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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
 AND ACTING AS COLLECTION AGENT:
 RTI INTERNATIONAL

ARREST-RELATED DEATHS SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS, 2013

DATA SUPPLIED BY

Name: _____ **Title:** _____

Agency: _____ **Telephone:** (____)____-____

_____ **Fax:** (____)____-____

State: _____ **E-mail Address:** _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING

- **Report all civilian deaths in which the event causing the death occurred during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel**, such as:
 - All deaths attributed to **any use of force** by law enforcement personnel (e.g., officer-involved shootings, accidental deaths caused by weapons or tactics)
 - Any death that occurs while the decedent's freedom to leave is restricted by state or local law enforcement **prior to, during, or following an arrest:**
 - While detained for questioning or investigation (i.e., Terry stop)
 - During the process of apprehension (i.e., pursuit of criminal suspect, standoff with law enforcement)
 - While in the custody of, or shortly after restraint by, law enforcement (even if the decedent was not formally under arrest)
 - During transport to or from law enforcement or medical facilities
 - While confined in lockups or booking centers (i.e., facilities from which arrestees are usually transferred within 72 hours and not held beyond arraignment)
 - Any death that occurs during an interaction with law enforcement personnel during **response to medical or mental health assistance** (e.g., response to suicidal persons)
- For each arrest-related death, please ensure that you have submitted an ARREST-RELATED DEATH INCIDENT REPORT (CJ-11A).
- **If no deaths occurred** during the reporting period, it is still important that you complete and return this form.
- Arrest-Related Death (ARD) data may be submitted quarterly or annually. However, please return all completed forms (including corresponding CJ-11A forms) within 60 days of the end of the reporting period.

NUMBER OF DEATHS

Reporting Period (please specify):

Quarter 1 (January 1 – March 31)
 Quarter 2 (April 1 – June 30)
 Quarter 3 (July 1 – September 30)
 Quarter 4 (October 1 – December 31)
 Annual (January 1 – December 31)

During the specified reporting period, how many arrest-related deaths occurred in your state? Number of deaths:

Please enter the number of arrest-related deaths that occurred during the specified reporting period and submit this form and corresponding CJ-11A forms to RTI International. There are several ways to submit these data:

FAX (TOLL-FREE): 1-877-262-7654

EMAIL: ardhelpdesk@rti.org

***All emailed forms must be password-protected/encrypted.

ELECTRONIC FILE TRANSFER: www.bjsard.org

ONLINE DATA ENTRY: www.bjsard.org

MAIL: RTI International

Attn: Duren Banks

3040 Cornwallis Road, P.O. Box 12194

Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

If you need assistance with the completion of the CJ-11 or CJ-11A, contact the ARD Help Desk at ardhelpdesk@rti.org or toll-free at 1-877-475-7039.

Burden Statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The burden of this collection is estimated to average 5 minutes per response, including reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering necessary data, and completing and reviewing this form. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20531.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
 AND ACTING AS COLLECTION AGENT:
 RTI INTERNATIONAL

ARREST-RELATED DEATH INCIDENT REPORT, 2013



DATA SUPPLIED BY

Name: _____	Title: _____
Agency: _____	Telephone: (____) _____ - _____
State: _____	Fax: (____) _____ - _____
	E-mail Address: _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION

- Complete an Incident Report (CJ-11A) for all civilian deaths caused by an event occurring during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel. Report all civilian deaths that occur while the decedent's freedom to leave is restricted by state or local law enforcement personnel—including deaths that occur prior to, during, or following an arrest.
- Complete questions 1 through 22 for each arrest-related death in your jurisdiction. Any additional information or a short narrative of the incident may be provided in the "Notes" section at the end of the CJ-11A.
- Include the decedent's name on both pages 3 and 4 of the CJ-11A.
- Send the completed CJ-11A by **FAX** or **MAIL** to your State Reporting Coordinator (SRC) within 60 days of the arrest-related death. A national listing of SRCs is located on page 2 of this form. If needed, please contact SRCs directly for a mailing address.
- If no arrest-related deaths occurred in your jurisdiction, you will not need to complete a CJ-11A.
- If you need assistance completing the CJ-11A, please refer to the CJ-11A Question-by-Question Guide or contact the Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Help Desk at ardhelpdesk@rti.org or toll-free at 1-877-475-7039.

WHAT DEATHS SHOULD BE REPORTED?

INCLUDE

- All deaths resulting from any use of force by state or local law enforcement personnel.
- All deaths caused by injuries sustained while attempting to elude state or local law enforcement personnel or injuries incurred after custody had been established.
- All deaths attributed to suicide, alcohol or other drug intoxications, or medical conditions (e.g., cardiac arrest) that occur during the process of arrest by or in the custody of state or local law enforcement personnel.
- All deaths occurring in the custody of state or local law enforcement personnel responding to a medical or mental health assistance or welfare call.
- All deaths that occur while confined in lockups or booking centers (i.e., facilities from which arrestees are usually transferred within 72 hours and not held beyond arraignment).

EXCLUDE

- Deaths attributed to federal law enforcement personnel (e.g., FBI, DEA).
- Any inmate death that occurred in the custody of local jails, state prisons, state juvenile correctional facilities, or private correctional facilities. These types of deaths should be reported to the Jails and Prisons data collection component of the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program. Please contact Margaret Noonan at 202-307-0765 for additional information.
- Law enforcement personnel killed in the line of duty or in the course of law enforcement activities.
- Any death of a criminal suspect that occurred before the decedent came into contact with law enforcement (e.g., a decedent with an active arrest warrant who died before law enforcement personnel attempted to apprehend him or her).

Burden Statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The burden of this collection is estimated to average 60 minutes per response, including reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering necessary data, and completing and reviewing this form. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20531.

National Listing of State Reporting Coordinators

Alabama: Lynn Childs
Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center
PH: (334) 517-2415 FX: (334) 517-2740

Alaska: Bradley Myrstol
Alaska Statistical Analysis Center
PH: (907) 786-1837 FX: (907) 786-7777

Arizona: Phillip Stevenson
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
PH: (602) 364-1157 FX: (602) 364-1175

Arkansas: Crystal Daye
Arrest-Related Deaths Program Staff
PH: (919) 541-7321 FX: (877) 262-7654

California: Amber Lozano
Criminal Justice Statistics Center
PH: (916) 227-3545 FX: (916) 227-0427

Colorado: Laurence Lucerno
Colorado Department of Public Safety
PH: (303) 239-4663 FX: (303) 239-4491

Connecticut: Ivan Kuzyk
Connecticut Office of Policy & Management
PH: (860) 418-6238 FX: (860) 418-6496

Delaware: Julia Cahill
Delaware Statistical Analysis Center
PH: (302) 739-2589 FX: (302) 739-4630

District of Columbia: Sgt. Harry Hill
Office of the Assistant Chief of Police
PH: (202) 576-3394 FX: (202) 727-3307

Florida: Susan Burton
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
PH: (850) 410-7140 FX: (850) 410-7150

Georgia: Stefanie Lopez-Howard
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
PH: (404) 657-1960 FX: (404) 657-1957

Hawaii: Daniel Kauleinamoku
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
PH: (808) 587-1211 FX: (808) 587-1244

Idaho: Natalie Warner
Idaho Department of Corrections
PH: (208) 658-2127 FX: (208) 327-7480

Illinois: Shamsideen Balogun
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
PH: (312) 793-8516 FX: (312) 793-8422

Indiana: Stephanie Rosenberg
Indiana Department of Corrections
PH: (317) 234-4417 FX: (317) 233-1474

Iowa: Paul Stageberg
Iowa Division of Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning
PH: (515) 242-6122 FX: (515) 242-6119

Kansas: Fengfang Lu
Kansas Sentencing Commission
PH: (785) 296-0923 FX: (785) 296-0927

Kentucky: Marjorie Stanek
Kentucky Justice & Public Safety Cabinet
PH: (502) 564-8295 FX: (502) 564-6686

Louisiana: Kim Eiland
Louisiana Department of Corrections
PH: (225) 342-6630 FX: (225) 342-3095

Maine: Mark Belserene
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
PH: (207) 624-7170 FX: (207) 624-7178

Maryland: Jeffrey Zuback
Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention
PH: (410) 821-2843 FX: (410) 321-3116

Massachusetts: Lisa Sampson
Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
PH: (617) 725-3361 FX: (617) 725-0260

Michigan: Renee Hultberg
Michigan State Police
PH: (517) 241-1889 FX: (517) 241-1904

Minnesota: Carolyn Robinson
Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
PH: (651) 793-1054 FX: (651) 793-1001

Mississippi: Alan Thompson
University of Southern Mississippi
PH: (601) 266-6172 FX: (601) 266-4391

Missouri: Seth Veit
Missouri State Highway Patrol
PH: (573) 751-9000 FX: (573) 526-6274

Montana: Sarah Price
Montana Department of Justice
PH: (406) 444-3651 FX: (406) 444-4722

Nebraska: Mike Overton
Nebraska Crime Commission
PH: (402) 471-2194 FX: (402) 471-2837

Nevada: Timothy Hart
Center for the Analysis of Crime Statistics
PH: (702) 895-0233 FX: (702) 895-0252

New Hampshire: Timothy Brackett
Office of the Attorney General
PH: (603) 271-8090 FX: (603) 271-6290

New Jersey: Jean Petherbridge
Division of Criminal Justice
PH: (609) 984-5693 FX: (609) 984-3381

New Mexico: Lisa Broidy
New Mexico Statistical Analysis Center
PH: (505) 277-6247 FX: (505) 277-4215

New York: Adam Dean
Division of Criminal Justice Services
PH: (518) 457-1149 FX: (518) 485-8039

North Carolina: Julie Singer
North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center
PH: (919) 899-9150 FX: (919) 733-4625

North Dakota: Colleen Weltz
Office of Attorney General
PH: (701) 328-5527 FX: (701) 328-5510

Ohio: Lisa Shoaf
Office of Criminal Justice Services
PH: (614) 466-5997 FX: (614) 466-0308

Oklahoma: Angie Baker
Office of Criminal Justice Statistics
PH: (405) 858-5271 FX: (405) 879-2301

Oregon: Lee Anna Bennett-Ashworth
Office of Public Health
PH: (971) 673-0129 FX: (971) 673-0990

Pennsylvania: Robert Ardner
Office of Criminal Justice Systems Improvement
PH: (717) 265-8456 FX: (717) 772-0550

Rhode Island: Thomas Mongeau
Rhode Island Department of Public Safety
PH: (401) 222-2620 FX: (401) 222-1294

South Carolina: Robert McManus
South Carolina Department of Public Safety
PH: (803) 896-8717 FX: (803) 896-8393

South Dakota: Brenda Manning
Division of Criminal Investigation
PH: (605) 773-6312 FX: (605) 773-6471

Tennessee: Jackie Vandercook
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
PH: (615) 744-4014 FX: (615) 744-4662

Texas: Renee Watts
Office of the Attorney General
PH: (512) 305-8882 FX: (512) 494-8283

Utah: Ben Peterson
Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice
PH: (801) 538-1047 FX: (801) 538-9609

Vermont: Patricia Fischer
Vermont Crime Information Center
PH: (802) 244-8727 FX: (802) 241-5552

Virginia: James McDonough
Department of Criminal Justice Services
PH: (804) 786-4612 FX: (804) 225-3853

Washington: Tonya Todd
Association of Sheriffs & Chiefs of Police
PH: (360) 486-2380 FX: (360) 486-2381

West Virginia: Monika Sterling
Division of Justice and Community Services
PH: (304) 558-8814 FX: (304) 558-0391

Wisconsin: Erin Kennedy
Arrest-Related Deaths Program Staff
PH: (919) 485-5736 FX: (877) 262-7654

Wyoming: Bistra Anatchkova
Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center
PH: (307) 760-3459 FX: (307) 766-2759

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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 RTI INTERNATIONAL

ARREST-RELATED DEATH INCIDENT REPORT, 2013



1. What was the decedent's name?
 _____, _____, _____
 Last First M.I.

2. What was the time and date of death?
 ____ : ____ AM ____ PM Month: ____ Day: ____, 2013

3. What law enforcement agency was involved with the death?
 Agency name: _____
 Check if multiple law enforcement agencies responded
 Agency ORI: _____
 Agency ORI unknown

4. Where did the event causing the death occur?
 Street Address: _____
 City, State, Zip: _____

5. What location category best describes where the event causing the death occurred? (Mark only one)
 Residence/home
 Law enforcement facility
 Business, specify type: _____
 Roadway/highway/street/sidewalk
 Parking lot/garage
 Field/woods/lake/waterway/beach
 Other, specify: _____
 Unknown

6. What was the decedent's sex?
 Male
 Female

7. What was the decedent's date of birth (DOB)?
 ____/____/____ or age at death if DOB unknown ____

8. What was the decedent's ethnic origin? (Mark only one)
 Hispanic or Latino
 Not Hispanic or Latino
 Unknown

9. What was the decedent's race? (Mark only one)
 American Indian or Alaska Native
 Asian
 Black or African American
 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 White
 Two or more races
 Unknown

10. What was the reason for the initial contact between the decedent and law enforcement personnel? (Mark only one)

Civilian request for response to criminal or suspicious activity, specify reason for request: _____

Civilian request for medical, mental health, or welfare assistance, specify reason for request: _____

Routine patrol/on-view (other than traffic stop), specify observed behavior: _____

Traffic/vehicle stop, specify reason for stop: _____

Warrant service, specify charge: _____

Other reason for contact, specify reason: _____

Unknown

11. At any time during the incident, did the decedent

	Yes	No	Unknown
Make suicidal statements.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barricade self or initiate standoff.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verbally threaten other(s).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Resist being handcuffed or arrested.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attempt to escape/flee from custody.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attempt to grab, hit, or kick officer(s).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attempt to gain possession of officer's weapon.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gain possession of officer's weapon.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. At any time during the incident, did the decedent display or use a weapon?

Yes, mark all that apply:

Displayed firearm without discharge

Discharged firearm

Displayed other weapon, specify weapon displayed: _____

Used other weapon, specify weapon used: _____

Used vehicle as a weapon

No

Unknown

13. At any time during the incident, did the decedent attempt to injure or injure others?

Yes, mark all that apply:

Fatally injured law enforcement personnel

Non-fatally injured law enforcement personnel

Attempted to injure law enforcement personnel

Fatally injured civilian(s)

Non-fatally injured civilian(s)

Attempted to injure civilian(s)

No

Unknown

Name of decedent _____

14. At any time during the incident, did law enforcement personnel

Yes No Unknown

- Fight or struggle with decedent..... Yes No Unknown
- Physically restrain decedent (e.g., control hold, body compression)..... Yes No Unknown
- Restrain decedent with equipment (e.g., handcuffs, leg shackles)..... Yes No Unknown
- Place decedent in prone position..... Yes No Unknown
- Engage in motor vehicle pursuit..... Yes No Unknown
- Engage in foot pursuit..... Yes No Unknown
- Arrest the decedent..... Yes No Unknown
- Other, specify: _____ Yes No Unknown

15. At any time during the incident, did law enforcement personnel use any of the following weapons?

Yes No Unknown

- Firearm discharge..... Yes No Unknown
- Conducted energy device (Taser) contact..... Yes No Unknown
- Pepper/OC spray, mace dispersion..... Yes No Unknown
- Baton/blunt instrument impact..... Yes No Unknown
- Other, specify: _____ Yes No Unknown

16. Did the decedent sustain a fatal injury during the incident?

- Yes, mark who caused the fatal injury (Mark only one)
 - Law enforcement personnel
 - Decedent
 - Other civilian(s)
 - Unknown, specify: _____
- No
- Unknown, specify: _____

17. If a weapon caused the death, what type of weapon caused the death? (Mark only one)

- Handgun
- Rifle/shotgun
- Firearm, unspecified
- Conducted energy device (e.g., Taser)
- Knife/edged instrument
- Baton/blunt instrument
- Other weapon, specify: _____
- Vehicle-involved death (i.e., vehicle accident)
- Not applicable, weapon or vehicle did not cause death
- Unknown

18. Where did the death occur? (Mark only one)

- Law enforcement facility/booking center
- Scene of incident
- Dead on arrival at medical facility
- Medical facility following clinical intervention
- Other, specify: _____
- Unknown

19. What was the manner of death? (Mark only one)

- Natural
- Homicide
- Accident
- Suicide
- Could not be determined
- Unknown

20. What was the cause of death?

- Immediate cause: _____
- Secondary causes (if applicable): _____
- _____
- _____
- Unknown (skip Item 21 if cause of death is unknown)

21. How was information provided for cause of death (Item 20) determined? (Mark all that apply)

- Death certificate
- Autopsy report or medical evaluation
- Other source, specify: _____

22. Did the autopsy report or medical evaluation indicate the presence of alcohol or of drugs other than alcohol?

- Yes, mark all that apply:
 - Alcohol
 - Drug(s) other than alcohol, specify: _____
- No
- Unknown, did not obtain autopsy report or medical evaluation

Notes: _____

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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AND ACTING AS COLLECTION AGENT:
RTI INTERNATIONAL

Arrest-Related Death INCIDENT REPORT, 2013



Question-by-Question Guide

Item 1: What was the decedent's name?

Please provide the decedent's legal name (last, first, and middle initial).

Item 2: What was the time and date of death?

Please indicate the **official** time and date of death. The **official** time and date of death indicate when the decedent was pronounced dead by either medical personnel or another authorized official. The official time or date of death may be different from the time or date of the fatal event. If the official time and date of death are unknown, estimate the time and date of when the fatal injury was sustained or the fatal medical condition presented.

Example: The decedent sustains a life-threatening injury (e.g., gunshot wound, blunt force trauma) during the process of arrest, but does not die until hours, days, or weeks later. The most appropriate response to this item would reflect the time and date life ceased rather than the time and date the injuries were sustained.

Item 3: What law enforcement agency was involved with the death?

Please indicate the name and ORI (ORiginating Identifier) of the **primary** law enforcement agency involved with the death. When personnel from a single agency were involved with the decedent during the incident, the primary agency is the responding agency. In instances in which personnel from more than one agency interacted with the decedent during the incident, the primary agency is the one most involved with the **death**. For the purposes of ARD, the **primary** agency refers to the agency that caused or contributed to the death, or the agency detaining the decedent at the time of death. The primary agency may be different from the agency initially involved with decedent at the start of the incident.

Example 1: Law enforcement personnel from Agency X attempt a traffic stop. The suspect flees and initiates a high-speed chase that crosses several jurisdictions. Personnel from Agency Y and Agency Z join Agency X in the pursuit. Personnel from Agency Z deploy a spike strip (tire deflation device), which punctures the suspect's tires. The punctured tires cause the suspect to lose control of the vehicle and crash into a utility pole at a high rate of speed. The impact from the crash causes fatal injuries. In this instance, Agency Z should be listed as the primary agency because that agency effected the death.

Example 2: A small local police department receives a mental health assistance call for a suicidal person. Law enforcement personnel from this agency are dispatched to the scene and they request backup from the larger county sheriff's department and the assistance of the sheriff's Crisis Intervention Team (CIT). The CIT is given operational responsibility for the suicidal person, who is apprehended and placed under their custody. The suspect dies from complications attributed to a fatal drug overdose during transport to the medical facility. In this instance, the sheriff's department should be listed as the primary agency because the decedent was in their custody at the time of death.

If personnel from multiple law enforcement agencies were involved with an arrest-related death, mark the box labeled, "Check if multiple law enforcement agencies responded." In this case, only the primary law enforcement agency should be reported; additional agencies do not need to be listed.

The ORI number is an alpha-numeric identification code used by law enforcement agencies to report and access data. All law enforcement agencies are issued an ORI number by the FBI. ORI numbers are *not* derived from the incident or case number generated by the reporting law enforcement agency. If you are unsure of the reporting agencies' ORI number, mark the box labeled, "Agency ORI unknown."

Item 4: Where did the event causing the death occur?

Please indicate the address or the approximate location (i.e., street intersection, neighborhood) where the decedent was injured or developed the condition that resulted in death. The purpose of this item is to identify the location of where the death-causing event occurred, which may be different from the location where the incident began or where the decedent died or was pronounced dead (e.g., medical center). If the incident occurred at multiple locations, specify the location where the decedent was injured or developed the condition that resulted in death.

Example 1: Law enforcement personnel are dispatched to a residence for a disturbance. While at the residence, the decedent sustains a gunshot wound and later dies at a medical facility. The most appropriate response to this item would be the street address of the decedent's residence.

Example 2: Law enforcement personnel respond to a bank robbery in progress. The suspect flees the bank and engages law enforcement personnel in a pursuit. The suspect fires gunshots at law enforcement personnel during the pursuit, who return fire, causing a fatal injury. The most appropriate response to this item would be the address of where the gunfire occurred, not the bank where the incident originated.

Item 5: What location category best describes where the event causing the death occurred? (Mark only one)

Please categorize the address or the approximate location provided as response to Item 4 into one of the listed location types. The purpose of this item is to specify the type of location where the decedent was injured or developed the condition that resulted in death. If none of the listed

location categories describe where the event that resulted in death occurred, mark “Other” and specify the most appropriate location type. If the location type is unknown, mark “Unknown.”

If the incident occurred at multiple locations, specify the location type of where the decedent was injured or developed the condition that resulted in death.

Residence/Home: Permanent residences, including apartments, condominiums, townhouses, nursing homes, residential driveways, and residential yards. Incidents occurring on public sidewalks or in public streets near residences should be categorized as “Roadway/Highway/Street/Sidewalk.”

Law enforcement facility: Places where law enforcement activities are carried out, including local police departments, sheriffs’ offices, substations, lockups, or booking centers, where arrestees are detained or confined before arraignment. Incidents occurring in local jails, state prisons, state juvenile correctional facilities, or private correctional facilities should be excluded from the ARD collection and reported to Jails or Prisons data collection components of the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

Business, specify type: Places where an organization is engaged in the trade of goods or services to consumers. Includes the interior space occupied by the business, as well as related parking lots and walkways. Specify the type of business where the event resulting in death occurred (e.g., bank, convenience store, liquor store, bar/night club, restaurant, grocery store/supermarket).

Roadway/highway/street/sidewalk: Includes open public ways for the passage of vehicles, people, and animals, except where a business is associated with a walkway (mark “Business”).

Parking lot/garage: Includes areas that are used primarily for parking motorized vehicles, except when a business is associated with a parking lot (mark “Business”).

Field/woods/lake/waterway/beach: Includes areas that are primarily open fields or wooded areas, shorelines, lakes, streams, canals, or bodies of water other than swimming pools. This category does not include parks.

Other, specify: This category encompasses any location that is not applicable above. Specify the location type in the space provided (e.g. park; hotel or motel; school or college; church, synagogue, temple, or mosque).

Item 6: What was the decedent’s sex? (Mark only one)

If the decedent’s sex is not known, leave blank.

Item 7: What was the decedent’s date of birth (DOB)?

Please indicate the decedent’s date of birth (DOB) in a MM-DD-YYYY format. If the DOB is unknown, indicate the decedent’s age at time of death. If both DOB and age at death are unknown, leave blank.

Item 8: What was the decedent's ethnic origin? (Mark only one)

Race and ethnicity are considered separate and distinct identities. There are two categories for data on ethnicity: "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." In addition to the decedent's race, please indicate whether the decedent was of Hispanic or Latino descent or origin. If ethnic origin is unknown, mark "Unknown."

Hispanic or Latino. A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term "Spanish origin" can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."

Item 9: What was the decedent's race? (Mark only one)

In addition to ethnicity, please specify the decedent's race. There are five categories on race: "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," "Black or African American," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and "White." The categories in this classification are social-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. If the decedent's racial background is of two or more races, mark "Two of more races." If race is unknown, mark "Unknown."

American Indian or Alaska Native: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Black or African American: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black or African American."

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific islands.

White: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Item 10: What was the reason for the initial contact between the decedent and law enforcement personnel? (Mark only one)

Please indicate how the decedent came into contact with law enforcement personnel and specify why the contact occurred. Contact between the decedent and law enforcement can be initiated by civilians, including the decedent, or by law enforcement personnel. Civilian-initiated contacts include "civilian request for response to criminal or suspicious activity" and "civilian request for medical, mental health, or welfare assistance." Law enforcement-initiated contacts include "routine patrol/on-view," "traffic/vehicle stop," and "warrant service." If the reason for contact between the decedent and law enforcement is not listed, mark "Other" and specify why

the interaction occurred. If the reason for contact between the decedent and law enforcement is unknown, mark "Unknown."

Civilian request for response to criminal or suspicious activity: Involves situations in which a civilian requested the assistance of law enforcement in response to actual, perceived, or suspected criminal activity. This includes 9-1-1 calls for law enforcement assistance as well as instances in which law enforcement personnel are flagged down by civilians.

Example 1: A woman calls 9-1-1 to report a domestic assault in progress. Law enforcement personnel are dispatched to her residence. Upon their arrival, they are confronted by a man with a gun. The man engages in a shoot-out with law enforcement personnel and is fatally wounded. The most appropriate response to this item would be "civilian request for response to criminal or suspicious activity," specified as "domestic violence/assault."

Civilian request for medical, mental health, or welfare assistance: Involves situations in which a civilian requested the assistance of law enforcement for reasons that are not criminally related, such as requests related to medical or mental health assistance (i.e., suicidal person) and welfare checks. This includes 9-1-1 calls for law enforcement assistance as well as instances in which law enforcement personnel are flagged down by civilians.

Example 2: A civilian makes a 9-1-1 call to request that law enforcement personnel perform a well-being check at a neighbor's residence. Law enforcement personnel arrive and make contact with the neighbor. After the initial contact, the individual threatens to commit suicide and then barricades himself in the residence. Law enforcement personnel hear a gunshot from inside the residence during the standoff. They later enter the residence and find the subject dead from what appears to be a self-inflicted gunshot wound. The most appropriate response would be "civilian request for medical, mental health, or welfare assistance."

Routine patrol/on-view (other than traffic stop): Involves situations in which law enforcement personnel witnessed an actual or perceived criminal act during the course of performing law enforcement duties. This category excludes contacts initiated by a traffic stop, even if the traffic stop was made during routine patrol activities. This category also excludes dispatched responses to 9-1-1 calls, which should be recorded as either "civilian request for response to criminal or suspicious activity" or "civilian request for medical, mental health, or welfare assistance."

Example 3: Law enforcement personnel are on routine patrol when they see a man attempting to break into the back door of a closed retail store. The subject flees the scene on foot and engages law enforcement personnel in a pursuit. The subject runs into traffic during the pursuit and is fatally struck by a civilian motorist. The most appropriate response would be "routine patrol/on-view (other than traffic stop)," specified as "burglary" or "breaking and entering."

Traffic/vehicle stop: Involves situations in which law enforcement personnel initiated contact with the decedent through a traffic or vehicle stop during the course of performing law enforcement duties.

Example 4: Law enforcement personnel observe a vehicle driving erratically and initiate a traffic stop. They suspect the subject is intoxicated and begin conducting field sobriety tests. The subject becomes belligerent during the tests and attempts to assault law enforcement personnel. Law enforcement personnel use their conductive energy device on the subject. The subject falls and strikes his head on the ground, causing fatal injury. The most appropriate response would be “traffic/vehicle stop.”

Warrant service: Involves situations in which law enforcement initiated contact with the decedent through an attempt to serve an active warrant for their arrest. This category excludes situations in which the decedent had an active arrest warrant, but came into with law enforcement personnel for other reasons, such as a traffic stop.

Example 5: Law enforcement personnel obtain an arrest warrant for a murder suspect and attempt to apprehend the suspect at his residence. The suspect flees the house with a firearm and a pursuit ensues. The suspect fires several shots at law enforcement personnel as he attempts to escape. Law enforcement personnel return fire and fatally wound the decedent. The most appropriate response would be “warrant service,” specified as “murder” or “homicide.”

Item 11: At any time during the incident, did the decedent –

Please indicate whether the decedent engaged in any of the actions listed, during the incident that resulted in death, by marking either “Yes”, “No” or “Unknown” for each item. For the purposes of the ARD program, the “incident” refers to the period of time from the decedent’s initial contact with law enforcement personnel up to the time of death. Limit responses to actions taken by the decedent during the incident and disregard any similar behaviors or actions that occurred before contact with law enforcement personnel. If it is unknown whether the decedent engaged in one or more of the actions listed, mark “Unknown” for each relevant action.

Make suicidal statements: Includes all instances in which the decedent stated that he or she planned to commit suicide, expressed a desire to end his or her life, or directed law enforcement personnel to use lethal force against him or her. Mark “Yes” to this response if the contact between the decedent and law enforcement personnel was initiated because the decedent indicated he/she was suicidal (i.e., 9-1-1 call for mental health or welfare assistance).

Barricade self or initiate standoff: Includes all instances in which the decedent attempted to elude apprehension by refusing to surrender to law enforcement or by taking action aimed at preventing capture, such as using a structure to conceal him- or herself.

Verbally threaten other(s): Includes all instances in which the decedent made statements indicating a desire to inflict harm or to engage in violence against either law enforcement personnel or civilians.

Resist being handcuffed or arrested: Includes all instances in which the decedent physically struggled with law enforcement personnel in an attempt to get out from being restrained (e.g., handcuffed, put into a police vehicle). This category is representative of evasive actions taken by the decedent to avoid restraint, rather than direct physical assaults on law enforcement personnel.

Attempt to escape/flee from custody: Includes all instances in which the decedent attempted to or actually evaded law enforcement personnel to avoid apprehension or detention.

Attempt to grab, hit, or kick, officer(s): Includes all instances in which the decedent attempted to or actually physically attacked law enforcement personnel.

Attempt to gain possession of officer's weapon: Includes all instances in which the decedent attempted to disarm law enforcement personnel of his or her service firearm or other weapon (e.g., conducted energy device, baton).

Gain possession of officer's weapon: Includes all instances in which the decedent disarmed law enforcement personnel of his or her service firearm or other weapon (e.g., conducted energy device, baton).

Item 12: At any time during the incident, did the decedent display or use a weapon?

Please indicate whether the decedent displayed or used a weapon against law enforcement personnel or civilians, during the incident that resulted in death, by marking "Yes" or "No." For the purposes of the ARD program, the "incident" refers to the period of time from the decedent's initial contact with law enforcement personnel up to the time of death. Limit responses to actions taken by the decedent during the incident and disregard any similar behaviors or actions that occurred before contact with law enforcement personnel. If weapon display or use by the decedent is unknown, mark "Unknown."

If "Yes," mark all that apply to indicate if a weapon was displayed, used, or both, as well as the type of weapon the decedent possessed. For the purposes of this item, hands, fists, or feet are not considered weapons.

Displayed firearm without discharge: Includes instances in which the decedent openly brandished or pointed a firearm at another person without bullets being fired from it.

Discharged firearm: Includes instances in which the decedent expelled bullets from a firearm, regardless of whether the bullets struck another person.

Displayed other weapon: Includes instances in which the decedent made an instrument or device other than a firearm (e.g., knife, sword, pipe, baseball bat) visible to

others under threatening circumstances, without using the instrument in a physical attack. Specify the weapon the decedent displayed in the space provided.

Used other weapon: Includes instances in which the decedent used an instrument or device other than firearm (e.g., knife, sword, pipe, baseball bat) to attack, cut, strike, beat, etc., another person. Specify the weapon the decedent used in the space provided.

Used vehicle as weapon: Includes instances in which the decedent used a motor vehicle to attempt to or actually hit another person with a motor vehicle.

Item 13: At any time during the incident, did the decedent attempt to injure or injure others?

Please indicate whether the decedent attempted to injure or injured law enforcement personnel or another civilian, during the incident that resulted in death, by marking “Yes” or “No.” For the purposes of the ARD program, the “incident” refers to the period of time from the decedent’s initial contact with law enforcement personnel up to the time of death. Limit responses to actions taken by the decedent during the incident and disregard any similar behaviors or actions that occurred before contact with law enforcement personnel. If injuries inflicted by the decedent are unknown, mark “Unknown.”

If “Yes,” mark all that apply to indicate whether law enforcement personnel or civilians were injured during the incident.

Fatally injured law enforcement personnel: Includes instances in which the decedent caused the death of law enforcement personnel during the incident, regardless of whether the death was intentional or accidental.

Non-fatally injured law enforcement personnel: Includes instances in which the decedent caused physical harm to law enforcement personnel during the incident, regardless of whether the harm was intentional or accidental.

Attempted to injure law enforcement personnel: Includes instances in which the decedent intended to cause law enforcement personnel physical harm, but did not inflict physical injuries. This category includes instances in which the decedent discharged a firearm, in the direction of law enforcement personnel, without striking the intended target with the bullets.

Fatally injured civilians(s): Includes instances in which the decedent caused the death of a civilian during the incident, regardless of whether the death was intentional or accidental.

Non-fatally injured civilian(s): Includes instances in which the decedent caused physical harm to a civilian during the incident, regardless of whether the harm was intentional or accidental.

Attempted to injure civilian(s): Includes instances in which the decedent intended to cause a civilian physical harm, but did not inflict physical injuries. This category includes instances in which the decedent discharged a firearm, in the direction of another civilian, without striking the intended target with the bullets.

Item 14: At any time during the incident, did law enforcement personnel

Please indicate whether law enforcement personnel engaged in any of the actions listed, during the incident that resulted in death, by marking “Yes” or “No.” For the purposes of the ARD program, the “incident” refers to the period of time from the decedent’s initial contact with law enforcement personnel up to the time of death. If it is unknown whether law enforcement engaged in one or more of the actions listed, mark “Unknown” for each relevant action. If law enforcement personnel engaged in an action that is not listed, mark “other” and specify the action in the space provided.

Fight or struggle with decedent: Includes instances of physical contact between the decedent and law enforcement personnel (e.g. punching, grabbing, kicking, wrestling).

Physically restrain decedent (e.g., control hold, body compression): Includes instances in which law enforcement personnel used bodily contact to control, subdue, or restrain the decedent.

Restrain decedent with equipment (e.g., handcuffs, leg shackles): Includes instances in which law enforcement personnel placed the decedent in any confining or restraining device.

Place decedent in prone position: Includes instances in which law enforcement personnel restrained the decedent by laying him or her face down on the ground.

Engage in motor vehicle pursuit: Includes instances in which law enforcement personnel chased or followed a decedent fleeing in a motor vehicle.

Engage in foot pursuit: Includes instances in which law enforcement personnel chased or followed a decedent fleeing on foot.

Item 15: At any time during the incident, did law enforcement personnel use any of the following weapons?

Please mark “Yes,” “No,” or “Unknown” for every response category. In this question, “use” is defined as **any** use of weapons, even if they were not a cause of or contributing factor in the death. If law enforcement personnel used a weapon that is not listed, indicate “Other” and fill in the specific weapon used.

Item 16: Did the decedent sustain a fatal injury during the incident?

Please indicate whether the decedent sustained a fatal injury during the incident, by marking “Yes” or “No.” For the purposes of the ARD program, the “incident” refers to the period of time from the decedent’s initial contact with law enforcement personnel up to the time of death. A fatal injury is one that directly leads to the cause of death noted in Item 20. If it is unknown whether any injuries were sustained, or whether those injuries were fatal, mark “Unknown.”

If “Yes,” indicate whether law enforcement personnel, the decedent, or other civilians caused the fatal injury. The choice “decedent” refers to self-inflicted injuries including any accidental injuries to the decedent’s self, as well as suicide.

Item 17: If a weapon caused the death, what type of weapon caused the death?
(Mark only one)

This item should be completed for all deaths, regardless of the manner of death. The purpose of this item is to identify specific weapon(s) that **caused** the death, instead of weapons that were **used** during the incident. All weapons used by law enforcement during the incident should be listed under Item 15. Please limit response to Item 17 to the **one** weapon to which the death was attributed, if any.

If a firearm was used, but the type of firearm is not known, mark "Firearm, unspecified." If the weapon that caused the death is not listed in Item 17, mark "Other weapon" and specify the type of weapon that caused the death. Deaths due to an individual struck by a vehicle or deaths attributed to a vehicle accident should be marked as "Vehicle-involved crash." If the weapon that caused the death is not known, mark "Unknown." If a weapon did not cause the death, mark "Not applicable, weapon or vehicle did not cause death."

Item 18: Where did the death occur? (Mark only one)

Please choose the best response for this question. The response option should reflect where the decedent actually expired, not necessarily where the incident originated. If the location of the death is unknown, mark "Unknown."

Item 19: What was the manner of death? (Mark only one)

The **manner** of death is how the person died, typically illustrated by a one-word description of intentions and circumstances that led to the stated medical **cause** of death. Essentially, the manner of death is the way in which death was caused (e.g., homicide, suicide).

Note the difference between "Could not be determined" and "Unknown." "Could not be determined" is an official cause of death, whereas "Unknown" indicates that the information is missing, unavailable, or unknown at the time the form is completed. If a medical examiner or coroner classified the death as "Undetermined," mark "Could not be determined."

Intentional alcohol or drug overdoses should be marked as "Suicide." Overuse of alcohol or drugs for recreational purposes, that **unintentionally** resulted in death, should be marked as "Accident."

Item 20: What was the cause of death?

Unlike the manner of death, which describes the circumstances leading to one's death, **cause** of death is a description of the specific medical factors leading to the termination of the biological functions that sustain life. In cases where cause of death is attributed to multiple factors, please list the **immediate** (e.g., primary) cause of death first. If any secondary causes are known, list those.

Example 1: During the incident, the decedent sustains a gunshot wound and subsequently dies as a result of massive blood loss. A response of “gunshot wound” would suffice as a cause of death, regardless of the manner of death.

Example 2: During the incident, the decedent swallows a packet of cocaine to conceal the narcotics from law enforcement personnel. The packet ruptures, causing the decedent to overdose. A response of “cocaine toxicity” would suffice as a cause of death.

Example 3: During an altercation with law enforcement personnel, the decedent suffers a heart attack. “Cardiovascular event” would suffice for the primary cause of death. The coroner indicates that diabetes was also a contributing factor in the death of the decedent. In this case, “Diabetes” would be an applicable secondary cause of death. If causes are not known or not indicated, leave this section blank.

Item 21: How was information provided for cause of death (item 20) determined?
(Mark all that apply)

Please indicate whether the cause of death was determined from an official death certificate or an autopsy report or medical evaluation. If the cause of death was determined from a different source (e.g., press release), mark “Other source” and specify the source.

Item 22: Did the autopsy report or medical evaluation indicate the presence of alcohol or of drugs other than alcohol?

The purpose of this item is to identify the presence of drugs, alcohol, or both in the decedent’s system. This information should be obtained from an official document such as a death certificate, autopsy report, or other type of medical evaluation. If drugs were reported to be present in the decedent’s system on the basis of one of these sources, mark the checkbox “Drug(s) other than alcohol” and specify the type of drug reported (e.g., cocaine).

If the autopsy report, death certificate, or medical evaluation was obtained, but no alcohol or drugs were reported to be in the decedent’s system, mark “No.” If this information is not known, or an autopsy report or medical evaluation was not obtained, mark “Unknown, did not obtain autopsy report or medical evaluation.”



Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

[Add Records](#)

[View Cases](#)

[Media](#)

[Events](#)

[Reports](#)

[Site Settings](#)

[Account Settings](#)

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[Public](#)

[Logout](#)

Home > Add Records > [CJ-11A Death Report](#)

Select a Form to Begin Data Entry

2013 [Quick Search](#)

New CJ-11A Record

CJ-11A Form 2013

Data Supplied By

Name Auto Populate with SRC	Title
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Agency	Telephone
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
State	Fax
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	E-mail Address
	<input type="text"/>

State

1. What was the decedent's name? [?](#)

Last Name First Name Middle Initial

2. What was the time and date of death? [?](#)

Time AM PM Month Day Year

3. What law enforcement agency was involved with the death? [?](#)

Agency Name [lookup](#)

Check if multiple law enforcement agencies responded

Agency ORI

Agency ORI unknown

4. Where did the event causing the death occur? [?](#)

Street address

City State Zip

5. What location category best describes where the event causing the death occurred? (Mark only one) [?](#)

Residence/Home

Law enforcement facility

Business, specify type

Roadway/Highway/Street/Sidewalk

Parking Lot/Garage

Field/Woods/Lake/Waterway/Beach

Other, specify

Unknown

6. What was the decedent's sex? (Mark only one) ?

- Male
- Female

7. What was the decedent's date of birth (DOB)? ?

Month Day Year or age at death if DOB unknown

8. What was the decedent's ethnic origin? (Mark only one) ?

- Hispanic or Latino
- Not Hispanic or Latino
- Unknown

9. What was the decedent's race? (Mark only one) ?

- American Indian/Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- White
- Two or more races
- Don't know

10. What was the reason for the initial contact between the decedent and law enforcement personnel? (Mark only one) ?

- Civilian request for response to criminal or suspicious activity, specify reason for request:
- Civilian request for medical, mental health, or welfare assistance, specify reason for request:
- Routine patrol/on-view (other than traffic stop), specify observed behavior:
- Traffic/vehicle stop, specify reason for stop:
- Warrant service, specify charge:
- Other reason for contact, specify reason:
- Unknown

Save

11. At any time during the incident, did the decedent – ?

	Yes	No	Unknown
Make suicidal statements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Barricade self or initiate standoff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Verbally threaten other(s)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Resist being handcuffed or arrested	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attempt to escape/flee from custody	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attempt to grab, hit, or kick officer(s)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attempt to gain possession of officer's weapon	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gain possession of officer's weapon	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. At any time during the incident, did the decedent display or use a weapon? ?

- Yes - all that apply
 - Displayed firearm without discharge
 - Discharged firearm
 - Displayed other weapon, specify weapon displayed:
 - Used other weapon, specify weapon used:
 - Used vehicle as a weapon
- No
- Unknown

13. At any time during the incident, did the decedent attempt to injure or injure others? ?

- Yes - all that apply
 - Fatally injured law enforcement personnel
 - Non-fatally injured law enforcement personnel
 - Attempted to injure law enforcement personnel
 - Fatally injured civilian(s)
 - Non-fatally injured civilian(s)
 - Attempted to injure civilian(s)
- No
- Unknown

14. At any time during the incident, did law enforcement personnel ?

	Yes	No	Unknown
Fight or struggle with decedent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Physically restrain decedent (e.g., control hold, body compression)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Restrain decedent with equipment (e.g., handcuffs, leg shackles)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Place decedent in prone position	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Engage in motor vehicle pursuit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Engage in foot pursuit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Arrest the decedent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other, specify: <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15. At any time during the incident, did law enforcement personnel use any of the following weapons? ?

	Yes	No	Unknown
Firearm discharge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Conducted energy device (Taser) contact	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pepper/OC spray, mace dispersion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Baton/blunt instrument impact	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other, Specify: <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. If the decedent sustained fatal injuries during the incident, how were these injuries sustained? ?

- Yes, mark who caused the fatal injury (Mark only one)
 - Law enforcement personnel
 - Decedent
 - Other Civilian(s)
 - Unknown persons(s) caused the fatal injury
- No
- Unknown, did not obtain autopsy report or medical evaluation

17. If a weapon caused the death, what type of weapon caused the death? (Mark only one) ?

- Handgun
- Rifle/shotgun
- Firearm, unspecified
- Conducted energy device (e.g., Taser)
- Knife/edged instrument
- Baton/blunt instrument
- Other weapon, specify:
- Vehicle-involved death (i.e., vehicle accident)
- Not applicable, weapon or vehicle did not cause death
- Unknown

18. Where did the death occur? (Mark only one) ?

- Law enforcement facility/booking center
- Scene of incident
- Dead on arrival at medical facility
- Medical facility following clinical intervention
- Other, specify:
- Unknown

19. What was the manner of death? (Mark only one) ?

- Natural
- Homicide
- Accident
- Suicide
- Could not be determined
- Unknown

20. What was the cause of death? ?

Immediate cause

Secondary causes (if applicable)

Unknown (Skip Item 21 if cause of death is unknown)

21. How was information provided for cause of death (item 20) determined? (Mark all that apply) [?](#)

Death certificate

Autopsy report or medical evaluation

Other source, specify

22. Did the autopsy report or medical evaluation indicate the presence of alcohol or of drugs other than alcohol? [?](#)

Yes, mark all that apply:

Alcohol

Drug(s) other than alcohol, specify

No

Unknown, did not obtain autopsy report or medical evaluation

Notes

Save

Submit

Cancel



Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

SRC Instructions for Navigating the ARD Program Website

www.bjsard.org

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ARD Program Website Public Pages Overview

www.bjsard.org

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

Home | Training | Forms | Publications | Contact Us | SRC Login

Home

Welcome to the ARD Program Web Site

The Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) program is the only national census of persons who die either during the process of arrest or while in the custody of state or local law enforcement personnel. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) established the ARD program to identify and record all civilian deaths that occur during, or shortly after, an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel. BJS collects these data for statistical purposes and to increase public awareness about arrest-related deaths in the United States.

For the purposes of the ARD program, BJS defines a death as "arrest-related" when the event causing the death, such as a gunshot wound, cardiac arrest, or drowning, occurs during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel. Deaths reportable to the ARD program include those caused by any use of force by state or local law enforcement personnel, as well as those not directly related to actions of law enforcement, such as deaths attributed to suicide, intoxication, accidental injury, and illness or natural causes. With the exception of innocent bystanders, hostages, and law enforcement personnel, all persons whose death results from an event occurring during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel, regardless of manner of death, are subject for inclusion in the ARD program.

ARD Program Quick Summary | ARD Forms | Training Tutorials | Sign up for email updates

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TOP MENU

Home page

Welcome to the ARD Program Web Site.

Training

An interactive guide to understanding the purpose and scope of the ARD program.

Forms

Arrest-related deaths occurring after 2012 can be submitted using a web-based data entry tool or through fillable PDF versions of the ARD reporting forms. The "Forms" tab contains links to fillable PDF versions of the CJ-11 Summary Report and CJ-11A Incident Report.

Publications

Links to recent BJS reports on arrest-related deaths and other data from the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

Contact Us

ARD Program Helpdesk contact information, links to RTI and BJS websites, and an option to sign up for email updates.

SRC Login

Secure reporting portal restricted to State Reporting Coordinators (SRCs) and ARD program staff at RTI and BJS.

BOTTOM MENU

Provides quick access to content also found elsewhere on the site:

- ARD Program Quick Summary (repeated in side menu)
- ARD Forms (repeated in top menu)
- Training Tutorial (repeated in top menu)
- Sign up for email updates (also found in the Contact Us page)

SIDE MENU

About ARD

Overview of the program that describes the history of the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program and the ARD program, data collection methods, and data uses.

Quick Summary

Direct link to the ARD program flyer (PDF format) which can be used to disseminate program information to law enforcement and other agencies.

Term and Definitions

An expandable, alphabetized list of terms that are relevant to the ARD program.

Frequently Asked Questions

An expandable list of responses to common questions about the ARD program, including the definition of an arrest-related death, how to report data, and information about data security.

Announcements

Information about current data collection and reporting activities.

ARD Program Policies

Information about data due dates, submitting data, storing data, data requests from the public, publications using ARD data, and assurances to state and local data providers.

Instructions for SRCs Accessing the Web-Based Data Entry Tool

The ARD Program web-based data entry tool is restricted to SRCs, ARD Program staff, and BJS. It will allow you to submit data using the electronic forms, download fillable PDF forms to complete at a later time, upload completed CJ-11 and CJ-11 PDF files, and view the information that has been previously entered from your state. The website also provides links to past reporting forms. Additional information about the ARD Program, including a web-based tutorial on understanding the purpose and scope of the ARD Program and reporting options, can be found on the public pages of the ARD Program website.

To access the web-based data entry tool, click on the "SRC Login" tab just under the ARD Program banner.

SRC Login

- ARD program staff will email SRCs with a username and temporary password to access the data entry tool through the "SRC Login" tab. If you did not receive this information, please contact the ARD Program Helpdesk at ardhelpdesk@rti.org or 1-877-475-7039. Passwords can be reset by clicking "Forgot my password" under the Login button.
- Upon login, you will be taken to the web page for submitting CJ-11 form data. If you prefer to view a different page upon login (such as the data entry page for the CJ-11A form), please follow the instructions found under the [Account Settings](#) page section below.

The image shows two screenshots of the ARD Program website. The top screenshot is the "SRC Login" page. It features a blue header with the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics logo and the title "Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program". A navigation menu includes Home, Training, Forms, Publications, Contact Us, and SRC Login. The main content area has a sidebar with links like "About ARD", "Quick Summary (PDF)", "Terms and Definitions", "Frequently Asked Questions", "Announcements", and "Policies". The main area is titled "Online Data Reporting" and contains a login form with fields for "User Name (email)" (pre-filled with SRC@rti.org) and "Password", a "Remember my User Name" checkbox, and "Login" and "Forgot my Password" buttons.

The bottom screenshot shows the "CJ-11 Form" submission page. It has a similar header and a navigation menu with options like "Add Records", "View Cases", "Media", "Events", "Reports", "Site Settings", "Account Settings", "Control Panel", "Public", and "Logout". The main content area is titled "CJ-11 Quarterly Summary of Arrest Related Deaths" and "CJ-11 Form". It includes dropdown menus for "State" (set to Arkansas) and "Year" (set to 2013). Below that is a "Reporting Period" section with radio buttons for Quarter 1 (January 1 - March 31), Quarter 2 (April 1 - June 30), Quarter 3 (July 1 - September 30), Quarter 4 (October 1 - December 31), and Annual (January 1 - December 31). There is a "Number of deaths:" field with a small input box. At the bottom, it lists the "State Reporting Coordinator" as Name: Daye, Crystal; Agency: Arrest-Related Deaths Program Staff; PH: (919) 541-7321; FAX: (877) 262-7654. "Save" and "Cancel" buttons are at the bottom right.

CJ-11 Arrest-Related Deaths Summary of Incidents


Selecting “Add Records” or “CJ-11 Arrest-Related Deaths Summary of Incidents” from the Add Records dropdown will take you to the CJ-11 data entry screen.

- Your state and the current data collection year (2013) are pre-populated.
- SRCs should select the appropriate reporting period (quarter) and enter the number of arrest-related deaths that occurred in their state during that reporting period. If your state had no reportable arrest-related deaths, enter 0.

- To submit the information to the system, click “Save.”
- Please review your SRC contact information found at the bottom of the screen and provide any updates to the ARD HelpDesk (ARDHelpDesk@rti.org).

CJ-11A Arrest-Related Deaths Incident Report

Selecting “CJ-11A Arrest-Related Deaths Incident Report” from the “Add Records” dropdown menu will take you to the data entry screen for the CJ-11A.

This page allows web-based data entry for all of the fields found on the 2013 CJ-11A form. Information included in the 2013 CJ-11A Question-by-Question Guide is also found on this page by clicking the  next to each item on the form. Like the fillable PDF CJ-11A form, data entry is restricted to logical responses to each question. For example, under Item 1, Middle Initial field, you may only enter 1 letter; under Item 4, Zip code field, you may only enter numbers (no letters).

- The first field on this page, “Select a Form to Begin Data Entry” is pre-populated with the year 2013. At this time, data entry through the web-based reporting tool is only available for incidents occurring in 2013.
- The first section found under “CJ-11A Form 2013” is the “Data Supplied By” box. If the CJ-11A data were collected by the SRC, you can click on the “Auto Populate with SRC” button to automatically populate all of the fields in this box with the information we have on record for your state’s SRC. If the information about the death was supplied by another agency, please enter the information for that agency in the spaces provided.

Add Records | View Cases | Forms | Reports | Account Settings | Public | Logout |

Home > Add Records > [CJ-11A Death Report](#)

Select a Form to Begin Data Entry

2013 [Quick Search](#)

New CJ-11A Record

CJ-11A Form 2013

Data Supplied By

Name [Auto Populate with SRC](#) Title

Agency Telephone

State Alabama Fax

E-mail Address

- The state where the incident occurred is pre-populated. If the death did not occur in your state, please contact the ARD Program HelpDesk.
- All remaining data collection fields on the page mirror those found on the PDF version of the form.

State
Alabama

1. What was the decedent's name? [?](#)
Last Name First Name Middle Initial

2. What was the time and date of death? [?](#)
Time AM PM Month Day Year 2013

3. What law enforcement agency was involved with the death? [?](#)
Agency Name [lookup](#)
 Check if multiple law enforcement agencies responded
Agency ORI
 Agency ORI unknown

4. Where did the event causing the death occur? [?](#)
Street address
City State Alabama Zip

- Clicking on the [?](#) next to any question will open a window that displays help text from the 2013 CJ-11A Question-by-Question Guide for the item selected.

Last Name First Name Middle Initial

2. What was the time and date of death? [?](#)
Time AM PM Month Day Year 2013

3. What law enforcement agency was involved with the death? [?](#)
Agency Name [lookup](#)
 Check if multiple law enforcement agencies responded
Agency ORI
 Agency ORI unknown

4. Where did the event causing the death occur? [?](#)
Street address
City State Alabama Zip

5. What location category best describes where the event causing the death occurred? (Mark Residence/Home Law enforcement facility Business, specify type Roadway/Highway/Street/Sidewalk Parking Lot/Garage Field/Woods/Lake/Waterway/Beach

Question 4: Where did the event event causing the death occur?

Please indicate the address or the approximate location (e.g., street intersection, neighborhood) where the decedent was injured or developed the condition that resulted in death. The purpose of this item is to identify the location of where the death-causing event occurred, which may be different from the location where the incident began or where the decedent died or was pronounced dead (e.g., medical center). If the incident occurred at multiple locations, specify the location where the decedent was injured or developed the condition that resulted in death.

Example 1: Law enforcement personnel are dispatched to a residence for a disturbance. While at the residence, the decedent sustains a gunshot wound and later dies at a medical facility. The most appropriate response to this item would be the street address of the decedent's residence.

Example 2: Law enforcement personnel respond to a bank robbery in progress. The suspect flees the bank and engages law enforcement personnel in a pursuit. The suspect fires gunshots at law enforcement personnel during the pursuit, who return fire, causing a fatal injury. The most appropriate response to this item would be the address of where the gunfire occurred, not the bank where the incident originated.

[Close](#)

- For **Question 3**, you can look up a local agency in the state and automatically populate the agency name and ORI number fields by clicking on the “lookup” link.

3. What law enforcement agency was involved with the death? [?](#)

Agency Name [lookup](#)

Check if multiple law enforcement agencies responded

Agency ORI

Agency ORI unknown

- There are “Save” buttons at the bottom of each “page” (as defined by the PDF form). Certain information must be entered before a case can be saved (to aid in retrieving the case later):
 - **Item 1.** Decedent name (if unknown, enter “John Doe”).
 - **Item 2.** Month and date of death (if unknown, please estimate).
 - **Item 3.** Law enforcement agency involved and ORI number.



Please save your work often, as users will be timed out after 20 minutes of inactivity. Requesting a report, uploading a file, or saving information entered into the data entry screens will ensure you remain logged into the data entry tool.

- Once you have completed all of the information requested on the CJ-11A form, you may click “Save” or “Submit.”



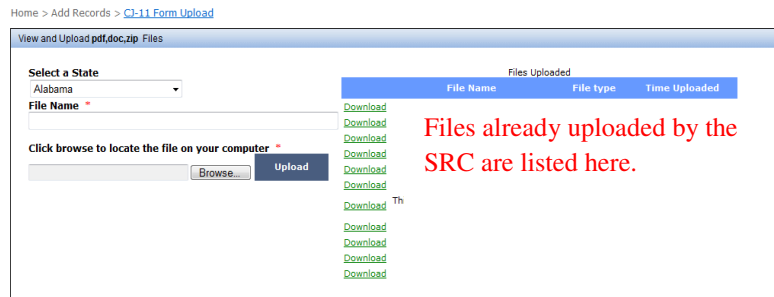
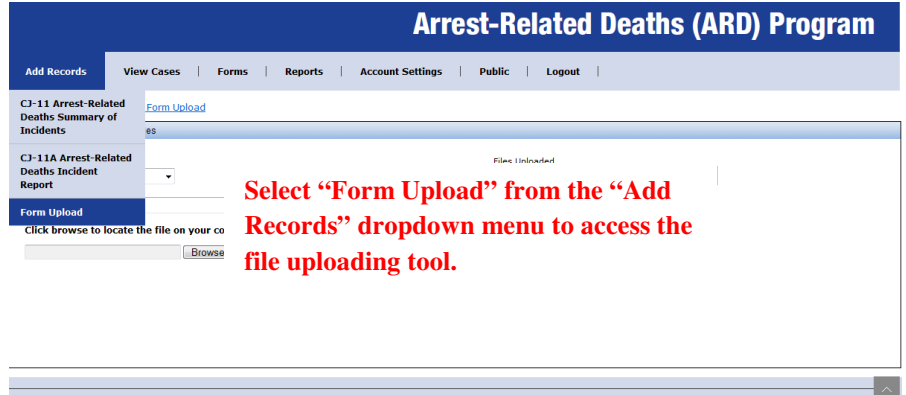
Submitting this case will send it to your Agency Liaison for review.

- If you plan to update any of the fields on this form before sending it to the ARD program staff, click “Save,” and you will be able to continue entering information for this case at a later time.
- If you have entered all of the information you have collected for a case and that information is correct to the best of your knowledge, click “Submit.” This will send the case to the ARD Program staff for review, and the case will be locked for editing until that review is complete. If you do need to make a change after clicking “Submit,” please contact the ARD HelpDesk, and we will unlock the case for you to edit.

Form Upload

Cases may also be submitted through the Form Upload function.

- The state is pre-populated.
- You first should name the file as it will be saved on the website. The file name should include your 2-letter state abbreviation, the last name of the decedent and the year of the death (for example, CA_Doe_2013.pdf). Once you have named the file, Click “Browse” to locate the file to upload.
- PDFs, Word and zip files may be uploaded to the site.



ARD Program Staff review

Once you have submitted CJ-11A information for all of the arrest-related deaths that occurred in your state during the calendar year, please contact the ARD Program staff to let them know that your data submission is complete. When the ARD Program Staff receive this notification, we review the information to ensure that each case meets ARD Program eligibility requirements, and does not contain any missing or inconsistent information.

Each SRC will then receive a status report (generally in the spring of the year following the data collection reference year). This status report will:

1. Confirm the cases that have been submitted to the ARD Program.
2. Identify any cases that may require additional follow up. For example, if there are questions about eligibility or missing or inconsistent data.
3. List any additional cases ARD Program staff found that *may* be eligible for inclusion.

After reviewing the status report, if there is any follow-up required, please log back into the web-based reporting tool to provide additional information. You may also provide this information by phone, fax, traditional mail, or encrypted/ password-protected email.

- When the status report is sent to you, ARD Program staff will unlock cases where further SRC input is requested. These cases will be available for editing until the SRC reviews the case, provides any edits required, and clicks “Submit” again.
- Please also review the list of additional cases that the ARD Program staff identified. If these cases meet the ARD Program definition of an “arrest-related death” and involved a local or state law enforcement agency in your state, please submit corresponding CJ-11A data.

During the review process, ARD Program staff flag cases by whether they are “complete” and whether they are “confirmed.”

- ARD Program staff mark a case as “complete” when no further CJ-11A information is required or expected. In other words, the case has not been flagged for follow-up in the status report due to missing or inconsistent information. Once a case is “complete,” ARD Program staff review the information for eligibility.
- ARD Program staff mark a case as “confirmed” if it meets eligibility requirements based on the ARD program definition. “Unconfirmed” cases do not contain enough information to determine eligibility. “Discarded” cases do not meet ARD Program eligibility criteria and are not included in any datasets used for analysis and reporting.

View Cases

This page allows SRCs to view CJ-11A information already entered.

- First, select the types of cases that you would like to view (state and year fields are pre-populated). You may select cases by:

<u>Cases selected by</u>	<u>Returns</u>
<i>Case status</i>	
Blank	All cases entered, regardless of case status
Confirmed	Cases confirmed as eligible by ARD Program staff
Not confirmed	Cases requiring further information to determine eligibility
Discarded	Cases that ARD Program staff found to be ineligible, according to the definition of an “arrest-related death”
<i>Completion Status</i>	
Blank	All cases entered, regardless of completion status
Complete	Cases marked as “complete” by ARD Program staff (requiring no further follow-up by the SRC)
Incomplete	Cases marked as “incomplete” by ARD Program staff, with areas for SRC follow-up identified on the status report
<i>Search by Last Name</i>	
Blank	All cases entered
Letters found in the last name of a case entered	Cases with a last name that includes the letters entered into this field. For example, entering “Davis” will return all cases with a last name of “Davis.” Entering “D” will return all cases with a last name beginning with the letter “D.”

- After defining your search parameters, click “Search,” and then a list of submitted cases will appear.
- You can view and edit details of each case by selecting “Edit Record”

- If a case is currently being reviewed by ARD Program Staff, the CJ-11A information can be viewed, but not edited by SRCs. A message will appear at the top of the CJ-11A form page for this case noting that:

This case is currently under ARD Program staff review and is locked for editing. If you would like to unlock this case, please contact the ARD Program Helpdesk.

- Any cases requiring further input from SRCs will be identified in the status report and unlocked for SRC editing at that time. SRCs may also update case information at any time by requesting that the case be unlocked through the ARD HelpDesk.

Forms

This page provides links to all ARD Program forms.

The screenshot shows the ARD Program website interface. At the top, it says "U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics" and "Logged in as: SRC@rti.org User Type: SRC". The main heading is "Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program". Below this is a navigation bar with tabs: "Add Records", "View Cases", "Forms", "Reports", "Account Settings", "Public", and "Logout". The "Forms" tab is selected, and a dropdown menu is open, showing links to "2013 CJ-11 Arrest-Related Deaths Summary of Incidents", "2013 CJ-11A Arrest-Related Deaths Incident Report", "2013 CJ-11A Question-by-Question Guide", and "Reporting forms for deaths occurring prior to 2013".

Home > View Cases > [Death Records](#)

Select a State, Year and/or Last Name to Search

Select a State: Alabama | Selected Year: 2013

Show per page: 10 | 25 | 50

2 records match your criteria.

Decedent	State
Edit Record David, Smith	AL
Edit Record Doe, TEST	AL

- Clicking on the Forms page will take you to a hyperlinked list of all available forms, including a description of each.
- The dropdown menu provides direct links to the CJ-11 (fillable PDF), CJ-11A (fillable PDF), Question by Question Guide (PDF) and earlier forms (2003-2012).

Reports

This page allows the SRC to view summary information about the cases entered. This information can be viewed for 2011, 2012 and 2013 by selecting the desired year.

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Logged in as: SRC@rti.org User Type: SRC

Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

[Add Records](#) | [View Cases](#) | [Forms](#) | **Reports** | [Account Settings](#) | [Public](#) | [Logout](#)

Home > Reports > [Totals](#)

Report Total

Select a Year
2013

State	Total	Total Complete	Total Incomplete	Confirmed	Not Confirmed
Alabama					

ardhelpde

The summary provides the total number of cases submitted, the number confirmed and the number not confirmed to be eligible for the ARD Program.

Account Settings

This page allows the SRC to change his/her password or to select a specific page as the homepage. Once selected, the SRC will be directed to this page upon login.

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Logged in as: SRC@rti.org User Type: SRC

Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

Add Records | View Cases | Forms | Reports | Account Settings | Public | Logout

Home > Account Settings > [Change Password Case](#) | Change Password | Set Home Page

Change Password

Please note, new passwords must be at least 8 characters long and have 1 upper case character and 1 number.

Old Password

New Password

Retype New Password

Change Password

ardhelpdesk@rti.org | 1-877-475-7039

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Logged in as: SRC@rti.org User Type: SRC

Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

Add Records | View Cases | Forms | Reports | Account Settings | Public | Logout

Home > Account Settings > [Set Home Page](#) | Change Password | Set Home Page

Select a page to display when you log in

Select a home page

- Search Death Records 2011/2012
- Change Password
- Form CJ-11A
- Form CJ-11
- Search Death Records 2011/2012
- Search Death Records 2013
- Report Totals

ardhelpdesk@rti.org | 1-877-475-7039

Public takes the SRC to the ARD Program Website public pages (see [ARD Program Website Public Pages Overview](#)) found at www.bjsard.org

Logout logs the user out.



Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

[Home](#) | [Training](#) | [Forms](#) | [Publications](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [SRC Login](#)

[Home](#) > [About ARD](#)

About ARD

Quick Summary (PDF)

Terms and Definitions

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Policies

About ARD

[History](#)

[The Deaths in Custody Reporting Program](#)

[Data Collection Methods](#)

[Data Uses](#)

The ARD program is a national census of deaths that result from an event occurring during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel. The program collects information about the decedent, the incident involving the decedent and law enforcement personnel, and other related characteristics of the death.

History

The Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DICRA) of 2000 (P.L. 106-297) sanctioned BJS to collect data on arrest-related deaths beginning in 2003. Before the legislation, there were no national mandates for states or municipal governments to report information on deaths that occur during the arrest process.

The DICRA legislation expired in 2006, but BJS continued to collect, analyze, and report on deaths in custody since then, as public concerns remain about the safety and humane treatment of suspects, defendants, and offenders while in contact with or under the control or supervision of criminal justice agencies.

In 2011, the reauthorization of the original Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DICRA) was proposed in Congress. The new Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2011 (H.R. 2189) passed the House of Representatives on September 20, 2011, and was referred to the Senate but has not been signed into law. The DICRA of 2011 maintained the provisions for local and state agency reporting that were included in the DICRA of 2000, but it also expanded the reporting coverage to include federal law enforcement and correctional agencies. DICRA 2011 legislative updates can be tracked [here](#).

The Deaths in Custody Reporting Program

Since 2000, BJS has collected data under the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), which operates as three separate collections. Together, these three collections cover deaths of suspects and offenders from the time they come in contact with law enforcement through the time they are incarcerated in jail or prison.

- The DCRP-Jails collection, implemented in 2000, includes all deaths that occur while an offender or suspect is in the custody of a local jail facility.
- The DCRP-State Prisons collection, implemented in 2001, includes all deaths that occur while an offender is in the custody of a state prison facility.
- The Arrest-Related Deaths collection, implemented in 2003, includes deaths that occur anytime a person's freedom to leave is restricted by state or local law enforcement personnel.

The importance of the DCRP is rooted in the uniqueness of the information collected. The program's breadth provides national information on three components of the criminal justice system and covers the death of suspects and offenders from the time they come in contact with law enforcement through the time they are incarcerated in jail or prison. DCRP data describe the circumstances surrounding the death and include information about the criminal justice system's actors' involvement with decedents; information that is not available in other national databases on mortality.

Data Collection Methods

The goal of the ARD program is to have a comprehensive data collection process that covers every state and local law enforcement agency in the United States. ARD program staff work with State Reporting Coordinators (SRCs) in each state and the District of Columbia to identify and report information about arrest-related deaths.

SRCs record the number of arrest-related deaths on a [CJ-11, Arrest-Related Deaths Summary of Incidents form](#). If no ARD-eligible deaths are identified, the form should still be completed with a "zero". For each arrest-related death, a [CJ-11A, Arrest-Related Death Incident Report](#) is then completed. More information about completing each of these forms can be obtained by [contacting the ARD HelpDesk](#).

SRCs may submit data directly through the [secure, web-based reporting platform](#). Data collection forms are also [available as fillable PDFs](#), which may be completed and submitted via fax, mail, or encrypted/password-protected email. Local agencies may complete and submit forms through their SRC. If you are unable or unsure how to submit data through any of these options, please contact [the ARD helpdesk](#).

Data Uses

The ARD program is designed to increase awareness of the prevalence of, and circumstances surrounding, arrest-related deaths.

BJS collects and reports aggregate information about arrest-related deaths to disseminate this information to the public and increase awareness. ARD Program reports are published regularly and can be found on [BJS's website](#).

In accordance with BJS's authorizing statute, all information is held in strict confidence according to law (Section 308(d) of the Public Service Health Act, 42 U.S.C. 242m(d) and the Confidential Information and Statistical Efficiency Act, P.L. 107-347). All data are confidential and are handled and stored in a confidential manner. More information about data security and confidentiality protections [can be found here](#).



**ARD Program
Quick Summary**



ARD Forms



Training Tutorial



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email updates**



ARD Public Website Terms and Definitions

Arraignment	A formal reading of a criminal complaint in the presence of the defendant to inform the defendant of the charges against him/her. For the purposes of the ARD program, any deaths occurring during or after arraignment are not reportable.
Arrest	The act of detaining in legal custody. An "arrest" is the deprivation of a person's liberty by legal authority in response to a criminal charge.
Arrest-Related	The range of circumstances associated with the actions or events that take place during an attempt by law enforcement to detain an individual under the authority of the law.
Arrest-Related Death	Any civilian death when the event causing the death (e.g., gunshot wound, self-inflicted injury, cardiac arrest, fall from a height, drowning, etc.) occurs during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel. An arrest-related death can occur prior to, during, or following an arrest.
Cause of death	A description of the specific factors leading to the termination of the biological functions that sustain life.
Conducted energy device	Also known as CEDs, these weapons are designed to get noncompliant or hostile suspects to comply with law enforcement. CEDs, such as Tasers, induce involuntary muscle contractions, causing the suspect to be temporarily incapacitated. Although designed to be less-than-lethal weapons, arrest-related deaths may occur after contact with a CED.
Federal law enforcement agencies	Agencies charged with the enforcement of federal statutes. Deaths that occur during an interaction with officers from federal law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI, DEA, or Marshals Service, are only reportable to the ARD program if personnel from a State or local law enforcement agency were also interacting with the decedent during the event causing the death.
Freedom to leave restricted	For the purposes of the ARD program, freedom to leave restricted is not limited to physical custody or arrest. Freedom to leave restrictions can occur during the process of apprehension, regardless of whether physical custody was established.
Homicide	Killing of a human being by another human being. The ARD program gathers data on homicides that occur during an arrest process regardless of whether the homicide was attributed to law enforcement personnel or a civilian. Homicides by law enforcement personnel were included in the ARD collection because they resulted from a direct use of force by law enforcement officers. However, not all homicides by law enforcement personnel involve shooting deaths. Other types of homicides by law enforcement officers included deaths attributed to asphyxia during restraint, injuries sustained during an altercation, and the use of technologies such as, chemical sprays

	and conducted energy devices.
In custody	The state of being detained or held under guard. For the purposes of the ARD program "in custody" of law enforcement occurs prior to arraignment or transfer to a long-term correctional facility, such as a jail or prison.
Innocent bystander	A person who is neither in the custody of law enforcement personnel or a criminal suspect. Deaths of innocent bystanders are not reportable to the ARD program.
Less-than-lethal weapons or tactics	Tactics or weapons used by police to control violent, combative people, and may include conducted-energy devices (such as Tasers), beanbag rounds, pepper spray, and stun grenades. Deaths resulting from tactics designated as "less than lethal" are reportable to the ARD program.
Local law enforcement agency	A general purpose law enforcement agency is assigned to enforce local laws and is operated by a unit of local government such as a town, city, township, or county. Local law enforcement agencies are responsible for investigations, prevention, and patrol functions.
Long-term holding facility	Includes jails and prisons. Jails are facilities that typically hold offenders after arraignment, during adjudication, and for sentences of less than a year. Prisons are typically overseen by a state department of correction and house convicted or sentenced inmates for periods of longer than one year. Deaths occurring in long-term holding facilities are not reportable to the ARD program, but may be reportable to the DCRP-Jails or the DCRP-State Prisons data collection.
Manner of death	An explanation of how a person died; typically illustrated by a one word description of the intentions and circumstances that led to the stated medical cause of death. The manner of death is the way in which death was caused and is typically listed as natural, accident, homicide, suicide, or undetermined.
Natural cause of death	Deaths attributed to natural agents such as illness or internal malfunctions of the body. Arrest-related deaths recorded as "natural" may be due to heart complications or complications from long term illnesses.
Non-criminal suspects	Arrest-related deaths can occur with individuals that are not considered criminal suspects or the subjects of arrest, if the death is attributed to events that occur during an interaction with law enforcement personnel. Arrest-related deaths of non-criminal suspects occur most often during law enforcement's response to service calls for assistance and transport.
Pursuit	The act of law enforcement pursuing an individual for the purposes of detainment, including vehicle and foot pursuits. Deaths of suspects occurring during law enforcement pursuit (e.g., due to traffic accidents) are reportable to the ARD program.

Restraint tactics	Physical fighting or struggling with law enforcement personnel, deaths. Deaths resulting from law enforcement restraint tactics, including deaths caused by positional asphyxia, control holds, neck restraint, and body compression are reportable to the ARD program.
Self-imposed events	Events that include accidents caused by the decedent, suicides, and intoxications. Deaths resulting from self-imposed events during an interaction with law enforcement are reportable to the ARD program.
Short-term holding facility	Facilities from which arrestees are usually transferred within 72 hours and not held beyond arraignment, also referred to as lockups or booking centers. Deaths that occur in short-term holding facilities prior to arraignment and while in the custody of local law enforcement are reportable to the ARD program.
Standoff or barricade situations	Situations where the focus of law enforcement agency pursuit is threatening violent or other negative actions if law enforcement continue to pursue him/her. Barricade situations occur when the individual has protected him/herself from law enforcement with a physical barrier or other shield. Standoff and barricade situations can involve hostages and police negotiators.
State law enforcement agency	The agency responsible for enforcement of state laws, including investigations, prevention and patrol functions. State law enforcement agencies can include highway patrol, state bureaus of investigation, investigative units of state Attorney General's offices, and others.
State Reporting Coordinator (SRC)	Each state and some large jurisdictions have a designated state reporting coordinator (SRC). The SRC is responsible for identifying all arrest-related deaths in the jurisdiction during the reporting period, and collecting additional information on the circumstances of each arrest-related death. SRCs work with ARD program staff to collect and report the requested information. SRCs typically work in a state agency that has access to or regularly reports information about arrest-related deaths, such as a state bureau of investigation, medical examiner or coroner's office, attorney general's office, or statistical analysis center.
Suicide by cop	A suicide method in which an individual deliberately acts in a threatening way, with the goal of provoking a lethal response from a law enforcement officer or other legitimately armed individual.
Terry stop	A brief detention based on a reasonable suspicion that the person may be engaged in a criminal act; also referred to as a stop and frisk search.
Undetermined cause of death	A designation used by medical examiner's and coroner's offices as the cause of death on a death certificate, when no cause could be (or has been) determined through the autopsy or other investigative process. May also be used when the cause of death is still to be determined through additional testing or investigation.

Use of force

The amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject. Can include a range of approaches from basic verbal and physical restraint, less-than-lethal force, and lethal force. All deaths attributable to law enforcement use of force are reportable to ARD.



Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

TRAINING TUTORIAL **Understanding “Arrest-Related” Deaths**

Hello and welcome to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Arrest-Related Deaths program tutorial, Understanding “Arrest-Related” Deaths.

Training Objectives



- Understanding the Arrest-Related Deaths Program's:
 - Purpose
 - Definitions
 - Scope

2

This first module will focus on program concepts and on developing a deeper understanding of the program.

By the end of this module, we hope you have a clear understanding of the Arrest-Related Deaths or ARD program, including its purpose, definitions, and scope. Let's begin by discussing the history of BJS's Deaths in Custody Reporting Program and the importance of ARD.

Importance of the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP)



- The Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DICRA) of 2000 required state and local prisons, jails, and law enforcement agencies to report information about in-custody deaths
- BJS was directed to implement the data collection aspect of the DICRA, and developed the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP)

3

Public concern about the completeness and accuracy of information regarding the deaths of those under the control of the criminal justice system led to the passage of *The Deaths in Custody Reporting Act of 2000* or DICRA. The DICRA legislation required state and local prisons, jails, and law enforcement agencies to report information about in-custody deaths and deaths occurring in the process of arrest to the Department of Justice on a quarterly basis. As the statistical agency for the Department of Justice, BJS was directed by the Attorney General to implement the data collection aspect of the DICRA.

Since 2000, BJS has collected data under the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program or DCRP, which operates as three separate collections. The importance of the DCRP is rooted in the uniqueness of the information collected. The program's breadth provides national information on three components of the criminal justice system and covers the deaths of suspects and offenders from the time they come in contact with law enforcement through the time they are incarcerated in jail or prison.

DCRP data describe the circumstances surrounding the death and include information about the criminal justice system's actors' involvement with decedents; information that is not available in other national databases on mortality.

These data can also be used to track changes in mortality rates of persons who have contact with law enforcement or are in jail or prison.

Prior to the DCRP, the public's knowledge of deaths occurring in the criminal justice system was limited. Information about the cause and circumstances of deaths can be used to improve the public's understanding about the deaths of those under the control of the criminal justice system.

Although DICRA expired in 2006, BJS remains committed to maintaining the goals of the legislation and the DCRP. Let's focus more specifically on the Arrest-Related Deaths component of DCRP.

Importance of the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP)



- Important aspects of the DCRP include
 - National coverage of three components of the CJ system
 - Local Jails (2000)
 - State Prisons (2001)
 - Arrest-Related Deaths (2003)
 - Provides information unavailable through other sources
 - Identifies changes in mortality rates
 - Improves the public's understanding

4

Public concern about the completeness and accuracy of information regarding the deaths of those under the control of the criminal justice system led to the passage of *The Deaths in Custody Reporting Act of 2000* or DICRA. The DICRA legislation required state and local prisons, jails, and law enforcement agencies to report information about in-custody deaths and deaths occurring in the process of arrest to the Department of Justice on a quarterly basis. As the statistical agency for the Department of Justice, BJS was directed by the Attorney General to implement the data collection aspect of the DICRA.

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Arrest-Related Deaths Program



- National census of all “arrest-related” deaths
- Includes all civilian deaths that occur during, or shortly after, an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel
- ARD program goal: Enumerate 100% of the nation’s arrest-related deaths

5

The term “arrest-related” includes a range of circumstances associated with the actions or events that take place during an attempt by law enforcement to detain an individual under the authority of the law. The Arrest-Related Deaths program is the only national census of all manners of arrest-related deaths, including homicides, suicides, fatal intoxications, accidental deaths, and deaths attributed to illness or natural causes.

The Arrest-Related Deaths program was established to identify and record all civilian deaths that occur during, or shortly after, an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel.

The goal of the ARD program is to identify and record 100% of arrest-related deaths. Through your assistance, and that of other data providers, the reporting coverage of the program has improved each year. BJS hopes to increase program awareness and continue to improve reporting in order to achieve a comprehensive program. Now that we've established the purpose of the program, let's discuss BJS's definition of "arrest-related."

Defining an “Arrest-Related” Death



- A death is “arrest-related” when the event causing the death (i.e., gunshot wound, cardiac arrest, drowning) occurs during an interaction with law enforcement personnel

- Includes deaths that occur:
 - During the process of arrest or attempted arrest
 - While in custody (prior to transfer to jail)
 - Or shortly after freedom to leave is restricted

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For the purposes of the ARD program, BJS defines a death as "arrest-related" when the event causing the death, such as a gunshot wound, cardiac arrest, or drowning, occurs during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel.

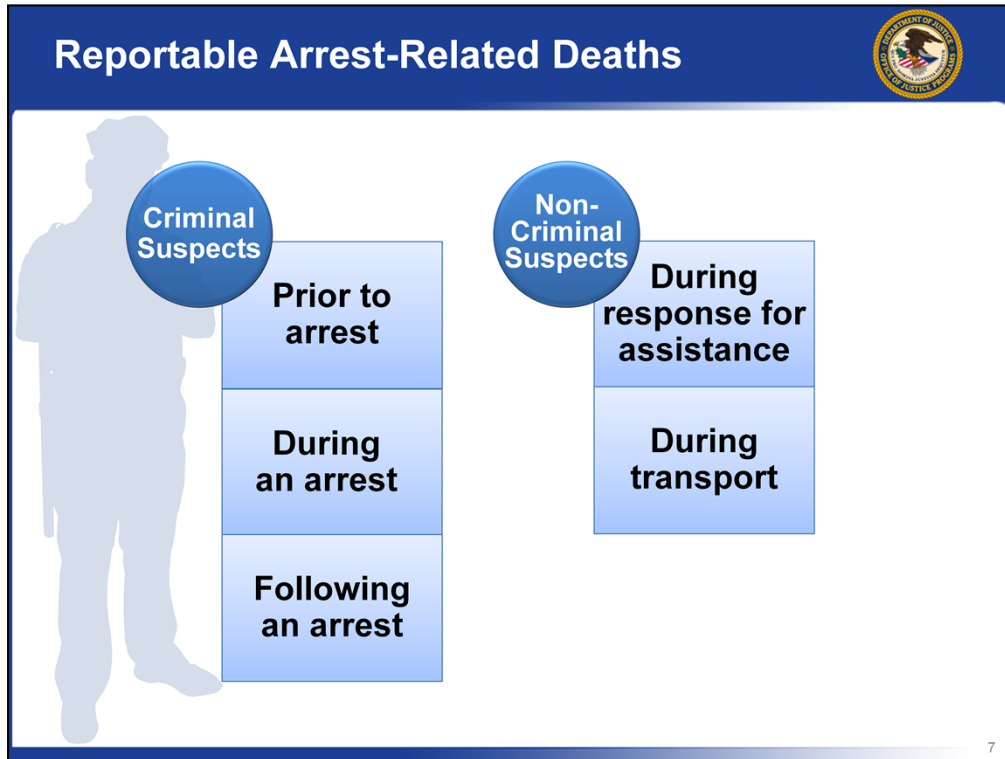
Arrest-related deaths include: All deaths that occur during an interaction with law enforcement personnel in the process of arrest or attempted arrest, regardless of whether physical custody was established prior to the death. Deaths that occur while law enforcement personnel attempt to apprehend or arrest an individual, such as those that occur during pursuits or standoffs, are reportable.

Deaths that occur while an individual is detained by state or local law enforcement personnel are also reportable to ARD. In-custody deaths can occur at the scene of the incident, during transport of a criminal suspect or transport of a person in need of medical or mental health assistance, or while a suspect is being held at a law enforcement facility, such as a booking center or lockup facility. It is important to note that for the purposes of ARD, an in-custody death only refers to deaths that occur in the custody of police officers and sheriff’s deputies prior to arraignment and prior to transfer to long-term holding facilities such as a jail or prison.

All deaths that occur shortly after a person’s freedom to leave is restricted by state or local law enforcement personnel should be reported to ARD if the circumstances

causing the death occurred during the interaction with law enforcement. For example, if a suspect sustained an injury during an arrest, attempted arrest, or detainment and died from those injuries after release from custody, the death is reportable.

Now that we've discussed the definition of "arrest-related," let's explore the scope of the ARD program.



Much like the terms “school-related” or “drug-related,” which include a variety of situations, the term “arrest-related” encompasses a range of circumstances pertaining to an arrest, including those occurring from the process of apprehension to detention. Therefore, the event causing the death can occur before, during, or after the arrest of a criminal suspect.

Please note, individuals not considered criminal suspects or subjects of arrest can be detained by law enforcement personnel, such as those in the custody of law enforcement for medical or mental health assistance. Deaths of non-criminal suspects occurring in the custody of state or local law enforcement personnel are reportable to the ARD program.

Let’s take a closer look at each of these situations.

Arrest-Related Deaths: Prior to Arrest



- The ARD program is not limited to deaths that occur after a physical arrest



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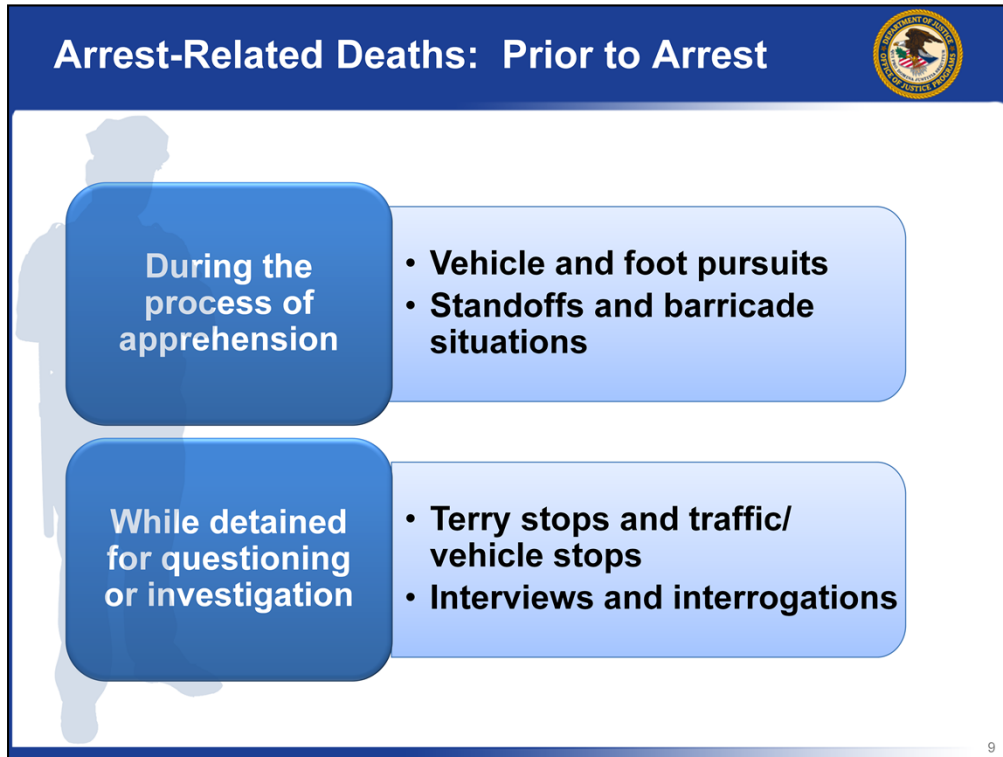
Although the ARD program is meant to be a national census of arrest-related deaths, many reportable deaths are not identified or recorded. One source of under-reporting is related to misconceptions about the program's scope. One common misconception is that the ARD scope is limited to deaths that occur after a physical arrest. The ARD program is not limited to deaths that occur in the physical custody of law enforcement personnel. In fact, arrest-related deaths can occur prior to a formal arrest process in which physical custody is established.

Deaths that occur during the process of apprehension by state or local law enforcement personnel should be reported to the ARD program, regardless of whether physical custody was established. These deaths can occur during vehicle or foot pursuits of criminal suspects, as well as during standoff and barricade situations.

Common examples of deaths that occur during the process of apprehension include: Officer-involved shootings; Deaths related to the use-of-force or less-than-lethal weapons or tactics; Vehicle accidents, caused by either the decedent, intervening law enforcement personnel, or un-related civilians; Other types of accidental injuries sustained while attempting to elude, such as falls from heights, collisions, and drowning; and Suicides committed during standoffs and barricade situations.

Deaths that occur during interviews and interrogations, or while a criminal suspect is detained for questioning or investigation, should also be reported to the ARD program. Such arrest-related deaths can occur at a law enforcement facility or in the field, such as during a stop and frisk search, also known as a Terry stop, or at a vehicle stop.

Examples of these types of deaths include those attributed to: Alcohol and other drug intoxications; Sudden medical conditions, such as cardiac arrest and asthma; Choking on ingested objects or other forms of asphyxiation; Accidental injury; and Suicides.



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Arrest-Related Deaths: During an Arrest



- While attempting to establish physical custody

While attempting to establish physical custody

- **Control with weapons**
- **Restraint with tactics**

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In addition to deaths occurring prior to a physical arrest, deaths that occur while law enforcement attempt to establish physical custody of a suspect are also reportable to the ARD program.

All deaths that are attributed to weapon use by state or local law enforcement officers are considered “arrest-related” and should be reported. Common examples of deaths attributed to law enforcement’s use of weapons include: Officer-involved shootings; Complications related to the use of conducted energy devices, such as Tasers and stunguns; Accidents caused by the use of spike strips or other tire deflation devices; Injuries due to the use of impact devices, such as batons and soft projectiles; and Complications due to the use of chemical agents such as OC or pepper spray and tear gas.

In addition to deaths caused by law enforcement’s use of weapons, all deaths caused by restraint tactics should be reported to the ARD program. Eligible deaths attributed to restraint or use of other tactics include: Injures caused by physical fighting or struggle with law enforcement personnel; Deaths caused by positional asphyxia or being restrained in prone position; Injuries due to physical restraint by law enforcement personnel, such as those attributed to the use of control holds or neck restraint; and Complications due to body compression. It is important to note that while BJS gathers information about all deaths attributed to police use-of-force,

this information is not used for investigative purposes at the agency or officer level. The information – at the aggregate level – is instead used to better understand the nature of arrest-related deaths.

Arrest-Related Deaths: Following an Arrest



- The ARD program includes deaths that occur after arrest if the death occurs while custody of the individual resides with the arresting agency



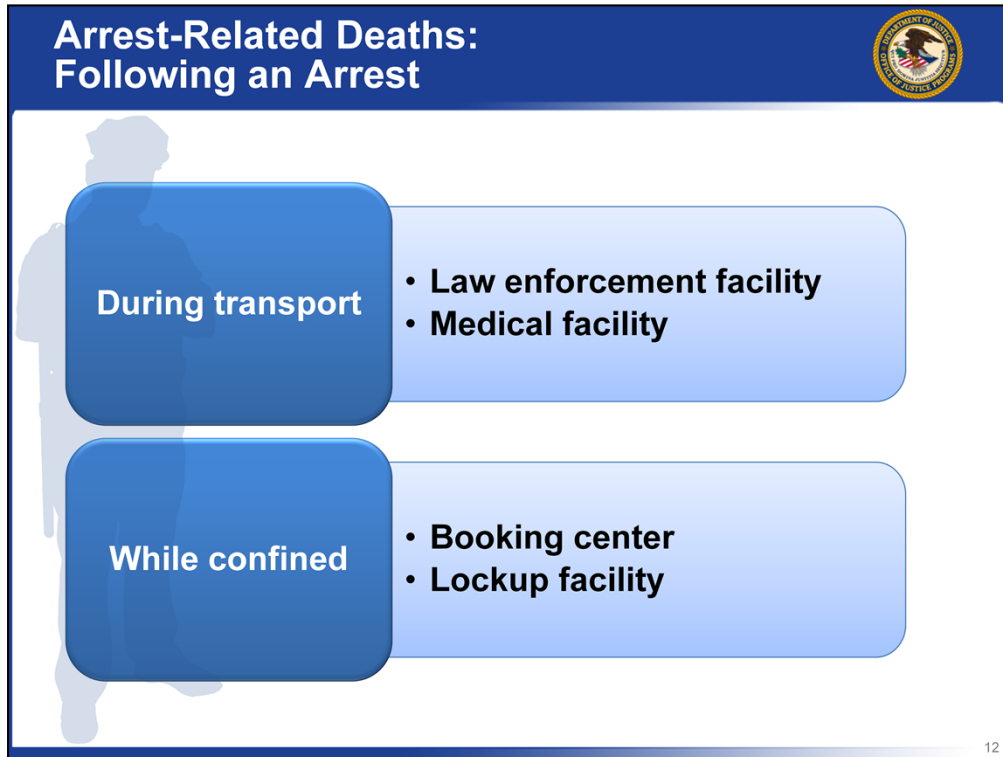
11

Deaths that occur after law enforcement personnel have established physical custody of an arrestee are reportable to the ARD program if the death occurs while custody of the individual resides with the arresting agency.

Deaths of arrest-subjects are reported to the ARD program if the death occurs while an arrestee is being transferred from the scene of the arrest to either a law enforcement or medical facility.

In addition, deaths that occur at short-term holding facilities under the jurisdiction of state or local law enforcement, such as booking centers or lock up facilities, are within the scope of ARD. Once an arrestee is arraigned or custody of the individual is transferred to a long-term correctional facility, such as a jail or prison, the death is no longer reportable to the ARD program.

Common examples of deaths occurring during transport or confinement include those attributable to: Complications related to the use of weapons, such as firearms or conducted energy devices, during the arrest incident; Injuries caused by the use of restraints or impact devices, as well as those resulting from physical altercations; Fatal intoxications attributed to the over use of alcohol and other drugs or other medical conditions; and Suicides.



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Arrest-Related Deaths: Non-Criminal Individuals



- The ARD program includes non-criminal individuals when their deaths are attributed to events that occur during an interaction with law enforcement personnel



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While the vast majority of deaths reported to the ARD program involve criminal suspects, the scope of the program is inclusive of non-criminal individuals when their deaths are attributed to events that occur during an interaction with law enforcement personnel.

The most common types of non-criminal deaths reportable to the ARD program occur during law enforcement's response to service calls for assistance and transport. Oftentimes, these calls are requests for mental health or medical assistance. These incidents may involve individuals who are suicidal or displaying erratic behavior or occur during transport to a mental health facility or hospital.

Arrest-Related Deaths: Non-Criminal Individuals



Response for assistance

- **Suicidal threats**
- **Unusual behavior**

During transport

- **Emergency or involuntary commitment**
- **Support for EMS workers**

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Recap: What Deaths Should Be Reported?



- Juveniles and adults; criminal and non-criminal
 - Exclude: innocent bystanders, hostages, and law enforcement
- All deaths attributed to:
 - Any use-of-force by state or local law enforcement
 - Injuries sustained while attempting to elude or incurred in custody
 - Suicide, intoxication, or medical condition

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To recap, with the exception of innocent bystanders, hostages, and law enforcement personnel, all juvenile and adult deaths of criminal suspects and non-criminal individuals, whose death was attributed to events that occurred during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel, should be reported to the Arrest-Related Deaths program.

These deaths may occur prior to, during, or following an arrest event, including non-criminal incidents.

Potential ARD cases may be attributed to: any use of force incident; injuries sustained while attempting to elude law enforcement or injuries incurred while in custody; self-imposed events such as suicides, accidents caused by the decedent, and intoxications; and medical conditions.

For Questions or Assistance



- Please contact the ARD Helpdesk:
 - 1-877-475-7039
 - ARDHelpDesk@rti.org

ARD program staff will respond to requests within one business day.

Thank you for participating in this tutorial. We hope you found the training useful and that you have a better understanding of the purpose, definition, and scope of the Arrest-Related Deaths program. For more information about the ARD program, please contact the ARD Helpdesk by calling 1-877-475-7039 or by sending an email to ardhelpdesk@rti.org.



Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What Is the Bureau of Justice Statistics?

The U.S. Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), one of the 13 recognized federal statistical agencies, is the sponsor of the Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) program. BJS’ principal function is the compilation and analysis of criminal justice data and the dissemination of information for statistical purposes. BJS’ procedures for collecting, analyzing, publishing, and distributing data are subject to strict federal controls to ensure the quality, security, and integrity of our criminal justice statistics. Included in these governing regulations and statutes are the following:

- 42 U.S.C. ch. 46, subchapter 3, §3731–§3735 (BJS authorizing legislation)¹
- 42 U.S.C. §3789g (BJS information confidentiality statute)²

2. What Is the ARD Program?

The ARD program is a national census of deaths occurring during the process of arrest or an attempt by law enforcement to detain an individual under the authority of the law. The program collects information about the decedent, the incident involving the decedent and law enforcement personnel, and other related characteristics of the death.

The Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DICRA) of 2000 (P L 106-297) sanctioned BJS to collect data on arrest-related deaths beginning in 2003. Before this legislation, there were no national mandates for states or municipal governments to report information on deaths that occur during the arrest process.

The DICRA legislation expired in 2006, but BJS has continued to collect, analyze, and report on deaths in custody since then, as public concerns remain about the safety and

¹ Specifically, 42 U.S.C. §3735, Use of data, states, “Data collected by the Bureau shall be used only for statistical or research purposes, and shall be gathered in a manner that precludes their use for law enforcement or any purpose relating to a private person or public agency other than statistical or research purposes.”

² 42 U.S.C. §3789g, Confidentiality of information: “Except as provided by federal law other than this chapter, no officer or employee of the Federal Government, and no recipient of assistance under the provision of this chapter shall use or reveal any research or statistical information furnished under this chapter by any person and identifiable to any specific private person for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was obtained in accordance with this chapter.”

humane treatment of suspects, defendants, and offenders while in contact with or under the control or supervision of criminal justice agencies.

In addition, continued concerns about deaths in custody led to the proposed reauthorization of the DICRA through the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2011 (H.R. 2189). The bill passed the House of Representatives on September 20, 2011, and was referred to the Senate. The DICRA of 2011 maintained the provisions for local and state agency reporting that were included in the DICRA of 2000, but it expanded the reporting coverage to include federal law enforcement and correctional agencies.

3. What Is an Arrest-Related Death?

For the purposes of the ARD program, a death is “arrest-related” when the event causing the death (e.g., gunshot wound, self-inflicted injury, cardiac arrest, fall from a height, drowning, etc.) occurs during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel.

The term “arrest-related” encompasses a range of circumstances pertaining to an arrest, including those occurring from the process of apprehension to detention. Therefore, the event causing the death can occur before, during, or after the arrest of a criminal suspect. Deaths of non-criminal suspects occurring during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel are also reportable to the ARD program.

For the purposes of the ARD program, reportable civilian deaths include those that occur:

- While detained for questioning or investigation (e.g., a Terry stop in which there is brief detention based on a reasonable suspicion that person may be engaged in a criminal act)
- During law enforcement response to medical or mental health assistance (e.g., response to suicidal persons)
- During the process of apprehension, such as pursuits or standoffs with law enforcement. Deaths resulting from vehicular accidents after a pursuit are included in the ARD program, regardless of whether or not law enforcement personnel took direct action against the deceased or the deceased’s vehicle (for example, used a roadblock or spike strip or blew out a tire).
- In the custody of, or shortly after restraint by, law enforcement personnel (even if the person was not formally under arrest). These may be instances in which a person dies in the physical custody of law enforcement although an arrest process had not been initiated. Officers may restrain a person for his or her own safety or for the safety of medical personnel on the scene. Even though these persons do not face any criminal charges, they are still under the restraint of law enforcement officers and their deaths should be reported to the ARD program.
- While in transport to or from law enforcement or medical facilities. Please note that if such persons die at medical or mental health facilities after police transport, they are reportable to the ARD program **only** if the final determination directly links the cause of death to the period of law enforcement custody.

- While confined in lockups or booking centers (i.e., facilities from which arrestees are usually transferred within 72 hours and not held beyond arraignment). This includes arrest-related suicides occurring at booking centers and lockup facilities.

4. Why/How Was My Agency Selected?

The goal of the ARD program is to have a comprehensive data collection process that covers every state and local law enforcement agency in the United States. Agencies that experience an arrest-related incident (as defined by the ARD program) are then requested to submit a CJ-11A, Arrest Related Death Incident Report, for each of these deaths.

5. Why Is Collecting Data About Arrest-Related Deaths Important?

The ARD program provides data that are essential for understanding deaths that occur during the process of arrest by state and local law enforcement personnel. These data represent the only national collection of information about all manners of death occurring during interactions between law enforcement personnel and civilians.

ARD data can be used to disseminate information to the public about the circumstances surrounding deaths that occur when police officers and sheriff's deputies are present.

6. What Deaths Should Be Reported to the ARD Program?

- All deaths resulting from any use of force by state or local law enforcement personnel (e.g., officer-involved shootings, accidental deaths caused by less-than-lethal weapons or tactics)
- Suicides that occur during the process of apprehension or welfare assistance (including those that occur before physical custody is established), as well as those that occur at short-term lockups or booking centers
- Fatal alcohol and drug overdoses that occur during the process of arrest or while in the custody of law enforcement personnel
- Accidental injuries sustained while attempting to elude law enforcement personnel or those incurred after custody has been established. Deaths resulting from vehicular accidents that take place during law enforcement pursuits of an individual are included in the ARD program. For example, if law enforcement personnel engage in a pursuit after an attempted traffic stop and the person runs off the road and dies, this case should be reported to ARD. Law enforcement pursuit cases that result in traffic accident-related deaths should be reported to ARD regardless of whether law enforcement took direct action against the decedent or the decedent's vehicle during the process of apprehension.
- Fatal medical conditions that present during an arrest-process (e.g., cardiac arrest)

Do not include the deaths of any persons held in jails (i.e., facilities that typically hold offenders after arraignment, during adjudication, and for sentences of less than a year) or

prisons (i.e., facilities that are typically overseen by a state department of correction and house convicted or sentenced inmates for longer-term sentences). Once an arrestee is arraigned or booked into a jail, his or her death is excluded from the ARD collection. Deaths occurring in jails and prisons are captured in BJS' Jails and Prisons collection (for more information on these collections, please contact Margaret Noonan at 202-307-0765).

7. Were There Any Changes to the 2013 Forms?

The content of both the 2013 CJ-11, Arrest-Related Deaths Summary of Incidents, and the 2013 CJ-11A, Arrest-Related Death Incident Report, has changed. These changes were designed to support more efficient and consistent reporting, and include updates to response categories, elimination of some questions, and reordering of others. If you are submitting paper forms, it is very important to use the form for the correct year, as 2013 form question numbers and content will be different from other forms. Current CJ-11 and CJ-11A reporting forms can be found on the ARD website (www.bisard.org).

8. How Do I Report Data to the ARD Program?

Record the number of arrest-related deaths on the CJ-11, Arrest-Related Deaths Summary of Incidents form. For each arrest-related death, please submit a CJ-11A, Arrest-Related Death Incident Report. More information about completing each of these forms is found below.

All forms may be downloaded in PDF-fillable and hard copy format from the ARD website (www.bisard.org). The ARD program website includes materials to assist in completing the forms, such as the CJ-11A Question by Question Guide and video training tutorials.

Forms can be submitted via the website (SRCs only), fax, mail or email; but should always be transmitted in a secure manner. Transmitting this information securely protects it from disclosure to unintended recipients and from unauthorized use. The ARD Program Policies page on the ARD website has more information on submitting data securely. You may also contact your SRC or the ARD Helpdesk to discuss options for secure data transfer.

If you are a state reporting coordinator:

Data may be submitted electronically through the ARD website (www.bisard.org) using data entry screens or the file transfer platform. You may also submit paper forms by mail, fax, or secure e-mail.

Please enter the combined number of arrest-related deaths that took place in your state on the CJ-11, Arrest-Related Deaths Summary of Incidents, for the given period, even if that number is zero.

For each individual death, if the local jurisdiction has not already done so, complete a CJ-11A, Arrest-Related Death Incident Report.

As an SRC, how do I submit data through the ARD website?

Data may be entered directly into the online CJ-11 and CJ-11A forms, which are available through the ARD website, www.bjsard.org. You may also download fillable-PDF forms from the website, and then submit the completed forms via electronic file transfer.

All access to the reporting section of the ARD website requires a secure login and password. Each SRC will receive instructions to set up a website user account. If you are having difficulty establishing or accessing your account, please call the ARD Helpdesk at (877) 262-7654 or send an e-mail to ardhelpdesk@rti.org.

As an SRC, how do I submit data by mail?

Please mail your completed CJ-11 and CJ-11A forms to

RTI International
c/o Duren Banks, ARD Program Director
3040 Cornwallis Road, P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

As an SRC, how do I submit data by fax?

If you prefer to fax your forms, please use the dedicated ARD program fax number: (877) 262-7654. Please include a cover page that includes your name, telephone number, and state name.

As an SRC, how do I submit scanned data by e-mail?

If you prefer to scan your paper forms and send them via e-mail, you may send the images in a password-protected/encrypted email to ardhelpdesk@rti.org. Please note that because of the large size of these messages, this is the *least* preferred mode of submission.

If you are in law enforcement or a medical examiner's/coroner's office:

Completed CJ-11A forms should be submitted directly to your state reporting coordinator (SRC). For SRC contact information, visit the ARD website (www.bjsard.org) or see page 2 of the CJ-11A for a list by state. For additional assistance in contacting your SRC or submitting forms, please contact the ARD Helpdesk at (877) 262-7654 or ardhelpdesk@rti.org.

9. As an SRC, How Can I View My Agency's Online Forms?

The information that is submitted to the ARD Program can be viewed by SRCs through the ARD program reporting website. The secure login allows SRCs to only view information from his/her own state.

CJ-11, Arrest-Related Deaths Summary of Incidents: Once you have completed and submitted a CJ-11 summary form, you may return to the form by selecting the "Totals" page under the "Reports" tab. Once you select a year for the summary report, the web-

page will display the total number of arrest-related deaths submitted, the number confirmed as eligible for the ARD program, and the number not confirmed.

CJ-11A, Arrest-Related Death Incident Report: All of the death reports that a state or an agency has submitted can be found on the “Death Records” page under the “View and Edit” tab. From this page, SRCs must first select a year before running any report of CJ-11A information. Reports can then be customized by selecting a confirmation status or completion status before clicking on the “Search” button. SRCs may also view a specific record by searching on the decedent’s last name. Each CJ-11A report displays and can be sorted by the decedent’s name, state, date of death, and cause of death. Each death record can be viewed and edited by clicking on the corresponding “Edit Record” link.

10. Is It Too Late to Submit New or Corrected Data From Previous Collection Years?

No, it’s not too late. You can submit new or corrected data from previous years and the current data collection year via electronic file transfer, mail, secure e-mail, or fax at any time. If you have any questions, please call the ARD Helpdesk at (877) 262-7654. We appreciate your efforts to ensure that the information we have is complete and accurate.

11. I Have a Death to Report, But I Am Waiting on the Autopsy Report. What Should I Do?

Please wait until you have an official autopsy report before completing a CJ-11A, Arrest-Related Death Incident Report. BJS prefers to have a complete report, albeit delayed, than one that is missing critical items such as the manner and cause of death.

12. I Already Submitted Forms for My Agency, But Someone Contacted Me About My Reports. What Do They Want?

After forms are submitted, they are reviewed for completeness and clarity. To ensure that your agency’s information is as accurate as possible, reviewers will sometimes call or e-mail you to ask about information that is missing or ambiguous.

13. I Am an SRC and My State Has No Deaths To Report. Do I Have to Fill Anything Out?

Yes. If your state has no deaths to report at the end of a calendar year, you need to submit only the CJ-11, Arrest-Related Deaths Summary of Incidents. Completing this form will take about 5 minutes. The information collected is necessary to calculate a true count of arrest-related deaths in your state or jurisdiction.

14. How Secure Are the Data?

In accordance with BJS's authorizing statute, all information collected is held in strict confidence according to law [Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m(d) and the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (PL 107-347)]. All data you provide are confidential and will be handled and stored in a confidential manner. We have developed safeguards for the transfer of electronic data. Data retrieved using paper documents will be secured at RTI for a specified amount of time.

15. Should I Report Juvenile Deaths?

Yes. If a juvenile death results from an event that occurs during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel, that death should be reported to the ARD program.

16. Are Deaths That Occur While the Arrest Subject Was in the Custody of Federal Law Enforcement Personnel Included in the ARD Program?

Deaths that result from an event occurring during an interaction with officers from federal law enforcement agencies (e.g., FBI, DEA, Marshals Service) are reportable to the ARD program only if personnel from a state or local law enforcement agency were also interacting with the decedent during the event causing the death.

The ARD program was developed to measure the number of deaths that result from an event occurring during an interaction with state and local law enforcement personnel. Therefore, arrest-related deaths occurring outside of an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel are excluded from the ARD program.

If you are unsure whether a death is reportable to the ARD program, please contact the ARD Helpdesk (1-877-475-7039; ardhelpdesk@rti.org).

17. Will the Information I Report Be Made Public?

BJS disseminates ARD program data as summary statistics aggregated to national and state levels. No case-level or agency-specific information will be released by BJS. Public disclosure of that information would violate both the confidentiality agreement BJS has in place for this collection and its stated use, which is solely for statistical purposes. (See details in footnotes 1 and 2 to Question 1.) However, BJS has no legal basis to prohibit the distribution of information at the state level. Therefore, SRCs are advised to follow state-specific statutes in determining whether to release ARD data. BJS can make assurances only that personally identifiable information will be withheld from public dissemination at the national level. Therefore, SRCs should not tell state and local law enforcement agencies that data will be kept confidential if their state statutes do not support this declaration.

18. Who Is RTI?

RTI International is a nonprofit research institute that works as the data collection agent for BJS' ARD program. RTI has been helping BJS with this program since 2011. For more information about RTI, visit www.rti.org.



Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) Program

The ARD program provides data essential for understanding deaths that occur during the process of arrest by state or local law enforcement personnel. The scope of the ARD program is broad and includes all deaths that occur anytime a person's freedom to leave is restricted by law enforcement personnel, regardless of whether an arrest was made prior to death. It is important to note that ARD data are not used for investigative purposes at the agency or officer level.

Why Is Collecting ARD Data Important?

- **To better understand the nature of arrest-related deaths.** The ARD program is the only national collection of information about all manners of death that occur during an interaction between civilians and law enforcement personnel.
- **To increase awareness.** The ARD program quantifies and disseminates information on the causes and circumstances of arrest-related deaths in order to better inform the public and criminal justice community.



How Is an Arrest-Related Death Reported?

Each arrest-related death should be reported on a CJ-11A Arrest-Related Death Incident Report. An electronic version of the CJ-11A form is available on the ARD website (www.bjsard.org) along with instructions on how to submit completed forms. A detailed CJ-11A question-by-question guide, training resources, and FAQs are also provided on the ARD website to assist those completing an arrest-related death incident report.

Contact Us

More information on the ARD program, including technical assistance, can be found at www.bjsard.org or by contacting the ARD Helpdesk at ardhelpdesk@rti.org or 1-877-475-7039.

What Is an Arrest-Related Death?

A death is defined as "arrest-related" when the **event causing the death** (e.g., gunshot wound, self-inflicted injury, cardiac arrest, fall from a height, drowning, etc.) occurs during an interaction with state or local law enforcement personnel. An "arrest-related" death can occur prior to, during, or following an arrest. For the purposes of the ARD program, reportable civilian deaths include those that occur:

- While detained for questioning or investigation (e.g., Terry stop)
- During law enforcement response to medical or mental health assistance
- During the process of apprehension, such as pursuits or standoffs
- In the custody of, or shortly after restraint by, law enforcement personnel (even if the person was not formally under arrest)
- While in transport to or from law enforcement or medical facilities
- While confined in lockups or booking centers (i.e., facilities from which arrestees are usually transferred within 72 hours and not held beyond arraignment)

What Types of Deaths Should Be Reported to the ARD Program?

- All deaths resulting from any use of force by state or local law enforcement personnel
- Suicides that occur during the process of apprehension or during welfare assistance, as well as those that occur at lockups or booking centers
- Fatal alcohol and drug overdoses that occur during the process of arrest or while in the custody of law enforcement personnel
- Accidental injuries sustained while attempting to elude law enforcement personnel or those incurred after custody has been established
- Fatal medical conditions that present during an arrest-process (e.g., cardiac arrest, asthma)