Federal Bureau of Investigation

UCR Program
Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Quarterly

Program News

NOVEMBER 2017

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Update to the Crime Data Explorer

Crime data from 2015 and 2016 have been added to the Crime Data Explorer (CDE), which is a computer application that allows law enforcement and the general public to explore data on local, state, and national levels. The CDE is accessible at <https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/>.

Through the CDE, users can:

❖ View Summary Reporting System (SRS) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data for the offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson from 1995 through 2016. These data include agency-level data as well as estimated state and national data.

❖ Download Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) participation data for states and the nation.

❖ View definitions and related links that will provide context within the national UCR Program and the methodologies it uses.

❖ Download available data regarding hate crime, assaults on law enforcement, police employee data, cargo theft, and human trafficking.

In addition, an open application programming interface allows users to create custom views and conduct comprehensive analysis. The CDE is also accessible on mobile devices, such as cell phones and tablets.

Agencies with questions about the CDE should contact Cynthia Barnett-Ryan in the Crime Statistics Management Unit by telephone at 304-625-3576 or by e-mail at <cbarnett-ryan@fbi.gov>.

State Uniform Crime Reporting Program directory available on Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal

Staff of the national UCR Program have compiled a UCR Program directory for each state and U.S. territory. The purpose of the directory is to:

- ❖ Track the implementation of new initiatives.
- ❖ Determine if training programs are in place.
- ❖ Capture information on data submissions and data quality.

The directory provides the total number of contributing agencies by state (broken down by SRS agencies and NIBRS agencies), the format used to submit data to the national UCR Program, the frequency with which the state reports data to the national program, state contact information, FBI contact information, and vendor information (where applicable).

If a state UCR Program or a direct contributor has a change to its data, it should contact its representative within the Crime Statistics Management Unit. Information in the directory will be updated on the 15th of each month.

The directory is available on the UCR Special Interest Group (SIG) on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP). Once on LEEP, to access the directory, click on the:

- ❖ SIG icon under Services
- ❖ Browse/Search SIGs button
- ❖ By Access Type button and select Unrestricted
- ❖ CJIS icon
- ❖ Programs tab and select Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)/National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- ❖ Click here to go to the UCR SIG link

A link to a Portable Document Format File of the UCR State Profiles is located under the Documents portion of the page.

To obtain access to LEEP, agencies should contact the LEEP help desk at 888-334-4536.

Who's Who in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

In order to keep users informed about staff changes in the UCR Program, updated contact information by program is provided below.

The program manager for the national UCR Program is Amy C. Blasher. She can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-4840 or by e-mail at <acblasher@fbi.gov>.

Sammy J. DeMarco oversees the Program Development Group and can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-7360 or by e-mail at <sjdemarco@fbi.gov>.

Tonya M. Barnes oversees the Operations Group and can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-7321 or by e-mail at <tmbarnes@fbi.gov>.

Hate Crime

Issues involving hate crime statistical policies and/or outreach should be directed to Kristi L. Donahue by telephone at 304-625-2972 or by e-mail at <kldonahue@fbi.gov>.

The contact for hate crime data submissions, verification, and missing data on hate crime is Peggy G. Riley. Contributors may contact her by telephone at 304-625-3517 or by e-mail at <pgriley@fbi.gov>.

Cargo Theft

Issues involving statistical policies and/or outreach concerning cargo theft offenses should be directed to Lora L. Klingensmith, who can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-4073 or by e-mail at <llklingensmith@fbi.gov>.

The contact for cargo theft data submissions, verification, and missing data on cargo theft is Jennifer K. Neely. Contributors may contact her by telephone at 304-625-2959 or by e-mail at <jkneely@fbi.gov>.

Human Trafficking

Issues involving human trafficking data verification, missing data on human trafficking, and statistical policies and/or outreach concerning human trafficking offenses should be directed to Lora L. Klingensmith, who can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-4073 or by e-mail at <llklingensmith@fbi.gov>.

Originating Agency Identifier (ORI)

Issues involving an agency's Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) should be directed to Sherry V. McDowell, who can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-3536 or by e-mail at <svmcdowell@fbi.gov>.

National Incident-Based Reporting System

The NIBRS coordinator is Drema Fouch. Her duties include certification, developing a strategic plan for NIBRS growth, identifying and assessing resources that are available to support NIBRS, and developing a strategy that maximizes the use of those resources. She can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-2982 or by e-mail at <dfouch@fbi.gov>.

Bureau of Indian Affairs/Tribal Reporting

Issues involving tribal agency reporting of UCR data should be directed to Joseph L. Maxwell, who can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-2398 or by e-mail at <jlmaxwell@fbi.gov>.

Animal Cruelty

Issues or questions involving statistical policies concerning reports of animal cruelty violations should be directed to Colby Gibbs, who can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-7757 or by e-mail at <cgibbs1@fbi.gov>.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Frankie L. Kelley, Kristi M. Wolford, and Melissa J. Blake are responsible for the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Program. They may be reached by telephone at 304-625-3521 or by e-mail at <leoka.statistics@ic.fbi.gov>.

Quality Assurance Review (QAR)

Nancy E. Carnes is the supervisor for the UCR Program's Quality Assurance Review (QAR) Program. Contributors may contact her by telephone at 304-625-2995 or by e-mail at <necarnes@fbi.gov>.

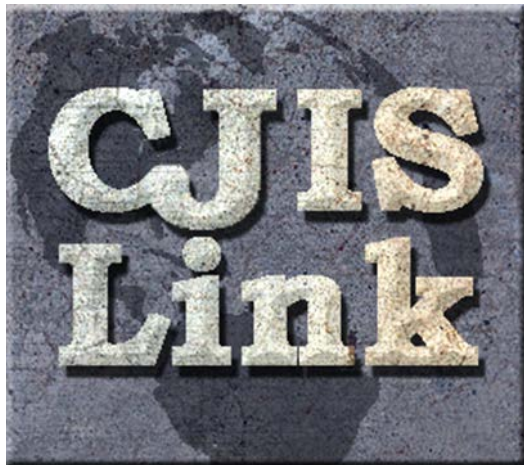## Advisory Policy Board and Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs

Amanda D. Shaffer is the point of contact for the Advisory Policy Board and the Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs. Agencies may contact her by telephone at 304-625-7306 or by e-mail at <adshaffer@fbi.gov>.

Crime Data Modernization

Angela D. Sheppard is the Crime Data Modernization program manager. She can be contacted by telephone at 304-625-4752 or by e-mail at <adsheppard@fbi.gov>.

❖ Questions regarding the NIBRS transition should be directed to Drema Fouch by telephone at 304-625-2982 or by e-mail to <dfouch@fbi.gov>.

❖ Questions regarding data collection of officer-involved incidents should be directed to Cynthia Barnett-Ryan by telephone at 304-625-3576 or by e-mail to <cbarnett-ryan@fbi.gov>.

❖ Questions regarding reports of federal crime data should be directed to Darrin Alan Paul by telephone at 304-625-2834 or by e-mail to <dapaul2@fbi.gov>.

New *CJIS Link* articles available on the Internet

Visit the CJIS Link Web page at <www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/cjis-link> to learn how the programs and services administered by the FBI's CJIS Division can help your agency fight crime. Recent posts address:

❖ Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's search of the National Data Exchange (N-DEx) identifies a pandering pimp

❖ Biometric Identification Awards, Part 2: Next Generation Identification (NGI) helps Oklahoma State Bureau of Identification crack a case

❖ Biometric Identification Awards, Part 1: NGI helps Texas Department of Public Safety crack a case

❖ N-DEx System's batch query helps Georgia nab offenders and manage warrants

Electronic availability of the *UCR Program Quarterly*

All editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly* are available via the FBI's Internet site at <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr-program-quarterly> and the UCR Program's SIG of the LEEP.

To access the *UCR Program Quarterly* on the UCR Program's SIG:

❖ Click on the LEO SIG under the Service column.

❖ Scroll to the bottom of the page and click on the UCR logo.

❖ Click on the UCR Program Quarterly folder.

Users with questions concerning access to LEEP should contact the Online Services and Operations Unit by telephone at 304-625-5555.

Section 2— Clarification to Policy and Procedures

Cargo Theft resources for classification and submission

The national UCR staff has several documents available to assist state UCR Programs and direct contributors in classifying, scoring, and reporting cargo theft offenses to the national UCR Program.

These documents include:

- ❖ *Cargo Theft User Manual* (Version 1.0, dated March 29, 2013)—this 67-page document assists law enforcement agencies in reporting incidents of cargo theft to the FBI. The document furnishes information on cargo theft policy, the types of offenses that comprise the crime, how to identify it, and guidelines for reporting cargo theft. It is accessible at <https://ucr.fbi.gov/cargo-theft-user-manual>.
- ❖ *Cargo Theft Technical Specification* (Version 2.0, dated May 9, 2012)—this 37-page document provides the programming requirements, record layouts, information about error reporting, and error reporting messages. It is accessible at <https://ucr.fbi.gov/cargo_theft_technical_specification_version_2.0_final_05-25-2012.pdf>.
- ❖ *Conversion of National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data to Cargo Theft Data* (Version 1.0, dated July 20, 2012)—this 8-page document provides details about converting NIBRS data to the Cargo Theft Incident Report. It is accessible at <https://ucr.fbi.gov/conversion-of-nibrs-data-to-cargo-theft-data.pdf>.

Agencies that submit data to the national UCR Program via SRS should report cargo thefts using a detailed record layout to create a Cargo Theft Electronic Data Submission. Agencies that submit data to the national UCR Program via NIBRS should report cargo thefts using Data Element 2A in the Administrative Segment.

In the UCR Program, cargo theft is not considered an offense by itself; cargo theft should be reported in conjunction with at least 1 of 13 offenses to indicate that cargo was taken. The 13 offenses (and their UCR Offense Codes) are:

120	Robbery
210	Extortion/Blackmail
220	Burglary/Breaking & Entering
23D	Theft From Building
23F	Theft From Motor Vehicle

23H   All Other Larceny

240   Motor Vehicle Theft

26A   False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game

26B   Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud

26C   Impersonation

26E   Wire Fraud

270   Embezzlement

510   Bribery

In addition, beginning on **January 1, 2019,** the offenses (and their UCR Offense Codes) of 26F = Identity Theft and 26G= Hacking/Computer Invasion will be added to the above list.

Because cargo theft is reported in conjunction with another offense, the UCR Program does not collect information on attempted cargo thefts.

The national UCR Program staff has furnished the following guidelines regarding the classification and reporting of cargo theft incidents and arrests.

❖ Two key phrases in the classification of cargo theft are "commercial shipment" and "in the supply chain." To be considered cargo, the items must be part of a commercial shipment and must be in the supply chain (that is, moving in commerce).

❖ Thefts from United Parcel Service (UPS), Federal Express (FedEx), the U.S. mail, etc., are considered to be cargo until items are received at a final distribution point. Once the business receives the items (that is, personnel at the company sign for the goods), the goods are no longer considered cargo because they are outside of the supply chain. Therefore, **deliveries from UPS, FedEx, to individuals or other businesses (e.g., flowers, pizza, electronics, appliances, etc.) are not considered to be cargo because they are outside of the supply chain.** (Emphasis added.)

❖ If a truck arrives at a store but the store has not received the items (no one has signed a bill of lading for the goods) and the items are stolen, the incident is considered to be cargo theft because the commercial shipment is still in the supply chain.

❖ If there is a bill of lading reserved for a commercial shipment and the theft occurs before the shipment can be delivered or it is not possible for the receiver to acknowledge the receipt of goods, it is considered cargo theft.

❖ The dollar amount and the number of items taken are not factors in determining whether a cargo theft occurred.

The following **are** examples of cargo theft, and agencies that submit data via NIBRS should put a Y = Yes into Data Element 2A to indicate that the incident involved cargo theft. Because SRS agencies submit their data via a record layout in the Cargo Theft Electronic Data Submission, it is not necessary for SRS agencies to specify that the offense included cargo theft.

❖ A tractor-trailer loaded with kitchen appliances was en route from a manufacturing facility to a commercial establishment when the tractor-trailer was stolen at a rest stop. Agencies should report the incident as a Motor Vehicle Theft (UCR Offense Code 240).

❖ A truckload of pizza sauce, cheese, and pizza dough was being transported from the processing/manufacturing facility to a chain pizzeria store when the items were removed from the truck while the driver was in a rest stop. Agencies should report the incident as a Theft From a Motor Vehicle (UCR Offense Code 23F).

❖ A delivery of fruit was in transit from a warehouse to a local business where was to be processed and made into an arrangement for purchase. However, the fruit was taken during transit. This should be reported as a Theft From a Motor Vehicle (UCR Offense Code 23F).

❖ A truck driver was hauling appliances from a distribution center to a local store and stopped to refuel the vehicle at a rest stop. He was confronted by an armed individual who took the keys to the truck and drove away with the vehicle. Agencies should report the incident as a Robbery (UCR Offense Code 120).

❖ A driver was supposed to pick up a truck that was full of mail from a distribution center and take it to a local post office. However, another individual, using false identification and posing as a postal employee, took the truck and drove away. Agencies should classify the incident as an Impersonation (UCR Offense Code 26C).

❖ A distribution point for a national electronics chain was broken into and 75 flat-screen televisions were taken. Agencies should report the incident as a Burglary/Breaking & Entering (UCR Offense Code 220).

The following incidents are **not** considered cargo theft. Agencies that report their data via the NIBRS should put an N = No into Data Element 2A; agencies that report their data via the SRS should not use the record layout in the Cargo Theft Electronic Data Submission to report these incidents.

❖ A letter carrier was delivering mail in a neighborhood when the mail was stolen from the carrier's vehicle. This is **not** a cargo theft. Once the U.S. mail had left a final distribution point, it was no longer considered cargo because it was no longer in the supply chain. The agency should report the incident as a Theft From a Motor Vehicle (UCR Offense Code 23F), but the incident is not considered to be cargo theft.

❖ A truck was delivering a refrigerator for installation into a individual's home. The driver of the truck was carjacked while stopped at a traffic light. The agency should report the incident as a Robbery (UCR Offense Code 120), but the incident is **not** considered cargo theft because the refrigerator is not in the supply chain.

Agencies with questions regarding cargo theft should contact the UCR trainers by telephone at 888-827-6427 or by e-mail at <UCRtrainers@leo.gov>.

Quality Assurance Reviews have begun

On October 1, 2017, staff of the CJIS Audit Unit (CAU) resumed QARs as part of the triennial audit process. CAU staff will conduct the QARs for only those agencies that submit crime data via NIBRS. In addition, staff will administer the QARs electronically via computer, rather than conduct onsite reviews.

QARs, which are designed to enhance the FBI's UCR Program, assess the validity of reported crime statistics by a state's UCR program and its local law enforcement agencies as specified by the national UCR Program policies and guidelines.

During the 2018 fiscal year (from October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018), state programs in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are scheduled for QARs.

Materials regarding the QAR audit process are available on LEEP by clicking on the:
  ❖ SIG icon under the Service column
  ❖ Browse/Search SIGs button
  ❖ By Access Type then click on Unrestricted
  ❖ CJIS icon then the General Information tab
  ❖ CJIS Audit Unit Information
  ❖ UCR Quality Assurance Review

Agencies with questions should contact Ms. Nancy E. Carnes by telephone at 304-625-2995 or by e-mail at <necarnes@fbi.gov>.

Trainer talk

The CJIS Division supports the transition of all agencies to submit crime data via NIBRS. Because of this, effective October 1, 2016, CJIS Division trainers began focusing their efforts on NIBRS and are no longer providing live training on the SRS. However, the UCR Program has furnished computer-based training on the basics of SRS, which are available on LEEP. In addition, the trainers will continue to answer SRS-related questions via e-mail and facsimile.

Each quarter, Trainer Talk features questions that the trainers from the national UCR Program have received about classifying and scoring offenses in UCR. 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 the classification and scoring of incidents, law enforcement agencies and state program personnel are asked to provide the entire incident report so that the UCR trainers can provide the most accurate assessment. Agencies may submit incident reports by e-mail to <UCRtrainers@leo.gov> or by facsimile to 304-625-5599. Agency staff with questions should contact the trainers' e-mail at <UCRtrainers@leo.gov>.

Question

An individual reported that, while driving a car with a passenger, she was followed by another individual in a car who was intentionally cutting her off and swerving toward her. She said she was afraid that the other person would hit her car, possibly injuring her or her passenger. How would this be classified and scored?

Answer

NIBRS agencies: This incident would be considered a 13A = Aggravated Assault because the woman was put into fear of severe bodily injury. As it states on page 21 of the *NIBRS User Manual,* Version 1.0, dated January 17, 2013, "It is not necessary for injury to result from an aggravated assault when an offender uses a gun, knife, or other weapon with the potential to cause serious personal injury." The reporting agency should use the data value of 35 = Motor Vehicle as the type of weapon in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved). All persons in the woman's vehicle are considered to be victims, and their information should be included in the Victim Segment of the incident report.

SRS agencies: As stated on page 38 of the *SRS User Manual,* Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013, "All assaults by one person upon another with the intent to kill, maim, or inflict severe bodily injury with the use of any dangerous weapon are classified as Aggravated Assault. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon that could cause serious personal injury is used." The agency should report the incident on the Return A report as a 4c Aggravated Assault—Other Dangerous Weapon.

Question

How should an agency report an incident that involves an individual using a legal substance (such as cleaning fluid or paint thinner) illegally to get high?

Answer

NIBRS agencies: The law enforcement agency should report the use of a legal substance to illegally get high as P = Other Drugs in Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type).

SRS agencies: The agency should report the use of a legal substance in an illegal manner only if there is an arrest. If there is an arrest, the agency should report it as possession of an other dangerous nonnarcotic.

Question

For safety reasons, when officers arrest someone for a drug offense and seize drugs, officers are no longer weighing the confiscated drugs. Instead, officers are sending the seized drugs to the laboratory where they can be weighed and measured safely. How should we report the drug information?

Answer

NIBRS agencies: When drugs are confiscated but not immediately measured, the agency should report the suspected drug type in Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type). In addition, as stated on page 105 of the *NIBRS User Manual,* Version 1.0, dated January 17, 2013,

If the substance was sent to a laboratory for analysis and a response has not yet been received, XX = Not Reported should be entered (into Data Element 22 [Type Drug Measurement]). In addition, 1 = None should be entered into Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity). When the agency receives the results of the laboratory analysis, the agency must update Data Elements 21 and 22.

SRS agencies: Drug weight is not collected in SRS. Agencies should report the type of drug and if the arrest was for sale and possession of drugs or for manufacturing drugs.