



AFIS



Firearms



UCR

Virginia State Police



Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division Newsletter

Volume 14, Issue 1

July 2008

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

DOC / VSP Joint Venture	2
Firearms Legislation Effective July 1, 2008	3
Firearms Purchase	3
Concealed Handgun Permits	3
Concealed Handgun Permits Issued to Retirees of Law Enforcement Agencies	3
Criminal Firearms Clearinghouse	4
VCIN Notes On-line Validation Implemented	5
\$.F Failure to Validate Notification Message	5
On-line Hot File Record Access for OpenFox Messenger Users	5
DMV Photo File to become Available Through VCIN	6
Security Awareness Training	6
Security Screening of Personnel	7
CJIS Security Police—Security Addendum	7
Use of Purpose Code "F" in Criminal History File Transactions	7
Entry into VCIN & NCIC Wanted Files	8
E-Magistrate Interface	9
Live Scan Booking/Hot Files Interface	9
Legislative Changes for Protective Orders Effective July 1, 2008	10
UCR Highlights 2007 Crime in Virginia	11
Anomaly Detection & IBR Reporting	12
Unfounded Cases	14
Reminder-IBR Monthly Data Transmissions	14

AFIS ACTIVITIES



AFIS

Department of Corrections/Virginia State Police Joint Venture

In 2006, the Department of Corrections (DOC) initiated planning meetings with the Virginia State Police (VSP) to discuss ways to improve the quality and completeness of correctional status information on inmates in the Criminal History Repository maintained by VSP. This action was associated with the planning and design of the new Correctional Information System (CORIS). As a result, several initiatives were identified as being worthy of attention and effort:

- DOC –Additional live scan units to be used at reception centers, institutions, and Probation / Parole offices
- VSP – Update CCH information automatically as a result of receiving live scan transactions electronically from DOC
- DOC / VSP – SID Verification process to be conducted on all inmates

For many years, CCH has been updated with correctional status via a flat file generated by DOC. However, the procedure of matching DOC's demographic data to VSP's demographic data to determine the record to be updated, resulted in many updates not being applied. To overcome this issue, DOC proposed taking fingerprints of all inmates to "verify" the State Identification Number (SID) for each inmate. The verified SID would become the identifier in the flat file for applying the correctional status updates to CCH.

When this was being discussed with CJIS in late 2006, CJIS was aware of the VSP AFIS Palm Print System implementation scheduled for late 2007. Thus, CJIS suggested that DOC take and submit palm prints along with the fingerprints. This would supply palm image prints for felony crimes in the most recent years for crime scene latent palm prints to be searched against.

As a result of CJIS' recommendation, VSP purchased two laptops and two live scan palm print devices, configured them and supplied them to DOC. DOC identified Sussex II and St. Brides correctional facilities as pilot sites. DOC and VSP visited each location prior to the delivery and training on the equipment.

AFIS ACTIVITIES

Department of Corrections/Virginia State Police Joint Venture—Continued

On March 28, 2008, the first transactions were received and processed from Sussex II. By the time these were received, changes had been made to automatically update CCH with the correctional information received on the electronic submission. As of May 1, 2008, 465 SID verification transactions have been received and processed. CCH assigned new SIDs for five of these indicating that CCH had no criminal history on the individual.

**The CJIS Newsletter is published by:
Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of State Police**



**Criminal Justice Information Services Division
Post Office Box 27472
Richmond, Virginia 23261-7472**

Written and Edited by:

Captain Thomas W. Turner	804-674-4605
Lt. Patrick D. Fagan, III	804-674-2023
Lt. William J. Reed, Jr.	804-674-6719
First Sergeant Kenneth D. Brooks	804-674-2630
First Sergeant Ray A. Newby	804-674-6759
Ms. Mary Crawford	804-674-2150
Ms. Shannon K. Ponders	804-674-6746
Ms. Virginia H. Gunn	804-674-6724
Ms. Debbie S. Mann	804-674-6750
Ms. Donna K. Tate	804-674-2210
Mr. Norm R. Westerberg	804-674-4654
Mr. Pat M. Bentley	804-674-4667
Mr. J. Larry Howell	804-674-2200
Ms. Robbie G. Prevette	804-674-6703

In February 2006, five DOC sites had live scan devices; however, they were not transmitting to VSP. Correctional status cards or Applicant request cards were printed after using the live scan device for taking the fingerprints and the cards were mailed to VSP for processing. As of February 2007, three DOC sites were electronically transmitting to VSP. As of May 1, 2008, five reception centers, three institutions, and 14 community corrections offices have live scan machines and are transmitting to VSP. To date, 10,534 correctional status transactions have been received electronically from DOC with CCH assigning SIDs to 601 inmates indicating that the fingerprints from DOC were the first to be received on the individual.

Congratulations to all staff involved on this very meaningful criminal justice project to improve the Central Criminal Records Exchange Criminal History Repository.

Firearms Transaction Center



Firearms Legislation Effective July 1, 2008

Firearms Purchase

The Virginia Firearms Transaction Record (SP-65) is revised pursuant to the amendment of Section 18.2-308.2:2, Code of Virginia. As of July 1, 2008, any person seeking to purchase a firearm from a firearms dealer must answer questions on the state background check consent form concerning whether the applicant has ever been acquitted by reason of insanity, been adjudicated legally incompetent or mentally incapacitated, adjudicated as an incapacitated person, or been involuntarily admitted to a facility or involuntarily ordered to outpatient mental health treatment.

Section 18.2-308.1:3, Code of Virginia is amended to make it illegal for a person who was the subject of a temporary detention order, and subsequently agreed to voluntarily admission for mental health treatment, to possess or purchase a firearm. Such person would be advised that agreeing to voluntary treatment would affect the person's right to possess or purchase a firearm.

Section 18.2-308.2, Code of Virginia is amended to provide that despite the date of conviction, a juvenile adjudicated delinquent of murder, kidnapping, robbery by the threat or presentation of firearms, or rape, shall not, when he reaches the age of 29 years, be entitled to possess a firearm. Currently, the prohibition on possession after the age of 29 exists only for juvenile felonies committed on or after July 2005.

Concealed Handgun Permits

The clerk of a circuit court that issued a valid concealed handgun permit shall, upon presentation of the valid permit and proof of a new address of residence by the permit holder, issue a replacement permit specifying the permit holder's new address. The clerk of court shall forward the permit holder's new address of residence to the State Police.

Legislation was passed to codify required action by the courts, when State Police notifies the circuit court of an arrest, conviction or occurrence of any other event that would disqualify a person from obtaining a concealed handgun permit. Upon receipt of such notice, the court shall revoke the permit, and promptly notify the State Police and the person whose permit was revoked of the revocation.

Legislation was also approved mandating that the circuit court shall revoke the permit of any individual adjudicated legally incompetent or mentally incapacitated, or involuntarily committed, and shall promptly notify the State Police and the person whose permit was revoked of the revocation.

Concealed Handgun Permits Issued to Retirees of Law Enforcement Agencies

Section 18.2-308, Code of Virginia authorizes the issuance of a concealed handgun permit for retirees by the chief law-enforcement officer of the agency from which the law enforcement officer retires. The statute also requires that a copy of the proof of consultation and favorable review for such permit be forwarded to the Department of State Police for entry into the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN). This information should be forwarded to the State Police Firearms Transaction Center (FTC) at Post Office Box 85608, Richmond, Virginia 23285-5608 or faxed to 804-674-2791. To meet VCIN data entry requirements, the retiree's name and description must include the following:

Firearms Transaction Center—Continued



Concealed Handgun Permits Issued to Retirees of Law Enforcement Agencies—Continued

- Complete First, Middle and Last Name
- Complete Address
- Sex and Race
- Date of Birth
- Social Security Number (Optional)
- Height and Weight
- Hair and Eye Color
- Date of Review/Consultation
- Firearms Qualification Date for Nationwide Carry Purposes (Optional)

Nationwide carry privileges under the federal Law Enforcement Safety Act of 2004 (H.R. 218) are acquired upon successful completion of firearms qualification. The nationwide carry privilege expires one year to the date of the firearms qualification. The retirees must re-qualify every year. If qualification lapses, then the nationwide carry privilege expires and the retiree's concealed handgun permit issued by the agency that he or she retired from, is valid only in Virginia and those states where reciprocity or recognition is established. Proof of firearms qualification may be forwarded to the FTC for update of the VCIN entry to indicate nationwide carry privileges.

Criminal Firearms Clearinghouse

All law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth of Virginia are required to report recovered firearms to the central repository maintained by this agency. Pursuant to Section 52-25.1, Code of Virginia, the Criminal Firearms Clearinghouse (CFC) serves as a central repository of information regarding all firearms seized, forfeited, found or otherwise coming into the possession of any state or local law-enforcement agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia; which are believed to have been used in the commission of a crime. Reporting instructions or additional forms may be requested via email at firearms@vsp.virginia.gov. The SP-187 is also available on the Department's website.

VCIN NOTES



ATTENTION: AGENCY HEADS AND TERMINAL AGENCY COORDINATORS

Please disseminate the information contained in this newsletter to all users of the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) within your agency.

The following agencies were added to VCIN during the first and second quarters of 2008:

AGENCY NAME	TERMINAL ADDRESS	ORI
*Western Virginia Regional Jail	WVRJ	VA080013C

*DENOTES LIMITED SERVICE TERMINAL

On-line Validation Implemented

On-line Validation of NCIC/VCIN wanted file records began in February of 2008. Each month's validation cycle will be released on one of the first few days of the month when NCIC notifies the System Administrator at State Police Administrative Headquarters that the current month's validation file is ready for file transfer. The validation application will generate a notification message to each ORI that has records for the current cycle. The message will indicate the ORI and agency name, the files that have records to be validated and the number of records for each file. As the records are validated the number beside each file name will decrease. An agency can re-check their validation list by performing a "QVAL" transaction on an OpenFox Messenger terminal or a "QVALT" transaction on a G-link terminal. Complete details concerning the On-line Validation process is covered in the VCIN Operating Manual, File Transactions Section, pages II-16 through II-23.

\$.F Failure to Validate Notification Message

Virginia now uses the On-line validation process. Records to be validated by law enforcement agencies are sent to the agency's ORI of entry around the first part of each month. Agencies have to the end of the month to validate the records. If the agency fails to validate the record by the first of the following month NCIC generates a \$.F Failure-to-Validate Notification message. If after approximately 30 days, the agency has still not validated the records, a \$.P Purge Notification message will be sent to the ORI of record; that the record has been purged by the FBI due to failure to validate the record. The \$.P message will also cause the record to be purged from the Virginia Hot Files which means the record is no longer in NCIC or VCIN.

On-line Hot File Record Access for OpenFox Messenger Users

The new VCIN Hot Files System (HFS) Application has the "VIEW AGENCY HOT FILE RECORDS" link in OpenFox Messenger that provides the ability for an agency to review their active records in VCIN. All of an agency's active records are contained in the VCIN Hot Files System (HFS). This file includes Wanted Persons, Missing Persons, Vehicles (stolen, felony, and stored), License Plates, Protective Orders and Violent Gang Member entries. An agency can access this file, only if you have the Messenger application on your agency terminals. This functionality is for the purposes of an internal audit or other administrative functions.

VCIN NOTES — CONTINUED



On-line Hot File Record Access for OpenFox Messenger Users—Continued

To access this capability a user would log onto Messenger and click on the “VIEW AGENCY HOT FILE RECORDS” link on the Messenger menu; on the left side of screen. Complete information concerning this function is covered in the VCIN Operating Manual, File Transactions Section, page II-24. If users have any problems with accessing this file, they are instructed to contact the VCIN Helpdesk at 804-674-2028, and they will open a trouble ticket with our Information Technology Division.

DMV Photo File to Become Available through VCIN

For users that have an OpenFox Messenger terminal or an interface terminal with image capability; users will have the capability to request a photo from Virginia DMV and participating out-of-state DMV files. An image indicator field (IMG) will be added to the in-state QD transaction and out-of state DQ transaction. If an agency desires a photo, a “Y” would be placed in the image indicator field (IMG). At the current time photos are only available on inquiry by an individuals social security number (SOC) or operators license number (OLN). The VCIN Administrative Office will notify agencies when this functionality has been implemented. Images are to be used strictly for criminal justice purposes. Images will not be used for public dissemination unless the subject of the image is known and verified to be the subject in question and the use is related to the criminal justice purpose for which the image was obtained. As a reminder, interface agencies will have to have implemented the DataMaxx Standard for Embedded Objects (DSEO2020) protocol to enable the passing of images to the interface terminals.

Security Awareness Training

During VCIN recertification classes, instructors must emphasize **security awareness training**. Security of the system is a mutual effort. CJIS IT Security is intended to maintain **integrity**, (data is accurate and not compromised or altered), **confidentiality**, (data is not disclosed beyond those authorized to receive it and is used only for official criminal justice purposes), and **availability**, (information is available when needed) of information; by increasing awareness and, implementing initiatives and procedures to reduce threats or vulnerabilities to systems that provide access or transmit CJIS data.

Prevention is always the best tool. Therefore, users must create an awareness to reduce intentional and unintentional threats such as unauthorized access and hacker attacks. Unauthorized access may be controlled by using secure, un-shared passwords, and limiting unnecessary retention of data. Remember, data may not be stored on the personal computer; therefore all CAD interface systems must be equipped for erasure and removal of information and, retain no more than 500 characters of transactions.

“Hacker Attacks” may be controlled by network security, firewalls, anti-virus protection, personal computer protocols to prevent the use of unauthorized software and e-mail. Access to the system is controlled by unique user ID and password, encryption “end to end”, VPN (virtual private network) and physical security of terminals. Individuals that improperly use or improperly disseminate information from NCIC/VCIN can be subject to administrative and criminal penalties.

Security Screening of Personnel

Agencies must be aware that anyone who has access to the NCIC/VCIN systems, to include IT personnel or contractors that work with programming and testing of the NCIC/VCIN systems, must undergo a complete fingerprint background check through CCRE and the FBI; in order to be in compliance with CJIS Security Policy. Agencies must ensure that security awareness training is provided at least once every three years to all personnel who manage or have access to FBI CJIS systems including contractors or vendors. All new employees who have access to FBI CJIS systems and all appropriate IT personnel shall receive security awareness training within six (6) months of their appointment or assignment. Documentation pertaining to the materials used and those employees which receive security awareness training shall be maintained in a current status.

VCIN/NCIC Audits

There are upcoming changes which will be made part of an agency's VCIN/NCIC Audit. Agencies will be required to adhere to Security Policy areas, and in some cases produce documentation of system operations. Agencies will have to ensure that Security Addendums are on file, and that security awareness training has been completed on all personnel having access to FBI CJIS systems. The agency will have to ensure that all terminal operators are uniquely identified and authenticated.

The Department of State Police, as part of the CJIS Security Policy, must ensure that data transmitted via any public and wireless segments are protected with at least 128-bit encryption. Agencies must provide the Department of State Police with certification or documentation from its vendor or IT Division ensuring that the 128-bit encryption is in place and is protected over all networks, public or private. Prior to an agency's audit the VCIN field representative will review all changes with the agency TAC.

CJIS Security Policy – Security Addendum

Agencies were sent a copy of the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Security Addendum with an Acknowledgement Certification. This document needs to be reviewed by your Agency Coordinator and Security Officer with any non-criminal justice personnel in your agency who manage, operate, develop, access, and maintain criminal justice systems and facilities. Once the Security Addendum Certification(s) has/have been signed for each vendor employee or contractor, please forward a copy to the VCIN Administrative Office with a cover letter for inclusion in your agency's file.

Use of Purpose Code "F" in Criminal History File Transactions

Purpose code "F" may be used in the criminal history transaction for the following reasons:

1) issuance of firearms related permits and explosives permits pursuant to state law, regulation or local ordinance; 2) returning firearms to their lawful owners; and 3) enforcing federal and state law prohibiting certain persons with criminal records from possessing firearms in circumstances in which firearms have been pawned. Additionally, when a law enforcement agency is hiring for law enforcement officer and your pool of candidates has been narrowed to the final few, then you may run a criminal history (VA.QH) against the VCIN CCH File. Using purpose code "F" will provide Virginia mental health records check as well as a criminal history check. If you receive a hit on the subject inquired upon, ensure to run the request for the record using message key VA.QR. **In this instance do not run the criminal history check against NCIC III.**

VCIN NOTES — CONTINUED



Entry into VCIN and NCIC Wanted Files

In December 2003, the FBI-CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB) approved expanding the entry criteria for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Wanted Person File to allow for non-serious misdemeanor offenses, regardless of the extradition and the seriousness of the offense. The following information is a break down of records that are entered into VCIN and not entered in NCIC:

As of June 13, 2008

VA and NCIC Wanted Persons	24624
VA Only Wanted Misdemeanors	23093
VA Only Wanted Felonies	137
VA Only Wanted Unknown	952
Total Wanted Persons	48806
(49% of total wanted persons in VCIN only)	
VA and NCIC Vehicles	10601
VA Only Vehicles	1554
Total Vehicles	12156
VA and NCIC Plates	21853
VA Only Plates	61
Total Plates	21914
VA and NCIC Parts	735
VA Only Parts	10
Total Parts	<u>745</u>

We strongly encourage agencies to make entries into both VCIN and NCIC. The entry of wanted persons into both systems could be essential in the safety of our citizens and law enforcement who may encounter wanted persons during violator stops. Additionally, in the case of felonies, these wanted records, if entered into NCIC, may prevent a prohibited person from purchasing a gun in other states.

The CJIS Division is considering a change to VCIN that would require all Wanted, Stolen, and Missing Person records to be entered into both VCIN and NCIC; given the above noted safety concerns and efforts toward information sharing.

We are soliciting information regarding this change, and want the input from our VCIN users regarding any concerns or problems that should influence this potential change to VCIN. Please respond to the CJIS Division by **August 15, 2008**, with any concerns your agency may have with this possible policy change. Comments need to be forwarded via email to vcin@vsp.virginia.gov.

VCIN NOTES — CONTINUED



E-Magistrate Interface

In the near future, warrants and protective orders issued by magistrates will be entered into VCIN via the Supreme Court of Virginia E-Magistrate system. This is a similar system currently being used by the courts and magistrates to enter Protective Orders. Emergency Protective Orders, felony and misdemeanor warrants will be entered by the magistrates; though the magistrate is not actually entering the warrant directly into VCIN. Within 30 minutes of issuance of the warrant or protective order, a VCIN entry will be generated by the VCIN hot files interface. Entry will be made based on the ORI of record provided to the magistrate issuing the document. NCIC records will not automatically be generated. Upon entry from the E-magistrate/VCIN interface, all records will be available but deemed “unacknowledged” until modified by the record agency. “Unacknowledged” records will not be available for immediate HIT confirmation because the hardcopy of the document may still be en-route to the primary record agency. Therefore, the record will provide a hit in Virginia only, and agencies must be aware the legal document may still be at the magistrate’s office and the law enforcement agencies need to verify and obtain the documents before taking police action.

Upon receipt of the hardcopy of the document, the record agency will run a QW or QPO inquiry to ensure that the document has been entered into VCIN (You will be able to query by warrant number WNO). Warrants are acknowledged by a modifying transaction (MW). Protective Orders are acknowledged by modifying transaction (MPO). Documents can also be immediately cleared (CW) or (CPO) or canceled (XW) or (XPO) upon receipt. Acknowledgment of the VCIN entry automatically generates an NCIC entry. To allow entry into NCIC, the record must be checked for accuracy to ensure that it will pass all NCIC edits upon acknowledgement. Acknowledgement can take place if the record is correct and modification includes acknowledgement field (ACK). Message field code (ACK) must include code “Y” to indicate that the record is acknowledged.

This is just a brief description of the E-magistrate system. VCIN field representatives will soon be distributing further instructions to agencies concerning the E-magistrate system.

Live Scan Booking/Hot Files Interface

The CJIS Division is in the process of implementing an interface between Live Scan and Hot Files. When a Live Scan booking occurs with an Offense Tracking Number that matches a Wanted Person in Hot Files, a notification message will be sent to the Originating Agency. Additional information will be provided to agencies when this interface is put in place.

Legislative Changes For Protective Orders Effective July 1, 2008:

- All protective orders will expire at 23:59 hours on the date of expiration. The end of the day as referred to in the Code of Virginia is defined as after 2359 hours or 11:59 p.m.
 - The courts shall electronically submit protective orders to VCIN and forward the protective order to the law enforcement agency by the end of the business day of issuance. However, if the protective order is issued by the circuit court, the court shall forward a copy to the law enforcement agency by the end of the business day of issuance, and the law enforcement agency shall enter into VCIN/NCIC immediately.
 - Upon receipt of the protective order, the law enforcement agency shall verify and make any modifications to the entry.
 - A new addendum with the protected parties' identifiers will be sent over from the court to the law enforcement agency with the protective order; if any identifying information on the addendum is determined to be incorrect. The agency shall enter the corrected information into VCIN.
 - Emergency protective orders shall expire at the end of the third day following issuance; unless that day falls on the date when the court is not in session. Then the order shall be extended until the end of the next business day of court. The protective order will expire after 23:59 hours on that day.
 - When the entry agency sends the protective order to another jurisdiction for service, the serving agency shall notify the entry agency as soon as service is made so the entry can be modified immediately with the service information. This should be done by phone, fax, or administrative message (GLINK Form 526 and Messenger "AM Message" - Request to modify protective order.
-

UCR HIGHLIGHTS....



2007 Crime in Virginia

The 2007 Crime in Virginia annual report is complete and may be viewed on the State Police website www.vsp.virginia.gov under Forms & Publications, Publications, Crime in Virginia. As always, we appreciate the continued dedication of all contributing agencies in assuring their data is complete and accurate. This is extremely important because these data are used as the official figures for both state and national crime statistics.

As may be noted from the table below, between 2005 – 2007, some types of offenses increased while other offenses decreased. Kidnapping/Abduction, Simple Assault/Intimidation, Fraud and Drug/Narcotics Offenses all experienced increases. Forcible Sex Offenses, Aggravated Assault and Motor Vehicle Thefts showed decreases in the number of offenses reported during this period of time. While the actual number of deaths from Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter increased between 2006 and 2007 (398 and 411, respectively), the number of offenses decreased from 362 in 2006, to 353 in 2007. Since Incident Based Reporting counts the actual number of victims, the rate increased from 5.33 per 100,000 population in 2007, compared to 5.21 per 100,000 population in 2006. Despite the increase for 2007, the murder rate was lower than what was reported for 2005 (6.16 per 100,000).

Group A Offenses				
	Number	Rate Per 100,000		
	(2007)	2007	2006	2005
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	411	5.33	5.21	6.16
Kidnapping/Abduction	2258	29.28	28.31	28.78
Forcible Sex Offenses	5317	68.94	71.64	70.12
Robbery	7741	100.37	101.55	98.92
Aggravated Assault	11125	144.25	152.61	154.44
Simple Assault & Intimidation	98575	1278.19	1243.86	1247.80
Arson	1661	21.54	22.73	21.84
Extortion/Blackmail	108	1.40	1.37	0.95
Burglary	31531	408.85	412.53	385.13
Larceny Theft	148198	1921.63	1908.36	2061.95
Motor Vehicle Theft	14087	182.66	193.19	209.62
Counterfeiting/Forgery	7473	96.90	111.15	114.50
Fraud	23422	303.70	273.29	240.13
Embezzlement	3880	50.31	46.06	42.63
Stolen Property	1796	23.29	21.85	19.23
Damage/Vandalism of Property	94380	1223.79	1264.16	1205.40
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	47789	619.66	587.93	558.12
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	218	2.83	3.34	3.53
Pornography	366	4.75	3.90	3.03
Gambling	71	0.92	2.11	0.74
Prostitution	825	10.70	13.48	13.12
Bribery	17	0.22	0.29	0.17
Weapon Law Violations	10568	137.03	141.53	141.21

UCR HIGHLIGHTS....CONTINUED



Comparing the number of arrests on the following Table, there was a greater increase in the rates of arrests for 2006-2007 than 2005-2006 for all groups, except Juvenile Group B arrests. For Group A offenses, between 2006-2007, adult arrests increased 7.88% (compared to 2.49% between 2005-2006). Juvenile offense arrests increased 3.68% (compared to 0.71 between 2005-2006).

Group B arrests increased 3.91% for adults between 2006-2007 (compared to 2.24% between 2005-2006). For juveniles, there was an increase of 8.97% between 2006-2007. This, however, was less of an increase compared to 2005-2006 for this group (10.12%).

There were a total of 314,843 arrests in 2006 compared to 332,330 arrests in 2007, representing an increase of 5.55%. While there was also an increase between 2005-2006 arrests, the percentage rate was much smaller (2.72%).

Arrests						
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
	2007		2006		2005	
Group A Arrests	113,358	18,703	105,073	18,039	102,511	17,911
Group B Arrests	177,864	22,405	171,171	20,560	167,409	18,669
Total Adult and Juvenile	332,330		314,843		306,500	

ANOMALY DETECTION AND IBR REPORTING

What is an anomaly? Basically, it is anything that is out of the ordinary, not the norm, or deviates from the average. When it comes to IBR data, some people feel there is an overabundance of data fields that fit this definition. The state UCR/IBR Program attempts to identify certain types of anomalies and bring them to the attention of contributors for review. It is important to remember that an anomaly does not necessarily mean that a data element was submitted incorrectly. A submission could be 100% correct, but the local agency is asked to review the incident and if necessary, to make any modifications and resubmit the data. A good example is the loss of merchandise \$1,000,000 or more. While there are instances a loss could be this high or higher, many times we have found the figure intended to be entered was \$100,000, \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100 or even \$10. Because both the State and National IBR Programs collect and publish information on values of property, one can readily see that just a few incorrect entries could seriously affect the value of property listed as stolen, recovered, burned, etc.

Some other important anomalies include the following:

- **Aggravated assault may actually be a simple assault.** These are incidents with 13A aggravated assaults with none or personal weapons and none or minor injury to victims. Most aggravated assaults involve a weapon (other than personal weapons) and usually result in some sort of major injury.

UCR HIGHLIGHTS....CONTINUED



UCR

- **Bias motivation = '99 unknown.'** The FBI states the code of "99" (Unknown) should be used only if there is some indication of a bias motivation or involve ambiguous facts that the offense could have been bias motivated. Incidents which do not involve any facts indicating biased motivation on the part of the offender should be coded 88 None (No bias). The FBI routinely reviews this field in audits and often determines that the correct code should have been 88 None.
- **Both burglary (220) offense and a larceny offense (23A – 23H)** are coded for the same incident. The FBI considers larceny-theft as an element of Burglary and, therefore, should not be reported as a separate offense if associated with the unlawful entry of a structure. Property stolen in connection with a Burglary/Breaking and Entering is to be reported as part of the Burglary and not as a separate offense of Larceny. For most burglaries, therefore, only a 220 offense should be submitted. However, there are scenarios during which both a burglary and a theft occur. For example, if an offender breaks into a home and then also steals a bicycle from the front lawn, a Burglary and an All Other Larceny should be reported.
- **Type of drug measurement was submitted as 'XX Not reported'** and to date has not been updated. The FBI requires the seizing officer/agency to report a *Suspected Drug Type* and *Estimated Quantity* and the value of XX=Not Reported is acceptable for the type of measurement ONLY as a temporary value while a drug is being sent to a lab and awaiting results. The FBI requires that this field be updated and conducts periodic computer checks to ensure that the XX codes appearing on incident reports are replaced by specific units of measurement and quantities.
- **The relationship of victim to offender was submitted as 'CH Child' (victim was a child of an offender) but the ages of victim and offender are similar** and, therefore, do not seem reasonable for that relationship.
- **Number of motor vehicles stolen in one incident is more than 1.** While multiple motor vehicles can be stolen in 240 offenses, the majority of incidents submitted with more than one stolen motor vehicle have involved data entry or software errors.
- **Victim's age, sex and race are all 'unknown'.** While these are codes that can legitimately be used, we nevertheless feel that they should be brought to your agency's attention for review and to help guide future policy decisions regarding data entry.
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property offenses (290) was submitted with a property description of 38 - Vehicle Parts/Accessories.** The FBI has updated its instructions for coding the property description when a motor vehicle is vandalized/damaged. "When officers report vandalism of a motor vehicle, such as breaking the windshield or keying a car, they should use the code of the actual vehicle, i.e., 03 Automobiles, 05 Buses, 24 Other Motor Vehicles, 28 Recreational Vehicles, or 37 Trucks because it is a better property description than 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories. When the property description is 38 Vehicle Parts/Accessories, one cannot determine whether the vandalized parts and accessories were specifically from an automobile, truck, bus, recreational vehicle, or other motor vehicle. Reporting agencies should use the most specific vehicle description instead of the description 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories."

UCR HIGHLIGHTS....CONTINUED



- **A Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud offense (26B) was submitted with a property description of 09 – Credit/Debit Cards.** The type of property description required for this offense should list what was fraudulently obtained with the credit card, not the card itself.

Soon, we hope to be able to have a program on the Website that will make the detection and modification of these anomalies easier to detect by UCR/IBR submitting agencies. A program has already been developed and will undergo further testing before it can be added to the Website. Once it has, it is envisioned that it will operate in a similar manner as the “Error File” on the IBR Website. Of course, each agency will still need to review the incidents, but they will be able to do this in a time they choose and not have to respond to a special request by the State or National IBR Program.

UNFOUNDED CASES

This has been mentioned before, but we feel it is important to stress again. We have recently come across many situations where UNFOUNDED offenses have been submitted and accepted into the IBR database. Because IBR does not contain a Field that indicates a case is unfounded, initially, we have no way to know whether it should or should not have been submitted. We have discovered some unfounded cases when talking with agencies regarding other issues. When it has been determined that an unfounded case exists, it is requested that the submitting agency send a “Delete” to make sure it is removed from the UCR/IBR database. If you determine that you have been sending unfounded cases to the IBR repository, you need to contact your vendor to resolve this situation. If you need help with this, or similar issues, contact a staff member at the UCR/IBR Program.

Here is a quick way to check to see if you are submitting unfounded cases (or cases that should not be in the IBR data base for any other reason). First, identify an offense that you are sure is unfounded. Second, logon to the IBR Website. Under Menu, click Reports, Search IBR. Type the Incident Number or enter the Group B Arrest Number and press enter. If a report is returned, the data is currently in the database. To correct the situation, you will need to send a “Delete.” This will remove the case from the IBR database. Finally, if the unfounded case shows in the repository, contact your vendor.

REMINDER – IBR MONTHLY DATA SUBMISSIONS

Agencies that are supported entirely by public funds are reminded that they need to submit their monthly data by no later than the 15th of the following month. For example, June 2008 data needs to be submitted no later than July 15, 2008. Late submissions will jeopardize certain types of funding, having a direct effect on an individual agency and/or that agency’s jurisdiction. Notification of late submissions by the UCR office to the Department of Criminal Justice Services and the Compensation Board is required by statute. Please make sure that you submit your data on time and help us meet our mutual mandates!