Federal Bureau of Investigation

UCR Program
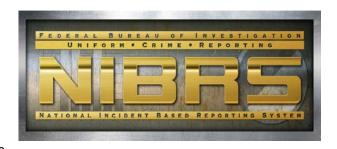## Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Quarterly

Program News

JULY 2019

> 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 a new 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.

NIBRS can benefit campus law enforcement agencies

On January 1, 2021, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program will transition from SRS to the NIBRS-only data collection. SRS was the original method of reporting UCR crime data in 1930 and is still used today. NIBRS is an incident-based reporting system through which offense, victim, offender, arrestee, and property data are collected on each single crime occurrence.

The transition to the richer, NIBRS-only data standard will provide greater context at the national level to allow contributing agencies to identify and address evolving crime issues. In addition, NIBRS data can help drive resource planning and assist with providing a more precise and transparent narrative regarding the scope, type, and nature of crime at specific location types, such as college campuses. According to Chief Matt Kiederlen, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater Police Department and Parking Services, "The NIBRS transition will allow us to further understand the crimes being committed on our campuses. As the public continues to ask for further transparency and information, NIBRS is a better tool to facilitate and accomplish that request."

Benefits of NIBRS

Some college and university law enforcement, as well as some federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, may not be aware that NIBRS provides the following benefits:

❖ Greater specificity in reporting offenses—NIBRS collects detailed data for 52 offenses, plus 10 additional offenses for which only arrests are reported. SRS counts limited data for 10 offenses and 20 additional crimes for which only arrests are reported.

❖ The lack of a Hierarchy Rule—NIBRS collects up to 10 offenses per incident. Under the Hierarchy Rule, SRS counts only the most serious offense per incident (with the exceptions of arson and human trafficking), omitting important information.

❖ Attaining a superior level of detail—NIBRS captures demographic data (age, sex, race, and ethnicity) for victims, known offenders, and arrestees, as well as relationships between victims and known offenders for all offenses, not just murder like SRS does. NIBRS also collects time of day, location types, gang involvement, types of weapons/force involved, and drug types and quantities in the incident report. This offers law enforcement agencies data they can use for constructive discussion, measured planning, and informed policing.

❖ More accurately depicting crime—NIBRS collects granular incident details, compared with SRS's more limited data capture. Because of its broader accounting of crime, NIBRS establishes a new baseline that more precisely captures the picture of reported crime in a community.

In preparation for the transition from SRS to NIBRS data collection, the FBI is working with state agencies to ensure campus law enforcement agencies are ready to participate before the transition date. Campus law enforcement agencies can obtain technical and programming resources by contacting NIBRS support staff by e-mail at ucr-nibrs@fbi.gov or by phone at 304-625-9999. Additional NIBRS-related information can be found at https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs-overview.

Section 2— Message to Program Participants

Data deadlines for 2019

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). State Program managers should also inform their local agencies of these deadlines.

Note: All state programs and direct contributors must submit data by established deadlines for publication. Although data received after the deadlines will not be published in the annual report(s), the Crime Data Explorer (CDE) will be updated before the next publication cycle. This is due to the enhancements afforded to the FBI's UCR Program to allow for more timely release of data through the CDE. In 2018, the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB) recommended the quarterly release of crime data. The first quarterly CDE release of preliminary 2020 data will precede the publication of 2019 data.

Date	Information
August 2019	CSMU staff will send e-mails to each direct contributor and state UCR Program manager requesting: ❖ Missing 2019 January–June data for Most in Population (MIP) law enforcement agencies. This data will be included in Table 4 of the *Semiannual Report*. The e-mails remind contributors of the **September 9, 2019,** deadline for submitting data to be included in the *UCR Semiannual Report, January–June, 2019*. ❖ Verification of 2019 January–June crime totals that indicate significant increases or decreases over the previous year's data. State UCR program managers will need to verify any high/low monthly offense count during the 6-month period for MIP agencies.
September 2019	**The deadline for submitting 2019 January–June data for inclusion in the *Semiannual Report* is September 9, 2019.** **Questioned data must be verified or corrected by September 23, 2019.**

Date	Information
	CSMU staff sends e-mails requesting: ❖ Any 2019 January–June data that have not been received by the September 9, 2019, deadline for the *Semiannual Report*. ❖ Follow-up from nonresponsive UCR state program managers on trend inquiries for MIP agencies. (The Operations Group may opt to contact these managers by telephone.) ❖ Verification of any 2019 January–June 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 6-month period for all contributors other than MIP agencies that submitted 3 or more month's data.
October 2019	CSMU sends e-mails requesting the completion of information on current year's police employee counts as of October 31, 2019. The deadline for submitting these data is **December 16, 2019.**
November 2019	CSMU staff sends e-mails to state UCR program managers: ❖ Requesting review of the Population-by-County printout to verify current reporting status of each agency and to identify new agency contributors. ❖ Inquiring about police employee data that are missing or require the state UCR program manager's review.
December 2019	**The deadline for the 2019 police employee counts is December 16, 2019. This is the final deadline for submitting 2019 police employee data for inclusion in the *CIUS* publication.** Prior to the December 16, 2019, deadline, CSMU staff sends e-mails to remind direct contributors and state UCR Program managers that have not submitted police employee counts that the FBI has not received their police employee counts and inquires about police employee data that require state UCR program managers' review. The deadline for making changes to an agency's current reporting status or name or for adding new contributing agencies within the state is **December 31, 2019.**

Known issues in XCOTA

Agencies submitting NIBRS data to the FBI may do so in one of two ways: either through flat-file submissions or using XML, also known as Extensible Markup Language.

XML is a markup language that encodes information in a format that is human-readable and machine-readable. It gives agencies flexibility in formatting the data for their submissions. In a flat file, agencies must provide information within parameters that are more rigid. Because of XML's flexibility, the FBI encourages NIBRS agencies to submit data via XML.

To assist agencies with submitting NIBRS data via XML, the UCR Program staff maintains XCOTA, the Extensible Markup Language Conformance Testing Assistant, which agencies use to ensure their XML submissions are correct and meet various business rules. XCOTA is available electronically at https://datastandards.cjis.gov/ and provides schema validation and checks business rules for NIBRS 2019.1 and NIBRS 4.2 instances on all NIBRS XML submission segments.

The national UCR Program staff is aware of issues in XCOTA that imply a submission has failed when the submission has actually passed. Most of the known issues are due to the XCOTA tool checking only the substance tag within the submitted item. The national UCR Program staff is fixing errors as they are identified. If an agency encounters these known issues, they should contact the NIBRS XML Technical Team at ucr-nibrs@fbi.gov for assistance.

What XCOTA is. . . . .

❖ XCOTA is a Java tool that helps with XML validation on complex instances with complex sets of rules.

❖ The Data Standards Team furnishes the desktop application to agencies interested in submitting NIBRS crime data via XML.

❖ XCOTA conducts schema validation and business rule checks, and assists during the development of XML for agencies transitioning from SRS to XML NIBRS submissions, or those NIBRS agencies transitioning from flat-file submissions to XML.

❖ Using XCOTA, agencies can gauge the accuracy of their submissions during the development process.

❖ XCOTA provides assurances that an agency is developing a system properly and will help to make final steps toward submission more successful.

. . . . . . And what it's not

❖ Agencies cannot use XCOTA for NIBRS certification.

❖ XCOTA does not check every business rule. Some rules can only be checked against the NIBRS repository, such as any check that looks at previously submitted data.

❖ A successful check through XCOTA does not necessarily mean the submission will transfer successfully to NIBRS.

Currently, users will see the following messages due to known issues:

NIBRS-2019-73: Property Type Loss

When the Offense = '35A' then you must provide the Property item.

When the Offense = '35A' then you must provide the Substance.

NIBRS-2019-77: Property Description

When the Offense code indicates Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A) and the Attempted/Completed is Completed, then you must have a Property Description of 10 = Drugs/Narcotics in the Substance entity with a Property Loss of 'SEIZED'. Associated NIBRS Error Code(s): 387.

NIBRS 2019-187: Property Loss Type

When the Property Loss type = Burned, Counterfeited/Forged, Destroyed/Damaged/ Vandalized, Recovered, Seized, or Stolen then Property Description and Value must be provided if applicable. Associated NIBRS Error Code(s) 372 = Data Elements 15-22 were all blank with this property loss code and 375 = Mandatory field with the property loss code entered.

NIBRS-4.2-187: Property Loss Type

When the Property Loss type = Burned, Counterfeited/Forged, Destroyed/Damaged/ Vandalized, Recovered, Seized, or Stolen then Property Description and Value must be provided if applicable. Associated NIBRS Error Code(s) 372, 375.

NIBRS-4.2-190: Property Loss Type

Date Recovered, Stolen Car Quantity, and/or Recovered Car Quantity can only be provided when the Property Loss type = Stolen or Recovered. Associated NIBRS Error Code(s) 372, 375.

NIBRS 2019-195: Property Loss Type

When the Substance Loss type = Seized then Property Description, Estimated Quantity and Unit of Measure must be provided if applicable. Associated NIBRS Error Code(s): 078, 364, and 383.

Agencies with questions about the XCOTA or requesting verification on test data submissions should contact the NIBRS XML Technical Team at ucr-nibrs@fbi.gov. XML reference documentation, including the *2019.1 National Incident-Based Reporting System XML*

Developer's Guide and the *2019.1 NIBRS XML Information Exchange Data Package*, is available at www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr.

Change in computing platform may affect published crime data

The FBI's UCR Program staff has transitioned from its legacy data collection system (a 1960 mainframe database) to a more modern reporting platform known as the UCR-TR. Published UCR data now comes from the UCR-TR and not the legacy system.

The change in the computing platform may result in differences in UCR data from previous years, and Program participants should use caution when analyzing data. Users should not assume that increases or decreases in published information are due to increases or decreases in crime—the differences may be because of technical and procedural differences between the UCR-TR and the legacy system.

Some differences between the UCR-TR and the legacy system are presented in the table below.

UCR-TR	Legacy system
A more accurate representation of data as new technology allows for programmable queries, detection of business rule violations, warning reports, and data quality checks for both SRS and NIBRS data.	Programmable queries, business rule violations, warning reports, and data quality checks are not as stringent. This manual process requires human intervention.
Strict adherence to technical specifications.	Allows accommodations for data submissions.
Does not allow supplemental data to be entered into the database unless a corresponding *Return A* form has been accepted.	Allows supplemental data in the database without a corresponding *Return A* form.
Programmed data quality checks for each monthly data submission which allows for more accountability for data verification.	Manual data quality checks for each monthly data submission.
Programmed algorithms to detect outliers and/or anomalies in the data. This applies only to SRS data.	Manual detection of outliers and/or anomalies in the data. Currently, this applies only to SRS data.

In addition, several other factors may cause differences between the data from the UCR-TR and prior data that was processed in the legacy system. These include:

❖ Differences in the methodologies for estimating data in the UCR-TR and the legacy UCR Program may cause estimation totals to differ.

❖ Incorrect source codes and incorrect NIBRS conversion issues were detected in the legacy UCR Program and have been corrected in the UCR-TR. This may cause differences in the data between the legacy program and the UCR-TR.

❖ Detection of business rule violations in the UCR-TR that were not accounted for in the legacy UCR Program could cause differences in the data between the legacy program and the UCR-TR.

❖ Only submissions of rape data that adhere to the updated definition of rape will be published. Agencies that submit rape data that does not adhere to the updated definition are not accepted in the UCR-TR, which may cause differences in rape data between the legacy program and the UCR-TR.

Agencies with questions about the UCR-TR should contact the UCR Program by e-mail at ucr@fbi.gov.

Once an agency is NIBRS-certified, it cannot revert to SRS data

Once a contributor is certified and submits data via NIBRS, the national UCR Program will no longer accept SRS data from that agency. If a NIBRS agency attempts to submit SRS data, the UCR system will generate an Error Data Set for the entire submission, and the agency must resubmit the data via NIBRS. Because the SRS will retire on January 1, 2021, the FBI urges all law enforcement agencies to transition to NIBRS submissions.

UCR moving its Special Interest Group to JusticeConnect

Historically, the national UCR Program has used the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP) as a web-based way to share information and collect data via the UCR Program's Special Interest Group (SIG). However, a transition is underway from SIGs on LEEP to the new platform, JusticeConnect, which is a secure, user-driven, real-time tool that allows users across agencies to communicate, collaborate, and interact through various applications such as communities of interest, wikis, blogs, forums, and activities.

The national UCR Program is working to transition all information shared within the UCR SIG to JusticeConnect. Because JusticeConnect allows for more real-time interactions with contributors, users gain a more robust view of the UCR Program. Some benefits of the transition to JusticeConnect include the ability to:

- ❖ Create specialized groups.
- ❖ Share information in real time.
- ❖ Store and share information directly between the national UCR Program and contributors.
- ❖ Discuss particular topics and garner feedback from Program contributors.

How do I access LEEP?

To access LEEP from your agency workstation, contact the LEEP Help Desk at 888-334-4536 and ask how to become a Federated Identity Provider, which allows personnel to access LEEP directly from their workstations and is the preferred and primary method to access LEEP.

If your agency does not have the technical resources to provide single sign-on access to LEEP, apply for a LEEP account at www.cjis.gov. Your agency must identify a point of contact who will validate each application. The point of contact has an annual, ongoing responsibility to advise LEEP of any change in job position, separation, or retirement.

In addition, JusticeConnect users can access real-time information about the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) data collection and the National Use-of-Force (UoF) Data Collection when they become members of the LEOKA and National UoF JusticeConnect pages.

To participate in JusticeConnect, users must have a LEEP account and must opt-in as a JusticeConnect participant. Those with LEEP accounts can opt-in to JusticeConnect by opening their LEEP profile (in the upper left corner of the screen) and selecting "No" under the "Opt-out of Justice Connect" option.

To apply for a LEEP account, go to www.cjis.gov, and for additional information, send an e-mail to ucr@fbi.gov.

Beyond 2021—the UCR Program forms task force

On January 1, 2021, the FBI's UCR Program will transition from a hybrid crime data collection consisting of data from both SRS and NIBRS to an all-NIBRS data collection. With this deadline on the horizon, the FBI's UCR Program is working to evolve with the nation, making enhancements to all aspects of the program.

In February 2019, the CJIS APB Executive Committee approved the formation of the Beyond 2021 Task Force. This task force is responsible for developing recommendations for the UCR Program roadmap to 2021 and beyond. The UCR Program's dedication to providing the most relevant data to both contributors and consumers, paired with the continuing efforts to transition the nation to a data collection using only NIBRS data by January 1, 2021, create the need for the work the Beyond 2021 Task Force is charged with completing.

The Beyond 2021 Task Force will work for 12 months, creating recommendations that will be submitted to the CJIS APB for consideration, which, if approved, will be used to shape the UCR Program roadmap. The task force conducted its first in-person meeting on April 23, 2019, in Clarksburg, West Virginia, in conjunction with the UCR Subcommittee meeting. During this meeting, task force members began discussing the scope of topics that will be reviewed throughout the duration of the task force. The task force, supported by smaller subject matter expert (SME) groups will address critical areas of the UCR Program as the nation transitions and adapts to a richer all-NIBRS data set. Areas of focus for the core task force and SME groups include:

❖ Publication
❖ Justice Assistance Grants (Part 1)
❖ Data Elements
❖ Data Collection Strategy

The core task force and SME groups will meet in person and via teleconference over the next 12 months to create a 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year roadmap for the UCR Program. Those interested in submitting agenda items, ideas, or topic requests for consideration by the core task force and SME groups should send an e-mail to Beyond2021@fbi.gov.

Contacting the UCR Program

To keep users informed, the national UCR Program is providing the following contact information:

❖ Agencies with general questions, including program information, XML, CDE, cargo theft, human trafficking, tribal reporting, etc., should send e-mails to ucr@fbi.gov.
❖ Agencies with questions about UCR Program data and/or data requests should send an e-mail to ucrstat@leo.gov.
❖ Agencies with questions about the UCR Program's hate crime data collection should send an e-mail to ucrhatecrime@fbi.gov.

- ❖ Agencies with questions about the LEOKA Program should send an e-mail to leoka.statistics@fbi.gov for LEOKA's statistical data or to leoka.training@fbi.gov for information about LEOKA training.
- ❖ Agencies with questions about the National UoF Data Collection should send an e-mail to useofforce@fbi.gov.
- ❖ Agencies with questions about federal reporting should send an e-mail to ucrfederalreporting@fbi.gov.
- ❖ Agencies with questions about NIBRS certification should send an e-mail to ucr-nibrs@ic.fbi.gov.
- ❖ Agencies with questions about the transition to NIBRS should send an e-mail to ucrtransition@ic.fbi.gov.

Reminder about error 560

UCR Program contributors are reminded that the national UCR Program modified error 560 in NIBRS in January 2016 to remove the error for the offense code of 36B = Statutory Rape. This provides gender neutrality in crime reporting and allows participants to collect statutory sodomy offenses using that offense code. The error still applies to other rape offenses.

Error 560 states "Segment Level 5 (Offender Segment) must contain a data value for at least one offender in Data Element 38 (Sex of Offender) that is not the same sex that is entered in Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim) when Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) is 11A = Rape." **Error 560 only applies to rape offenses and does not apply to other sex offenses in NIBRS, such as sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling, incest, and statutory rape.** (Emphasis added.)

The *2019.1 NIBRS Technical Specification,* dated July 31, 2018, provides clarification on error 560 and the requirements for submitting statutory rape offenses via NIBRS. The modification of error 560 is also addressed in the *UCR Program Quarterly* 15-2, dated April 2015, and the *UCR Program Quarterly* 15-4, dated October 2015.

Agencies with questions should send an e-mail to ucr@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 SRS. 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 and facsimile.

Each quarter, Trainer Talk features questions the trainers from the FBI's 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 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 or by facsimile to 304-625-5599. Agency staff with questions should contact the trainer's e-mail at UCRtrainers@leo.gov.

Question
What are the criteria for someone to be considered a law enforcement officer in the UCR Program?

Answer
The definition of a law enforcement officer is the same in SRS and NIBRS. In both cases, a law enforcement officer is someone who:
- ❖ Wears/carries a badge (ordinarily).
- ❖ Carries a firearm (ordinarily).
- ❖ Is duly sworn and has full arrest powers.
- ❖ Is acting in an official capacity, whether on or off duty.

An exception to the above criteria includes individuals who were killed or assaulted while acting in a law enforcement capacity at the request of a law enforcement agency whose officers meet the above criteria.

Examples of job positions not typically included in the LEOKA Program are:
- ❖ Corrections/correctional officers.
- ❖ Bailiffs.

- ❖ Parole/probation officers.
- ❖ Federal judges.
- ❖ U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys.
- ❖ Bureau of Prisons officers.
- ❖ Private security officers.

Question

An automobile is stolen from a homeowner's garage. How should an agency classify and score this?

NIBRS agencies: The agency should classify and score this as Offense Code 220 Burglary/Breaking and Entering in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code), which is defined as "The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft" (page 23, *2019.1 NIBRS User Manual* dated July 31, 2018). The agency should use either F = Force or N = No Force in Data Element 11 (Method of Entry) to indicate if force was used to enter the structure. Anything taken during a burglary is inherent in the burglary. The motor vehicle is considered to be proceeds of the burglary, and the agency should enter dollar value of the automobile in Data Element 16 (Value of Property) as part of the Property Segment along with anything else that may have been taken during the burglary.

SRS agencies: The agency should classify and score this as a burglary, which is defined as, "The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft" (page 42, *SRS User Manual*, Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013) on the *Return A* report. If the garage was locked, the agency should classify and score the event as a Burglary—Forcible Entry 5a). If the garage was unlocked, the agency should classify and score the event as a Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force (5b). Anything taken during a burglary is inherent in the burglary. The motor vehicle should be considered as proceeds of the burglary, and the agency should enter the dollar value of the automobile and any other stolen items on the *Supplement to Return A* report.

Electronic availability of the *UCR Program Quarterly*

All editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly* are available via the UCR Program's SIG on 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 3— Publication Updates and Notifications

National Use-of-Force Data Collection publication status and publication thresholds

January 1, 2019, began the official start of the National UoF Data Collection at the request of local, state, tribal, federal, and major law enforcement agencies to promote transparency between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

This voluntary data collection gathers law enforcement use-of-force incidents that result in the death or serious bodily injury of a person, as well as the discharge of a firearm at or in the direction of a person. The definition of serious bodily injury is based, in part, upon Title 18, United States Code, Section 2246(4). The term "serious bodily injury" means "bodily injury that involves substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty." The goal of the resulting statistics is not to offer insight into single use-of-force incidents, but to provide an aggregate view of the incidents reported and the circumstances, subjects, and officers involved.

Publication status

The National Use-of-Force Data Collection staff will provide a report as individual state status reports to CJIS Systems Officers and state Program managers. Staff will also provide a federal agency status report to participating federal centralized data managers. These status reports will be in narrative format and will include the number of agencies and sworn law enforcement officers as well as any applicable mandates to take part in this collection.

The FBI will not publicly release use-of-force data until all data quality standards are met to ensure nationally representative data. Future publications will depend on achieving participation thresholds that will allow for varying levels of percentages, ratios, lists, and counts to be furnished at state, regional, and national levels.

Publication thresholds

After consulting with the Office of Management and Budget, the UoF staff proposed publication thresholds and quality standards that will apply to the dissemination of results. The following terms outline these thresholds:

❖ "Coverage rate" refers to the total law enforcement officer population covered by use of force. Coverage rates will be considered on a state-by-state basis and on a national scale.

❖ "Key variables" include subject injuries and type of force used.

❖ "Item non-response" refers to the percent of respondents that either do not answer the question associated with a key variable or answer "unknown and unlikely to ever be known." Item non-response will affect the success of the coverage rate.

For the first year of collection:

1. If the coverage rate is 80 percent or more and the item non-response is 30 percent or less, then no conditions apply to the dissemination of the results.

2. If the coverage rate is between 60 and 80 percent or the item non-response is greater than 30 percent, then the FBI will not release counts or totals but may release ratios or percentages.

3. If the coverage rate is between 40 and 60 percent, the FBI may release only the response percentages for key variables across the entire population and for subpopulations that represent 20 percent or more of the total population.

4. If the coverage rate is less than 40 percent, the FBI will not disseminate results.

Agencies with questions should contact the UCR Program office at ucr@fbi.gov.

Ambush study available on JusticeConnect

The document, *Ambushes and Unprovoked Attacks: Assaults on Our Nation's Law Enforcement Officers,* is available electronically in the LEOKA Community on JusticeConnect.

Working with faculty at West Virginia University, the LEOKA Program staff compiled the document to provide explanations and insights into incidents in which officers were intentionally harmed during ambushes and unprovoked attacks. Staff interviewed 33 officers and 30 offenders for the 140-page book. Within JusticeConnect, the document is available electronically by:

❖ Clicking on the Communities button at the top of the screen and selecting Public Communities, then scrolling to the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Community.

❖ Clicking on the View All under the Files section and scrolling to Ambush Study.pdf. At the top right, click on the download button (shown below in the red box) to access the document.