



UCR Program

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Program News

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State Program managers are encouraged to share the information in this document with their local agencies.

Section 1— NIBRS Transition Updates and Resources

To assist agencies with the transition from submitting crime data through the Summary Reporting System (SRS) to submitting crime data through the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the *UCR Program Quarterly* features the section, “NIBRS Transition Updates and Resources.” This section will guide agencies step-by-step in the transition process and serve as a resource for transitioning agencies.

Countdown to NIBRS: Are you ready?

On January 1, 2021, the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program will retire SRS. Following the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB) recommendation to transition to a NIBRS-only data collection, the FBI and the UCR Program have been actively engaging with law enforcement agencies to prepare for the SRS retirement and the NIBRS transition.

When are you transitioning?

To aid the FBI in measuring agency commitments and successful NIBRS transitions, the NIBRS Transition Team requests that state UCR programs provide updates on agency commitments and/or transitions. These commitments enable the UCR Program to project agency participation and population coverage by the January 1, 2021, deadline.

Where we are today?

Currently, 8,400 agencies report data via NIBRS to the FBI, with more than 4,000 agencies committed to NIBRS-only reporting. Based on current NIBRS participation and agency commitments, the FBI expects that law enforcement agencies covering 78 percent of the population will be NIBRS-compliant by the January 1, 2021, deadline.



Moving Forward

In the upcoming months, the FBI will continue to focus on stakeholder engagement and collaboration with state UCR Programs and law enforcement agencies. As part of these outreach efforts, the FBI is also working with the Department of Education and national associations to encourage participation from college and university police departments. To assist agencies in their transition, the FBI continues to support law enforcement agencies by providing NIBRS training, data integration support, and technical assistance on NIBRS data

specifications and reporting requirements. The FBI's data integration support is available to law enforcement entities developing and deploying extensible markup language data submission formats via web services.

On the NIBRS webpage at <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs-overview>, users will find information on the benefits of NIBRS, a step-by-step guide for agencies to move to NIBRS, and various resources including:

- ❖ A NIBRS readiness assessment for law enforcement agencies.
- ❖ A law enforcement agency incident-based reporting playbook guide to implementing an incident-based system.
- ❖ A flyer about NIBRS.
- ❖ A guide to understanding NIBRS.
- ❖ Information about the effects of NIBRS on crime statistics.
- ❖ NIBRS quick facts.
- ❖ Questions and answers about moving to NIBRS.

In addition, the webpage provides users with links to the UCR Program's Crime Data Explorer (CDE) and the NIBRS 101 video.

Agencies with questions or concerns should contact the UCR NIBRS staff via e-mail at UCR-NIBRS@fbi.gov.

Section 2— Message to Program Participants

Data deadlines for 2020

Federal agencies, state UCR Program managers, and direct contributors should note the following deadlines for data to be received by the FBI's Crime Statistics Management Unit (CSMU) for publication. State UCR Program managers should also inform their local agencies of these deadlines.

Note: Although data received after the deadlines will not be published in the annual report(s), it will be included in the CDE, which will be updated before the next publication cycle.

Deadline date	Information needed
November 2, 2020	The data submission deadline for January–September 2020 data. CSMU staff will accept corrections to the data until November 16, 2020 .
December 14, 2020	The deadline for the submission of police employee counts (as of October 31, 2020).
December 31, 2020	The deadline for making changes to an agency's current reporting status, name, or address and for state UCR Program managers to add new contributing agencies within the state.

Work processes for 2020

The UCR Program has compiled the following processes, deadlines, and requirements for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of both quarterly 2020 data and annual 2020 data. National Use-of-Force Data Collection data is not included. The FBI staff will furnish information regarding deadlines for the National Use-of-Force Data Collection in a separate communication.

Contributors should note the following information and deadlines for submitting data to the CSMU. The CSMU staff will include the data in quarterly releases and the annual publications: *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)*, *Crime in the United States (CIUS)*, *Hate Crime Statistics*, and *NIBRS*.

All contributors should ensure their data are thoroughly reviewed, verified, and submitted by the established deadlines. If publication deadlines cannot be met, agencies should continue to forward data for storage in the UCR master data files and for updates to the CDE. State UCR Program managers are asked to inform their local agencies of the following information as necessary.

Date	Information
October	<p>Publication of the second part of <i>LEOKA, 2019</i>, data.</p> <p><i>For quarterly reporting, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Requesting verification of any January–September 2020 crime totals indicating significant increases or decreases over the previous year’s data, and/or verification of any high/low monthly offense counts during the 9-month period. ❖ Identifying any January–September 2020 data that have not been received by the November 2, 2020, second quarter deadline. Data will be listed by agency and month. ❖ Requesting completion of information on current year police employee counts as of October 31, 2020. The deadline is December 14, 2020. <p>The data submission deadline for January–September 2020 data is November 2, 2020. The CSMU staff will accept corrections to the data until November 16, 2020, for inclusion in the release of third quarter data to the CDE.</p>
November	<p>Publication of <i>Hate Crime Statistics, 2019</i>.</p> <p><i>For quarterly reporting, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Requesting review of the population-by-county report to verify current reporting status of each agency and to identify new agency contributors. ❖ Verifying any high/low monthly offense counts during the 9-month period. ❖ Identifying any January–September 2020 data that have not been received by the November 2, 2020, third quarter deadline. Data will be listed by agency and month. ❖ Requesting follow-up on trend inquiries (via e-mail and/or telephone call) from nonresponsive state UCR Program managers.

December

- ❖ Requesting verification of any January–September 2020 crime totals that indicate significant increases or decreases from the previous year’s data, and/or verification of any high/low monthly offense counts during the 9-month period.
- ❖ Request police employee data that are missing or require the submitter’s review.

Publication of *NIBRS*, 2019.

The third quarter 2020 data will be released to the CDE.

*The deadline for the 2020 police employee counts to be submitted to CSMU is **December 14, 2020**. The data will be presented in the 2020 edition of CIUS and the CDE.*

Prior to the deadline, CSMU sends correspondence to federal agencies, state UCR Program managers, and direct contributors that have not submitted employee counts. This correspondence will note that the FBI has not received their police employee counts and inquiries about police employee data that require the submitter’s review.

The deadline for making changes to an agency’s current reporting status, name/address, or for adding new contributing agencies within the state is **December 31, 2020**.

NIBRS incorporates data collected within SRS

On January 1, 2021, the UCR Program will retire SRS and transition to a NIBRS-only data collection. All information captured in SRS is also collected in NIBRS; therefore, SRS data will not be lost when it is retired.

The following are all part of SRS and will continue to be captured via NIBRS:

- ❖ Arrest data, such as the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of arrestee (juvenile and adult).
- ❖ Supplementary Homicide Report data, including murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, and justifiable homicide offenses (along with associated victim and offender demographic information, relationship of the victim to the offender, and circumstances of the offense).

- ❖ Felonious deaths and assaults on law enforcement officers (including supplementary information about the incidents).

Since NIBRS began, the UCR Program has used data elements available in the incident records to convert NIBRS data into the various SRS forms or datasets for the purpose of establishing trends. The FBI does not plan to stop converting NIBRS data into SRS forms or datasets and will make the information available via the CDE or upon request by e-mail at UCR-NIBRS@fbi.gov.

Law Enforcement Public Contact Pilot Study underway

Representatives from several federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies throughout the nation, as well as the major law enforcement organizations, requested that the FBI develop and manage a national collection regarding law enforcement uses of force. During the subsequent development of the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, law enforcement leaders communicated that it was critically important to place use-of-force incidents in the context of the total number of law enforcement interactions with the public.

In response to this request, the FBI's UCR program has deployed a pilot project for the Law Enforcement Public Contact collection, which will run from September 1 through October 30, 2020. The objective of this project is to provide context for use of force and other law enforcement statistics already collected by the UCR Program. The Law Enforcement Public Contact collects the number of law enforcement contacts with the public for the following categories:

- ❖ Citizen calls for service
- ❖ Unit/officer-initiated contact
- ❖ Court/bailiff activities

Agencies participating in the pilot will report law enforcement public contact that occurred from January 1 to December 31, 2019. Agencies are not expected to create a data system to obtain this information. Instead, agencies are encouraged to use their computer-aided dispatch systems, or other existing systems, to obtain counts for law enforcement contacts with the public that fit into the listed categories. Agencies will have the option to submit an actual count, an estimated count, or note that the number of contacts with the public are not applicable or are unavailable.

Updated NIBRS offenses to take effect on January 1, 2021

As the UCR Program transitions to a NIBRS-only data collection, Program staff discovered that verbiage used in SRS was not transferred verbatim when NIBRS was established. Program managers questioned different nuances in definitions between SRS and NIBRS and asked for clarity. The UCR Program created an internal task force to evaluate the Program's definitions in-depth. Once the task force reviewed and established differences between SRS and NIBRS definitions, the Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs (ASUCRP) assigned four members to represent the state programs. Together, personnel from ASUCRP and the UCR Program identified nuances and developed standards to provide clarity for all UCR data contributors. More specific and additional information for some offenses in the "Recommended standards" column gives recommended criteria for determining the appropriate classification of an offense.

The CJIS APB met in December 2018 and made the following recommendations to the Director of the FBI. The FBI Director approved the following changes on May 5, 2019, and they will take effect on January 1, 2021. These updates will be included in the 2021 edition of the *NIBRS User Manual*.

Group A Offenses

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Animal Cruelty	720	Society	Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment. Included are instances of duty to provide care, e.g., shelter, food, water, care if sick or injured; transporting or confining an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated unnecessary pain or suffering, e.g., uses objects to beat or injure an animal. This definition does not include proper maintenance of animals for show or sport; use of animals for food, lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Arson	200	Property	To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property of another person or entity by fire or incendiary device.	Structures deemed abandoned but arson-related would be collected within this category.
Simple Assault	13B	Person	An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a dangerous weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.	Simple Assault includes offenses such as minor assault, hazing, assault and battery and injury caused by culpable negligence or attempts to do so.
Intimidation	13C	Person	To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct without displaying a dangerous weapon or subjecting the victim to an actual physical attack.	This offense includes stalking. In addition, the offender can make threats in person, over the telephone, or in writing.
Bribery	510	Property	The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting anything of value (e.g., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgement or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.	
Burglary/ Breaking & Entering	220	Property	The unlawful entry into a building or some other structure to commit a felony or a theft.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Counterfeiting/ Forgery	250	Property	The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine, or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.	
Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property	290	Property	To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure any public or private property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.	
Drug/ Narcotic Violations	35A	Society	The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled substance.	
Drug Equipment Violations	35B	Society	The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.	
Embezzlement	270	Property	The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Extortion/ Blackmail	210	Property	To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.	
False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	26A	Property	The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value. Only includes fraud offenses that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of fraud.	<p>1) This term applies to the premeditated and calculated act that misrepresents the facts or a situation in order to defraud (False Pretenses) and cheating and defrauding grossly with deliberate artifice (Swindling).</p> <p>2) Acquisition of personal or movable property, money, or instrument of writing conveying or securing a valuable right, by means of some false or deceitful pretense or device, or fraudulent representation, with intent to appropriate the same to use of the party so acquiring, or of destroying or impairing the rights of the party justly entitled to the same (Swindling).</p> <p>3) Applies to a swindle where the swindler gains the confidence of the person he is trying swindle (Confidence Game).</p>

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Credit card/ Automated Teller Machine Fraud	26B	Property	The unlawful use of a credit/debit card, credit/debit card number, or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.	
Impersonation	26C	Property	Unlawfully representing one's position and acting in the character or position to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, or enjoy some right or privilege.	
Welfare Fraud	26D	Property	The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.	Includes electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card when utilized with a welfare transaction.
Wire Fraud	26E	Property	The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.	
Identity Theft	26F	Property	Wrongfully obtaining and/or using another person's personal data (e.g., name and date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number).	
Hacking/ Computer Invasion	26G	Property	Gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions.	
Betting Wagering	39A	Society	To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting Gambling	39B	Society	To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.	This offense includes bookmaking, numbers running, transmitting wagering information, etc.
Gambling Equipment Violations	39C	Society	To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.	
Sports Tampering	39D	Society	To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	09A	Person	The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.	<p>1. As a general rule, agencies should classify in this category any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime. Although law enforcement agencies may charge offenders with lesser offenses, e.g., negligent manslaughter, agencies should report the offense as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter if the killing was willful or intentional.</p> <p>2. Agencies should not classify suicides, traffic fatalities (including those involving driving under the influence), fetal deaths, assaults to murder, attempted murders, or accidental deaths as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.</p> <p>3. Situations in which a victim dies of a heart attack as a result of a crime being committed against them do not meet the criteria for inclusion as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.</p>

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Negligent Manslaughter	09B	Person	The killing of another person through gross negligence.	Killings resulting from hunting accidents, gun cleaning, children playing with guns, and traffic accidents associated with driving under the influence, distracted driving (using a cell/smartphone), and reckless driving traffic fatalities.
Justifiable Homicide	09C	Not a crime	The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the offender by a private individual.	
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	64A	Person	Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.	<p>1. All juveniles should be considered a victim of human trafficking if considered to be induced to perform commercial sex acts.</p> <p>2. Human Trafficking involves "exploitation" of the individual. Not every human trafficking incident should be based on the commercial sex act alone.</p> <p>3. Survival Sex is counted (Sex acts for food/shelter/etc.).</p>

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	64B	Person	The obtaining of person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).	
Kidnapping/ Abduction	100	Person	The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.	
Pocket-picking	23A	Property	The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim is not immediately aware a theft occurred.	If the offender manhandled the victim in any way or used force beyond simple jostling to overcome the victim's resistance, the agency must classify the offense as a Strong-Arm Robbery.
Purse-snatching	23B	Property	The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.	If the offender used more force than was actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the victim, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then a Strong-Arm Robbery.
Shoplifting	23C	Property	The unlawful taking of goods or merchandise exposed for sale by a person (other than an employee).	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Theft From Building	23D	Property	The unlawful taking of items from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.	LE should report a theft from a structure where the offender entered the structure illegally, as burglary
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	23E	Property	The unlawful taking of items from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.	If an offender breaks into a building or illegally enters a building and rifles a coin-operated machine for money and/or merchandise, law enforcement should classify this as Burglary.
Theft From Motor Vehicle	23F	Property	The unlawful taking of articles from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked.	Agencies should not include items considered automobile accessories, as they fall under Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	23G	Property	The unlawful taking of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.	If items stolen were not part of the vehicle and were only being transported in the vehicle when stolen, the reporting agency should classify the offense as Theft From a Motor Vehicle.
All Other Larceny	23H	Property	All thefts which do not fit any of the Larceny/Theft or specific subcategories identified in UCR.	
Motor Vehicle Theft	240	Property	The theft of a motor vehicle.	A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails that is not proceeds of another crime

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Pornography/ Obscene Material	370	Society	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing (publication), distributing (distribution), sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material deemed legally obscene.	
Prostitution	40A	Society	To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value.	
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	40B	Society	To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.	
Purchasing Prostitution	40C	Society	To purchase or trade anything of value for sex acts.	
Robbery	120	Property	The taking of anything of value from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.	Because assault is an element of robbery, law enforcement should not report assault as a separate crime as long as the offender committed the assault in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury results in death, law enforcement must also report a homicide offense.
Rape	11A	Person	The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Sodomy	11B	Person	Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.	
Sexual Assault With an Object	11C	Person	To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.	
Fondling	11D	Person	The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.	
Incest	36A	Person	Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.	
Statutory Rape	36B	Person	Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Stolen Property Offenses	280	Property	Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.	
Weapon Law Violations	520	Society	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.	

Group B Offenses

Offense	Offense Code	NIBRS definition	APB recommendation	Standard
Bad Checks	90A	Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.	Retire January 1, 2021	This offense includes insufficient funds checks but not counterfeit checks or forged checks.
Curfew/ Loitering/ Vagrancy Violations	90B	The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without a visible means of support.		This offense includes begging, vagabondage, and panhandling, etc.

Offense	Offense Code	NIBRS definition	APB recommendation	Standard
Disorderly Conduct	90C	Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.		This offense includes affray (when not physical), blasphemy, profanity, obscene language, disturbing the peace, indecent exposure, loud music, and public nuisance.
Driving Under the Influence	90D	Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.		This offense includes driving while intoxicated and operating an airplane, boat, bus, streetcar, train, etc., while under the influence.
Drunkenness	90E	To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.	Retire January 1, 2021	This offense includes drunk and disorderly, common drunkard, habitual drunkard, and intoxication.
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F	Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses such as assault, incest, and statutory rape.		Agencies should not include the victim of these offenses taken into custody for their own protection.

Offense	Offense Code	NIBRS definition	APB recommendation	Standard
Liquor Law Violations	90G	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.		Liquor law violations include violation of laws/ordinances prohibiting the maintenance of unlawful drinking places; operating without a liquor license; underage drinking; furnishing liquor to a minor; bootlegging; operating a still; using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor; etc.
Peeping Tom	90H	To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.	Retire January 1, 2021	
Trespass of Real Property	90J	To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.		
All Other Offenses	90Z	All crimes that are not Group A offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed previously.		

Update on the National Use-of-Force Data Collection

On July 27, the UCR Program released its inaugural report on the National Use-of-Force Data Collection exclusively to the CDE, accessible at www.fbi.gov/cde.

The report indicated that 5,043 federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies submitted use-of-force data to the data collection in 2019. The data collection represented more than 41 percent (41.27) of the estimated 860,000 federal, state, local, and tribal sworn officers.

The FBI established the National Use-of-Force Data Collection at the request of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners and major law enforcement organizations. Participation in the data collection promotes transparency and accountability between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

The voluntary National Use-of-Force Data Collection gathers data on law enforcement use-of-force incidents resulting in the death or serious bodily injury of a person, and incidents when a law enforcement officer discharges their firearm at, or in the direction of, a person.

In order for the FBI to maintain a nationally representative and accurate message, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires the FBI to achieve minimum participation thresholds by sworn law enforcement officers before any use-of-force data may be released to the public.

- ❖ A minimum of 40 percent of sworn law enforcement officers must participate and release data to the FBI before the FBI is permitted to provide minimal metrics to the general public.
 - ❖ At 40 percent coverage, the data collection will publish response percentages at the national level for: list of participating agencies, percentage of participating agencies, and percentage of participating sworn law enforcement officers.
 - ❖ More than 41 (41.27) percent (358,744) of law enforcement officers reported 2019 data as of July 27, 2020.
- ❖ For a more comprehensive view of the use-of-force incidents at the national, regional, and state level, a minimum of 60 and 80 percent participation is required.
 - ❖ At 60 percent coverage, the data collection will publish ratios and percentages at the national and regional levels for: type of incident, reason for initial contact, type of force applied, and whether resistance was encountered.
 - ❖ At 80 percent coverage, the publication has no conditions that apply to the publication.

The FBI is moving toward 80 percent participation to achieve the highest threshold set by the OMB to provide a more comprehensive publication. If nonparticipating states and law enforcement agencies do not take action and proactively begin releasing data to the FBI, the FBI may fail our partners by not providing a true picture of use-of-force incidents. When agencies do not submit incidents or zero reports, “hot spots” may appear because only certain agencies are providing the data, while others are not. The UCR Program continues to support the data collection by building participation through direct engagement with the law enforcement community. UCR Program staff is available to provide education and training on the data collection to law enforcement agencies.

Agencies with questions about the National Use-of-Force Data Collection are encouraged to visit its website at www.fbi.gov/useofforce or send an e-mail to useofforce@fbi.gov.

Crime Data Explorer gets an upgrade

Staff in the CSMU continue to improve the user’s experience with the CDE. The CDE’s user interface is being upgraded, which will result in:

- ❖ Pages that load faster.
- ❖ A more refined data collection, organization, and presentation.
- ❖ Expanded crime offense data.
- ❖ The addition of a crime data application programming interface that will allow users to access and share large amounts of data.

Because of the upgrade, the development team will be able to build, test, and deploy updates to the CDE faster. This enables the UCR Program staff to publish data and get it to the user more quickly.

In addition, the CDE team continues to prepare the site for future deployments, such as the National Use-of-Force Data Collection publication, the Hate Crime Explorer Page, and updates to available information.

The CDE will eventually become the primary manner to access UCR program information and can be found at www.fbi.gov/cde. Users should access the CDE through the Firefox or Google Chrome Web browsers.

Update to the Beyond 2021 initiative

On January 1, 2021, the UCR Program will no longer accept data submitted via SRS. As the transition deadline approaches, the FBI created the Beyond 2021 initiative to actively engage stakeholders in helping shape the future of crime reporting.

The Executive Committee of the CJIS APB approved the formation of the Beyond 2021 Task Force to carry out the initiative. Working under the auspices of the UCR subcommittee, the task force and subject matter expert (SME) groups developed recommendations for the UCR Program's roadmap to 2021 and beyond. Current topics for discussion focus on ensuring that:

- ❖ UCR data collected and reported at a national level is of the highest quality.
- ❖ Collected UCR data is relevant and meets the needs of law enforcement partners and data consumers.
- ❖ UCR data presented via the CDE accommodates all stakeholder groups and broadens the value of submitting data to the UCR Program.
- ❖ UCR data collection strategies are uniform across all UCR Program data collections and among data collections housed within the CJIS Division.
- ❖ UCR data collection strategies are compatible with data collection strategies of other government agencies.

The work of the Beyond 2021 Task Force and its supporting SME groups has incurred minimal delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Task force members and SME groups continue to meet monthly via teleconference to develop actions and topics of interest for consideration by the UCR Subcommittee members. The UCR Program will present the recommendations during the fall 2020 CJIS APB meetings.

To obtain additional information on the Beyond 2021 Initiative, please e-mail Beyond2021@fbi.gov.

LEOKA infographic updated monthly and available on JusticeConnect

Since the early 1970s, the LEOKA Program has collected and reported data on law enforcement officers feloniously killed, assaulted, and accidentally killed. The LEOKA Program uses a statistical methodology and classification factor to provide relevant, high-quality statistics and information to the law enforcement community nationwide. Through its evolution, LEOKA has established timely, consistent, and reliable communication of information with its federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners.

Each month, the LEOKA Program produces and publishes a LEOKA infographic, a visual representation of data regarding felonious and accidental line-of-duty deaths, using data collected from law enforcement agencies across the United States as well as U.S. territories. This preliminary information is provided for officer safety studies, training, and other initiatives. Recently, the LEOKA team expanded the infographic with additional data points.

The presented infographic consists of the following sections:

- ❖ **Officer Deaths by Region**—A U.S. graphic showing both felonious and accidental deaths by region. This graphic also shows the outlying area of Puerto Rico.
- ❖ **Circumstances of Officer Deaths**—Felonious and accidental circumstances reported for the incidents.
- ❖ **Officer Deaths by Month**—Current and previous year data by month of both felonious and accidental deaths.
- ❖ **Location of Fatal Firearm Wound**—Location of wound if a firearm was used in the reported incident. This portion includes a graphic, which depicts the total wounds on a person by body area. It also contains an additional data element of “Officers Confirmed Wearing Body Armor.”
- ❖ **Weapons Used by Offender**—Breakdown of weapons used by an offender for felonious killings.
- ❖ **Key Observations**—A high-level analysis drafted by the FBI’s Criminal Investigative Division of the data points reflected in the graphic.
- ❖ **Officer Deaths by Year**—Data points showing a 5-year trend of felonious, felonious year-to-date, accidental, and accidental year-to-date officer deaths in a line chart graphic.
- ❖ **Time of Incident**—Timeframes for reported incidents for both felonious and accidental deaths.
- ❖ **Distance from Firearm**—Distance the officer was from the firearm for felonious killings.
- ❖ **Clearances of Incidents**—Total of incidents cleared or not cleared for felonious killings.
- ❖ **Incidents and Victims**—Total incidents versus total number of victims for reported incidents for felonious killings.

The infographic is available on the CDE at <https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/officers/national/united-states/leoka-monthly> and on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP) on the JusticeConnect site.

For additional information, contact LEOKA staff by telephone at 304-625-3521 or e-mail leoka.statistics@fbi.gov.

Correction to UCR Program Quarterly 20-1

The item titled “Modification of NIBRS offense codes for federal and tribal reporting” in *UCR Program Quarterly 20-1*, dated March 2020, erroneously states that Perjury is a Group A offense and that Import Violations and Export Violations are Crimes Against Property. Perjury is a Group B offense, and Import Violations and Export Violations are Crimes Against Society. The national UCR Program staff regret any inconvenience this may have caused.

Trainer Talk

The January 2021 deadline for the transition from SRS to a NIBRS-only data collection is fast approaching. Because of this transition, CJIS Division trainers have begun focusing their efforts on NIBRS, and effective October 1, 2016, they stopped providing live SRS training. However, the UCR Program has furnished computer-based training on the basics of SRS, which is available on LEEP. In addition, the trainers will continue to answer SRS-related questions via e-mail.

Each quarter, Trainer Talk features questions that the trainers from the UCR Program have received about classifying and scoring offenses in UCR. For now, the trainers answer questions for both NIBRS and SRS. The information they provide is for UCR Program reporting purposes and may not reflect the manner in which an offender(s) is charged.

When requesting assistance with the classification and scoring of incidents, law enforcement agencies and state program personnel are asked to provide the entire incident report so the UCR trainers can provide the most accurate assessment. Agencies may submit incident reports by e-mail to UCRtrainers@leo.gov. Agency staff with questions should contact the trainers at the same e-mail address.

Question

An individual breaks into a home and steals a set of car keys. The individual exits the home and uses the keys to steal the car from the driveway. How should an agency report this?

Answer

NIBRS agencies: Agencies should report both a 220 = Burglary/Breaking and Entering and a 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft. Burglary is defined as “the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft” (page 18, 2019.2 *NIBRS User Manual* dated May 7, 2020). Any items taken inside the structure should be considered proceeds of the burglary. Items taken outside of the structure should not be considered proceeds of the

burglary and, therefore, should be reported as a separate offense. In this example, the keys were taken from inside the structure and should be reported as a burglary. Because the motor vehicle was not located within the structure when it was taken, the agency should report an additional offense of motor vehicle theft in the incident.

The trainers acknowledge that this differs from guidance previously given. The change allows for better, more accurate data to be captured and used within the program.

SRS agencies: Burglary and motor vehicle theft are both Part I offenses. Therefore, when more than one Part I offense is classified, the Hierarchy Rule requires that the law enforcement agency locate the offense highest on the hierarchy list and score only that offense (page 24, *Summary Reporting System User Manual*, Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013). In this example, the agency should report only the burglary.

Suspected Drug Types in NIBRS

The trainers are frequently asked how to code specific types of drugs that are not provided within the *NIBRS User Manual*. When the UCR trainers receive these requests, they consult with the FBI's Laboratory Division in Quantico, Virginia, to determine the appropriate category for Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type). Please refer to the chart below for additional classifications:

Data Value	Suspected Drug Type Category	Additional drug included
C	Hashish	Dabs
E	Marijuana	THC oil
H	Other Narcotics	Oxycontin, Vicodin, Lortabs, Fentanyl, Suboxone
J	PCP	Ketamine, Special K
K	Other Hallucinogens	Ecstasy, K2
L	Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	Adderall
M	Other Stimulants	Naphthoylindol, Flakka, Pseudophedrine, Focalin
O	Other Depressants	Benzodiazepines (Klonopin)

The complete list of valid data values for drug types is furnished on pages 111 and 112 of the 2019.2 *NIBRS User Manual*, dated May 7, 2020.

Electronic availability of the *UCR Program Quarterly*

All editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly* are available via the UCR Program's community on JusticeConnect.

To access the *UCR Program Quarterly* on JusticeConnect, you must have a LEEP account and be a member of the UCR Program community. To obtain a LEEP account, go to www.cjis.gov to apply. Once on LEEP, to apply to the UCR Program community, click on the magnifying glass and search for Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Scroll down and click on the UCR Program logo to request joining the community. Members of the UCR Program community should:

- ❖ Log onto the LEEP portal.
- ❖ Click on the JusticeConnect link and select "I agree" under the terms and conditions.
- ❖ Select UCR Program Quarterly under the Publications and Files section.

Users with questions concerning access to LEEP should contact the LEEP Help Desk at 888-334-4536.

Section 3— On the Audit Trail

Staff in the UCR Program are introducing a new feature to the *UCR Program Quarterly*—On the Audit Trail. This section will feature scenarios and issues that members of the CJIS Audit Unit's (CAU) Quality Assurance Review (QAR) Team have encountered during their reviews. This information is presented not to point out errors but to inform agencies so they can avoid similar problems in the future.

Agencies with questions should contact the QAR Team by telephone at 304-625-3020 or by e-mail at cjisaudit@fbi.gov.

Note: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the CJIS Division's information-sharing partners, in March 2020, the CAU canceled all CJIS systems audits. CJIS Division executive management, the CJIS APB, and the Compact Council supported this decision. CAU audit managers contacted state UCR Program managers from Utah, Connecticut, Maryland, and the District of Columbia to inform them their reviews were canceled. Reviews of Georgia, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts were initiated before March 2020, and the CAU continued to execute these reviews. The CAU staff plan to resume all CJIS systems audits in March 2021, beginning with audits that were canceled in March 2020 and completing the remaining 2020 audits in 2021. QARs to be conducted as of March 2021 through the remaining fiscal year are Utah, Connecticut, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Audits that were planned for 2021 will be moved to 2022, effectively shifting the entire triennial audit cycle by one year, thus ensuring that all audits are completed.

Proper reporting of animal cruelty

Law enforcement agencies have had the capability to report Group A offense 720 = Animal Cruelty in NIBRS as of January 2015. The QAR Team has been assessing this offense as of October 2018. Although a call for service may not have been initiated for animal cruelty, if it comes to the attention of the responding officer that cruelty to an animal occurred, it should also be reported with the offense that precipitated the call.

Listed below is an example of an incident involving animal cruelty that was not reported to the UCR Program. The QAR Team consulted with the UCR training instructors to ensure the information provided below would be consistent with the criteria to report animal cruelty.

Did you know . . .

The full definition of animal cruelty is, "Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment." (page 16 of the *2019.2 National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] User Manual*, dated May 7, 2020).

Example: Officers arrived at the address of the call for service and were met by a woman who they learned was a resident of the household. She stated she had gone to her daughter's room to begin prep work prior to painting the room. She heard her husband yelling and their dog whining. When she went to see the cause of the noise, she saw her husband was inside a playhouse kicking their dog. She yelled at him to stop and then she proceeded to place the dog inside a kennel located in the kitchen. The couple stepped outside the house and an argument ensued, which escalated to a physical confrontation when the husband slapped his wife.

Based on the officer's narrative, a simple assault should be reported in addition to an animal cruelty because the husband intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly took an action that mistreated . . . [the] animal without just cause. . . If statements and/or evidence are present of an animal abuse, then the offense of animal cruelty should be reported as an offense known to law enforcement. Law enforcement should classify and report offenses after they complete the preliminary investigation of a call for service or complaint. The case file documentation indicated a simple assault and an abuse of an animal occurred.

Reminder regarding Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number)

Agencies are reminded that if something is known about an offender, they are to assign an offender sequence number in Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number). However, if the agency knows absolutely nothing about the offender, agencies must report 00 = Unknown Offender in Data Element 36.

The reporting agency must assign each offender in an incident a sequence number from 01-99 using Data Element 36 when something is known about the offender. If the agency knows absolutely nothing about the offender, 00 = Unknown Offender must be reported.

More information about Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) is on page 130 of the *2019.2 NIBRS User Manual*, dated May 7, 2020.

Data Element 36 is often misreported. The QAR Team has observed many agencies reporting an offender count of 01-99 as an Offender Sequence Number and also report unknown for Data Elements 37 (Age of Offender), 38 (Sex of Offender), 39 (Race of Offender), and 39A (Ethnicity of Offender). Each incident involves an offender, and in those instances where nothing is known about the offender, or all offender data elements would be reported as unknown, the offender sequence number is to be reported as 00 = Unknown. However, there are situations where 01-99 can be reported when an offender was observed, but it was not possible to identify the age, sex, race, or ethnicity of the offender. (See example.) When it is not possible to identify the count of offenders and when the age, sex, race, and ethnicity are unknown, Data Element 36 must be reported as 00 = Unknown Offender. When anything

about the offender is known, the offender sequence number 01-99 must be assigned to each offender and Data Elements 37, 38, 39, or 39A must be reported with the identifying information.

Example: A witness saw two offenders fleeing the scene of a burglary, but because the burglars were wearing ski masks, the witness could not determine their age, sex, race, or ethnicity. The reporting agency should enter offender information for both offenders in Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) that contains 01 and 02. In this example, the first offender number would be 01 and Data Element 37, Data Element 38, Data Element 39, and Data Element 39A would all be reported as U = Unknown. This would be repeated for offender 02. Although each data element is reported as U = Unknown, because the offenders were seen, the actual count of offenders should be reported.

Section 4— Publication Updates and Notifications

NIBRS documentation updated

The UCR Program staff updated the following NIBRS documents on the FBI's website:

2019.2 NIBRS User Manual

Addresses NIBRS policies, the types of offenses reported via NIBRS, and guidelines for an agency to become certified to submit NIBRS data to the FBI. It is intended for use with the 2019.2 *NIBRS Technical Specification* and the 2019.2 *NIBRS XML Developer's Guide*.

2019.2.1 NIBRS Technical Specification

Provides information necessary to create proper UCR NIBRS flat file submissions. It is intended for use with the 2019.2 *NIBRS User Manual*.

2019.2.1 Extensible Markup Language (XML) Developer's Guide

Provides information necessary to create proper XML submissions for NIBRS data. It is intended for use with the 2019.2 *NIBRS Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD)* and 2019.2 *NIBRS User Manual*.

2019.2 NIBRS IEPD

Furnishes the XML schema and aligns with the 2019.2 *NIBRS XML Developer's Guide*.

Updates in these documents reflect the following changes:

- ❖ The new offenses reportable by federal and tribal law enforcement agencies.
- ❖ The addition of judicial district codes for federal law enforcement agencies to report the location of a NIBRS incident.
- ❖ Updates that align the documentation with the UCR Tech Refresh.
- ❖ The inclusion of XML literal values for Group A and Group B NIBRS offenses.

The documents are available at <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/data-documentation#NIBRS>.

Frequently asked questions about NIBRS documentation

What changes are included in the 2019.2 documentation?

There were too many changes to the documents to list here. However, change description details are provided in the beginning of each document.

When will the 2019.2 NIBRS documentation be applicable?

All updates and edits in the 2019.2 NIBRS are applicable as of May 28, 2020, and align with the FBI's UCR system functionality.

Will a law enforcement agency be permitted to submit data via NIBRS after January 1, 2021, if the agency has not updated its system to be compatible with Version 2019.2?

- ❖ NIBRS-certified agencies currently submitting NIBRS data to the UCR Program will be able to continue to submit NIBRS data.
- ❖ Agencies that are currently working toward NIBRS certification will be able to submit NIBRS data to the UCR Program once the agency meets the minimum requirements and completes the certification process. Once an agency is NIBRS-certified, the agency is permitted to submit NIBRS data for the months preceding the certification. For example, if an agency becomes NIBRS-certified on March 1, 2021, the agency will be allowed to submit crime data for January and February 2021 via NIBRS.
- ❖ The UCR Program will no longer accept SRS data beginning on January 1, 2021.

When is a law enforcement agency required to update its system to the *NIBRS Technical Specification Version 2019.2*?

The UCR Program recommends that law enforcement agencies update their systems to newly released versions within 12 months of the published date of new NIBRS technical specifications. While a mandate to update to the latest version of the technical specification does not exist, if an agency fails to update its system, the agency will be unable to report on any newly implemented data elements, offenses, etc. NIBRS is a backward-compatible system (i.e., agencies may submit data using an older version of NIBRS without adaptations or modifications).

Are all law enforcement agencies able to report the new offenses added in the 2019.2 NIBRS documentation?

No. At this time, because these offenses are unique to federal and tribal law enforcement agencies, only those agencies are permitted to report data using the new offenses.

Only federal and tribal law enforcement agencies are permitted to report data for the following offenses:

- ❖ Money laundering
- ❖ Treason
- ❖ Espionage
- ❖ Illegal entry into the United States
- ❖ False citizenship
- ❖ Smuggling aliens
- ❖ Re-entry after deportation
- ❖ Failure to register as a sex offender
- ❖ Harboring escapee/concealing from arrest
- ❖ Flight to avoid prosecution
- ❖ Flight to avoid deportation
- ❖ Violation of National Firearm Act of 1934
- ❖ Weapons of mass destruction
- ❖ Explosives
- ❖ Import violations
- ❖ Export violations
- ❖ Federal liquor offenses
- ❖ Federal tobacco offenses
- ❖ Wildlife trafficking

Are all law enforcement agencies able to report data using judicial district codes?

No. At this time, only federal agencies may report data using judicial district codes. Each federal judicial district has a specific code and is a legal district that denotes a territory for which a federal court has jurisdiction. Therefore, at this time, only federal agencies may use judicial district codes. All state, local, college/university, and tribal law enforcement agencies must continue to report data using an Originating Agency Identifier.

What is the minimum version for agencies and state programs to report data via NIBRS?

- ❖ The *NIBRS State Certification Requirements* document states:

“Agencies and state programs must comply with, at a minimum, Version 3.0 of the *NIBRS Technical Specification*. The national UCR Program suggests that agencies submit NIBRS data using Extensible Markup Language (XML) if possible. Guidance on submitting data via XML is available in the *NIBRS Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD)*, 4.2, Master Documentation.”

- ❖ The document *NIBRS State Certification Requirements* is located at <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/nibrs> in “The Road to NIBRS” section of the webpage under item 7, “Attain NIBRS certification.”
- ❖ The UCR Program has not established a date to discontinue accepting, or being backward compatible, to Version 3.0 of the *NIBRS Technical Specification*. The UCR Program will continue to accept data from law enforcement agencies that comply with, at a minimum, Version 3.0 of the *NIBRS Technical Specification* until further notice.