made directly with the Arlington Hotel (501-623-7771) no later than April 13, 2007. Room rates are \$87.00 for single or double occupancy. Be sure to tell the hotel you are attending the "ACIC System Conference" in order to get these special room rates. Conference registration forms should be mailed or faxed to ACIC no later than April 13, 2007. The conference will include topics of special interest related to ACIC, NCIC, and NLETS, as well as other highly important ACIC User subject material.

Arkansas Audit

The FBI's CJIS audit team will be in Arkansas the week of June 4-8 2007, to conduct an audit of the Arkansas Crime Information Center and selected local agencies. Every state is audited by CJIS at least once every three years.

Past audits have concentrated largely on the state's compliance with NCIC policy and record quality. However, the June audit will be comprehensive audit. Not only will the CJIS auditors check for compliance with NCIC policy, but they will also look at Uniform Crime Reporting and Criminal History. The local agencies that the CJIS auditors will visit have not yet been selected. As soon as the selection is complete, ACIC personnel will contact the agencies and begin working closely with agency personnel to help ensure that the audit goes smoothly.

NIBRS CROSS-WORD #2

Down

1. Drug Offense Victim
2. Why you can list stolen property as "recovered"
3. Vodka Property Description
4. Collects line of duty deaths & assaults
5. NIBRS Offense Code 90E
6. 00 Incident Hour
7. Type of Weapon 50
8. NIBRS Offense Code 23C

Across

3. One of 2 ways to clear a NIBRS incident
4. Chainsaw Property Description
8. Clearance if Extradition in Denied
9. NIBRS Offense Code 90A
10. NIBRS Offense Code 23C
11. NIBRS Offense Code 90A



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Working for the Criminal Justice Community.

NIBRS UPDATE

Published for NIBRS Users by ACIC

ACIC is the state agency responsible for providing information technology services to law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies in Arkansas. The principle role of ACIC is the administration of a comprehensive data system that is accessible by criminal justice agencies in over 350 locations in Arkansas. This state system is interfaced with the FBI National Crime Information Center, as well as similar systems in the other 49 states. ACIC also collects and publishes statistics on crime, manages the crime victim notification system, and the state sex offender registry. Organizationally, ACIC is divided into the following five divisions: Administrative Services, Operations, Criminal History, Information Services, and Special Services.



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NIBRS Questions?

Have any classification questions?

Wondering how a specific incident should be reported?

Have new personnel that need to know how to classify and report incidents through NIBRS?

Trying to get NIBRS implemented in your Agency?

Give us a call and we will be glad to help!