EIMP

After an Impound transaction is submitted in UCJIS, a new tab should open showing the result as a PDF copy. If the PDF does not appear, please check your pop-up blockers on your browser before calling CIC to address the issue. If your pop-up blockers are turned off and the PDF still does not open automatically, try running the LOGS transaction for yourself and select the EIMP transaction you previously entered. By clicking on the transaction there, the PDF should then open in a new tab. (Note: depending on which internet browser you are using the transaction will either open in a new tab or it will open in a new browser window.)

Users can search the MVQ transaction by impound number to view the registration with the impounded vehicle flag. If there were any issues with the plate or VIN, such as an out of state plate or unregistered VIN, please be aware that the impound information on the registration may not be available until the Division of Motor Vehicles has had a chance to process the record.

Retention Purge

THE FOLLOWING RECORD HAS BEEN PURGED BY THE FBI COMPUTER DUE TO EXPIRATION OF THE RETENTION PERIOD.

As a reminder, January means that NCIC entries that have met their retention period have been automatically retired by NCIC. For example "Stolen vehicles which contain a VIN or OAN will remain on file for the balance of the year entered plus 4." So if a vehicle was entered in August of 2012, it would automatically be retired January 1, 2017. If an NCIC entry for an agency cannot be found, review the NCIC Manuals for **record retention period information**

Information Regarding Terrorist Watch List on NCIC

When making an NCIC inquiry on a subject, it is possible to receive results indicating the subject is on the Terrorist Watch List. If this occurs, follow these instructions:

- **DO NOT** advise this individual that they may be on the terrorist watch list

- **DO NOT** detain the individual beyond your normal duties

- **DO NOT** arrest the individual unless there is evidence of a violation of Federal, State, or local statue

- Contact the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) at (801) 872-9001 during this encounter if possible or shortly thereafter

Without extending the scope or duration of the encounter, attempt to obtain sufficient identifying information to assist the TSC in determining whether or not the identifier(s) queried belong to the individual identified as having possible ties with terrorism.

Please refer to the Known or Appropriately Suspected Terrorist File (KST) of the NCIC Operating Manual for more information.

Requesting eWarrant Access for Officers and Prosecutors

As a friendly reminder, BCI has created the eWarrant Access Request Form for TACs to use when requesting eWarrant access for their officers. Without this form BCI will cannot grant eWarrant access.

It is not uncommon for officers to change agencies throughout their careers. When this happens and an officer had eWarrant access with his previous department, as long as their old login hasn't been deleted BCI can reference that login and grant eWarrant access to their new department login ID. Otherwise, BCI will need to receive a new eWarrant Access Request Form from the new agency's TAC.

As of right now the POST Portal offers an eWarrant training, however; this training is out of date and

should NOT be used. BCI is in the process of updating this training and will let all Law Enforcement TACs know via email when the new training is completed and ready to go.

When sending an eWarrant Access Request Form, please send them to Alan Leidig (aleidig@utah.gov). Requests made on a Login Activation Form are not acceptable. Requests can only be made using the appropriate form and must be sent to Alan Leidig.

A special note for prosecutor TACs

There is not a form for requesting Prosecutor eWarrant access. Instead TACs for prosecuting agencies only need to email Alan Leidig (aleidig@utah.gov) requesting the access be granted. Please include the prosecutor's name, UCJIS login, and email.

Utah Unified Crime Reporting

The deadline for having your 2016 data into BCI for inclusion into the Crime in the United States and Crime in Utah publications is February 10, 2017. This will allow for any corrections that need to be made prior to BCI's submission to the FBI.

There is a new NIBRS Technical Specification Manual. The link to download this manual is https://ucr.fbi.gov/ucr-program-data-collections.

This section is from the UCR Quarterly October 2016. The link for this bulletin is https://ucr.fbi.gov/ucr-program-quarterly.

Question
A supermarket was being remodeled. A contractor working on the remodeling project stole lottery tickets from a dispenser in the supermarket. The incident was caught on camera, but the tickets have not been recovered. How would this incident be classified and scored? Would this incident be considered embezzlement?

Answer
NIBRS agencies: The agency should classify the event as a 23D = Theft From Building because the contractor had legal access to the supermarket at the time of the incident. In the *NIBRS User Manual,* Version 1.0, dated January 17, 2013, it states that Theft From Building is "A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access" (page 33). Because the contractor did not have the lottery tickets entrusted to his care, custody, or control, the agency

should not include the offense of embezzlement in the incident.

SRS agencies: The agency should classify and score the event as a Theft From Buildings (6Xg), which the *SRS User Manual,* Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013, defines as "A theft from within a building that is open to the general public on where the offender has legal access."

Question
Does it specifically state in any UCR Program manual to exclude crimes that occur in jails or prisons?

Answer
NIBRS and SRS agencies: No. Crimes that occur in jails or prisons are to be reported to the national UCR Program by the law enforcement agency having the investigative jurisdiction of the jail or prison.

Question
An urn containing human ashes was stolen, possibly for the type of metal used. What property description would this item fall under?

Answer
NIBRS agencies: The property description (Data Element 15) could vary depending on the results of the investigation as to why the urn was taken and the type of urn. If the urn was taken for its metallic value and was made of a nonprecious metal (copper, brass, aluminum, etc.), the agency should report the property description as 71 = Metals, Non-precious in Data Element 15 (Property Description). If the urn was made of another type of material, the agency should report the property description as 77 = Other.

SRS agencies: The agency should report the urn under category (K) Miscellaneous on the *Supplement to Return A Form*.

Any questions please contact Mary Ann Curtis at (801) 965-4812 or email macurtis@utah.gov, or Joe Killpack at (801) 965-4963 or email jkillpack@utah.gov.

Summary Crime Stats Reporting

As a reminder, in January 2021 Summary reporting will be retired from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The FBI will only accept NIBRS submissions after that date.

Utah is currently working with the FBI to develop a way to collect Utah's Use of Force data. You will be hearing more about this in the near future. For

information on the FBI's Use of Force collection go to this web site: https://ucr.fbi.gov/use-of-force.

NCIC Turns 50 Years Old

Last month, a Tennessee state trooper arrested an Illinois man wanted for questioning in a Kentucky murder. The FBI's National Crime Information Center, or NCIC, had a key assist in the arrest—the state trooper, after spotting a suspicious vehicle at a rest stop, ran the license plate through the NCIC database and received word back quickly that the car had been stolen by a suspect in a Kentucky homicide. A chase ensued, but ultimately the suspect in this case with connections to three different states was taken into custody.

Today, the FBI's NCIC system—created to give our law enforcement partners access to a computerized index of documented criminal justice information whenever and wherever they need it—celebrates its 50th anniversary. Launched on January 27, 1967, the NCIC database, according to Assistant Director Stephen Morris of the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, is "a cornerstone of the CJIS Division's information-sharing efforts, providing a lifeline to our local, state, federal, and tribal partners 24 hours a day."

The information in the NCIC database can also help law enforcement officers perform their duties more safely—for instance, notifying them if the person in the car they are about to approach might be armed and dangerous.

In the beginning, 15 state and city computers were tied into the Bureau's host computer in Washington, D.C. At the time, NCIC contained just over 350,000 criminal justice records across five different files— wanted persons, stolen articles, stolen vehicles, stolen license plates, and stolen/missing guns. The very first NCIC hit came in May 1967, when a New York City officer radioed in a request for a search of a license plate. Within 90 seconds, he was informed that the car had been stolen the previous month in Boston.

By 1971, all 50 states were connected to NCIC and began making inroads in combating crimes that crossed state lines. And over the next three decades, the database expanded and adapted as new technology and new information needs emerged. For example, in 1975, a new file was added to record the details of missing persons cases. In 1980, Canadian warrants were added to the database. In 1999, a

major technological upgrade—known as NCIC 2000—added new capabilities, including the ability to store digital images and expanded data fields, and also led to near-instant results for queries.

During the last 15 years or so, additional file categories have been added, including identity theft, gangs, known or suspected terrorists, and violent persons.

Currently, the database is organized into a total of 21 files and contains 12 million active records entered by local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies—and it handles an average of 14 million transactions a day. NCIC serves more than 90,000 criminal justice and law enforcement agencies, along with judges, prosecutors, corrections officers, court administrators, and a variety of other criminal justice officials by providing information that can help apprehend fugitives, locate missing persons, identify convicted sexual offenders, uncover weapons used in crimes, locate and return stolen property, and more.

So what does the future hold for NCIC? The CJIS Division is preparing for its next major upgrade, known as NCIC 3rd Generation, or the N3G Project, and is working with its stakeholders to identity new functionalities to modernize and expand the capabilities of the existing NCIC system. CJIS has already conducted the largest user canvass in its history, reaching out to criminal justice users in all 50 states and U.S. territories to help identity additional needs, which is vital input that will be used in the development of the next generation National Crime Information Center.

Here's to the next 50 years of this vital crime-fighting tool!

The Origins of NCIC

The FBI first got into the business of collecting, collating, and disseminating criminal identification records and histories in 1924. Over time, Bureau personnel maintained information about crimes with pen and paper, index cards, and typewriters—and they did so effectively—but as the volume of work increased, it was clear that something needed to change.

In 1965, an executive in the then-FBI Identification Division (since renamed the Criminal Justice Information Services Division) proposed that the Bureau lease data-processing equipment to "constructively assist the enforcement efforts of all participating law enforcement agencies" that contributed criminal histories, wanted notices, reports of criminal activity, etc., to the FBI. The

original proposal was limited to law enforcement agencies in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan areas, but the value of such a system for all of law enforcement couldn't be ignored.

Director J. Edgar Hoover presided over a meeting during which the decision was made to implement a computer system that would centralize crime information from every state and provide that information to law enforcement agencies around the country. Working with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the FBI created an advisory board of state and local police to develop nationwide standards and also consulted with the U.S. Department of Commerce to build an effective telecommunications system.

And on January 27, 1967, the National Crime Information Center—soon to be better known by its initials NCIC—was launched.

TAC Conference Information

TAC Conference 2017

Dixie Convention Center

1835 S Convention Center Drive
St. George, Utah 84790

This year TAC Conference will be held at the Dixie Center in St. George. Unlike that last few years, courts, law enforcement, and prosecutors will all attend the same track. Miscellaneous agencies will attend a separate track in the Salt Lake area as the vast majority of them are located within the Wasatch Front.

General Track – September 25-27

Miscellaneous Track – TBD

BCI will send out emails with more information as we get further into the year. If you have any questions, please contact your Field Services representative.

Changes in Field Services

In the last six months, the Field Services section of BCI lost two members, Marques Varela and Della Miller. Marques moved to another department within DPS and Della decided to retire after forty years with BCI. Heather Lee replaced Marques in September and with Della retiring a couple of

weeks ago, Mandy Biesinger has joined the Field Services team. The following is a quick introduction to them:

Heather Lee

Heather spent many years in the private sector as the manager of a small business, but the desire to broaden her experience led to The Bureau of Criminal Identification in 2014. Since then she's performed background checks in the Brady Section, researched and updated records for the Record Section, and is now thrilled to be part of the Field Services team. She enjoys interacting and getting to know each agency as she assists with their individual needs. Outside of BCI, she most enjoys spending time with her sons, reading, painting, and hiking.

Mandy Biesinger

Mandy has worked for the Bureau of Criminal Identification for four years now. She has worked in the Support Services and Expungement sections and now joins Field Services where she is excited to take on the project of updating the training manuals. Mandy graduated from Utah State University and is a huge Aggie fan, the true blue.

New BCI Audit Information

After review by BCI management of the BCI Compliance Audit process, it has become necessary to make some changes in order to ensure uniformity and compliance with local, State, and Federal rules, laws, policies, and procedures. For the write-up, BCI Field Services has increased the number of questions that will be considered compliance issues if answered incorrectly. All agency and user documents that BCI should have on file will be considered issues of compliance if they have not been received. Justification logs, SWW, and NCIC case files will be reviewed with a **zero tolerance** for errors. Audit compliance responses will need to be formal, meaning they are written on agency letterhead and professionally address what the agency intends on doing right now to fix the issue(s) as well as in the future to ensure that the issue(s) does not occur again. Agency administrators will be carbon copied throughout the process. Missed deadlines will result in follow-up letters progressing towards access suspension. Any extensions will have to be approved by BCI management. Any questions may be directed towards your Field Services representative.

Patch Call from around the U.S.

The patch of the Alaskan Hoonah Police Department honors many natural wonders of the city and surrounding areas. Hoonah and nearby Chicagof Island have the highest per-capita grizzly bear population of any city in the world, hence the one in the center. Eagle and raven totem poles honor the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes. The snow-capped mountains capture the scenic landscape of Chicagof Island, and the water beneath them depicts the Inland Passage to the Pacific Ocean. The fishing boat at the bottom recognizes the importance of the local fishing industry.

Upcoming BCI Trainings

Upcoming Training Dates

2/9/17 – TAC 101 Class at BCI
2/16/17 – Baseline Inquiry Training at POST
2/23/2017 – Baseline Entry Training and BCI
4/20/2017 – Baseline Inquiry Training at POST
5/11/2017 – TAC 101 Class at BCI

To register for any of these classes, please contact your Field Services representative.

Featured Missing Person

Melanie Lynn Callison

MISSING SINCE: September 13th, 2014

DOB: Unknown
AGE: 46 at time missing
SEX: Female
HEIGHT: 5'4"
WEIGHT: 120 lbs.
HAIR: Brown
EYES: Blue
RACE: White

CONTACT:
Richfield Police Department
(435) 896-8484

MISSING ENDANGERED: Unknown direction of travel. She has tattoos: "Harley Honey" on breast area, "Sunshine" on Ankle, "Property of big Ed till death", with large roses on lower back.

Please contact the Richfield City Police Department (435) 896-8484 if you have any information about Melanie.

If you ever have any questions or additional information that can be added to a missing person entry, please visit BCI's Missing Person Clearinghouse website.

http://publicsafety.utah.gov/bci/missingpersons.html