



# UCR Program

## Criminal Justice Information Services Division

### Program News

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## Section 1— Message to Program Participants

### UCR Program releases 2024 crime data

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program released its "UCR Summary of Reported Crimes in the Nation, 2024," on Tuesday, August 5, 2025, on the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE) (<https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov>). The report encompasses multiple UCR reports, including:

- ❖ *Crime in the United States, 2024*
- ❖ *National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2024*
- ❖ *Hate Crime Statistics, 2024*
- ❖ *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2024.*

Overall in the nation in 2024, violent crime decreased an estimated 4.5 percent, and property crime decreased an estimated 8.1 percent.

All violent crime categories indicated a decrease, with murder and nonnegligent manslaughter falling an estimated 14.9 percent; rape decreased by an estimated 5.2 percent, robbery went down an estimated 8.9 percent, and aggravated assault declined an estimated 3.0 percent.

Likewise, each category of property crime showed decreases. Burglary decreased an estimated 8.6 percent, larceny-theft went down an estimated 5.5 percent, and motor vehicle theft fell an estimated 18.6 percent.

In terms of the Hate Crime Data Collection, 16,419 law enforcement agencies participated in the data collection in 2024 with 19.0 percent of agencies reporting a total of 11,679 incidents. The remaining 81.0 percent of participating agencies reported that no hate crimes occurred in their jurisdictions.

And in 2024, 64 officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty and 85,730 officers were assaulted in the line of duty. Additional information about law enforcement officers killed and assaulted in 2024 is available in a special report from May 2025, "Officers Killed and Assaulted in the Line of Duty, 2024," which is on the FBI's CDE.

## **CJIS APB recommends a 5-year moratorium on future proposals for NIBRS development**

At its June meeting in Columbus, Ohio, the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB) supported the recommendation for the FBI's UCR Program to institute a 5-year pause in future proposals for developments to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The recommendation now goes to the FBI Director for his consideration.

If approved, the moratorium will take effect in fall 2025 and will extend until the CJIS APB meetings in spring 2030. Note, the moratorium will not affect changes that the Director approved prior to June 2025. In addition, it will not apply to any changes or modifications mandated by federal statutes or executive orders.

Since 2019, the CJIS APB has recommended more than 30 changes to NIBRS. These changes are at various stages of development, including:

- ❖ Research—Initial investigation and analysis of the proposed changes.
- ❖ Backlog-ready—Changes that are prepared and prioritized for implementation.
- ❖ Deferment—Changes that are postponed for future consideration.
- ❖ Documentation—Updates waiting to be included in official specifications and user manuals.
- ❖ Removal or closure—Changes that have been discarded or completed.

A notable recent change is the addition of Swatting as a Group A offense, which is in the planning stage to determine the technical requirements and has not yet been included in the backlog.

Maintaining an efficient national data collection system is challenging due to the continuous need for adaptation. Not only does each change in NIBRS require the FBI to update its system, but it also requires agencies to update their reporting systems (working with vendors when necessary) and submission processes. Although the large number of changes currently awaiting implementation at the national level have created a temporary backlog, the FBI is working with states and agencies to manage these updates effectively. As part of the solution, the FBI is incrementally adopting and documenting the changes and distributing user manuals and technical specifications on a 2-year cycle. This allows agencies time to modify their systems accordingly. The

addition of the 5-year moratorium for new proposals to make changes to NIBRS will offer the following benefits:

- ❖ Allow for full development and implementation. The moratorium period will provide sufficient time for the FBI to develop and implement all current backlog items and items processed through the CJIS APB meetings in fall 2024, once approved by the FBI Director.
- ❖ Support agencies transitioning to NIBRS. Agencies transitioning to a NIBRS-only data collection system will benefit from this moratorium by having a stable environment free from new changes. This will allow agencies to adapt to new requirements and policy changes without the burden of continual updates.
- ❖ Provide a reprieve for adaptation. The suspension of changes offers agencies a reprieve, giving them time to modify their systems and processes in response to new requirements. This is crucial to ensure that all agencies can fully adapt to NIBRS and maintain high data quality standards.

The timeline for the moratorium follows.

Year	Proposed action
Fall 2025	The moratorium will go into effect. States must comply with 2023 technical specifications and will have until 2027 to implement 2023 specifications to remain NIBRS-certified. New 2025 technical specifications were released in June 2025.
2026	The FBI will continue working on the backlog to include the addition of Swatting as a new Group A crime category in NIBRS and fixing technical bugs as necessary.
2027	New 2027 technical specifications will be released. States must comply with 2025 technical specifications and will have until 2029 to implement 2025 specifications to remain NIBRS-certified.
2028	The FBI will continue to work on a new enterprise records management system and continue working on APB-approved changes to NIBRS and fix technical bugs as necessary.
2029	New 2029 technical specifications will be released. States must comply with 2027 technical specifications and will have until 2031 to

	implement 2027 specifications to remain NIBRS-certified. UCR staff will begin to consider CJIS APB topic suggestions for the Spring 2030 CJIS APB meetings.
2030	The FBI will resume presenting topic papers and proposed changes for NIBRS as applicable.

During the moratorium, the FBI's UCR Program staff will provide updates to the CJIS APB on the progress of implementing the backlogged changes to NIBRS.

Please note that this moratorium applies only to NIBRS, which includes the Hate Crime Data Collection and law enforcement assaulted information from the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Data Collection. The moratorium does not apply to the LEOKA Data Collection for officers feloniously or accidentally killed, the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, the Law Enforcement Employee Data Collection, the Law Enforcement Public Contact Data Collection, or the Law Enforcement Suicide Data Collection (LESDC).

For questions about the moratorium, call 304-625-4840 or e-mail [ucr@fbi.gov](mailto:ucr@fbi.gov).

## Updated NIBRS documentation is now available

The FBI's UCR Program has updated three NIBRS documents that are now available on FBI.gov and on the FBI Biometric Specifications website at <https://fbibiospecs.fbi.gov/>. They are:

- ❖ *NIBRS User Manual, Version 2025.0*
- ❖ *NIBRS Technical Specification, Version 2025.0*
- ❖ *NIBRS Developer's Guide, Version 2025.0*

All three documents are dated June 2025. Agencies will have until June 2027 to be compatible with at least the 2023 versions of the documentation to remain NIBRS certified. Some of the changes in the 2025 versions include:

### **Expanding Data Element 7 from Offense Attempted/Completed to Offense Attempted/Completed/Unfounded and addition of new data value**

In the FBI's UCR Program, unfounded offenses are false or baseless complaints. This is an offense that initially comes to the attention of law enforcement, but a law enforcement investigation determines that no crime actually occurred.

Previously, NIBRS did not permit an agency to report an incident as unfounded. Instead, agencies had to delete the incident. However, agencies also delete incidents for other reasons. For example, to modify an incident, an agency may delete it and resubmit it with the modifications. The inability for agencies to mark offenses as unfounded in NIBRS created skepticism about the appropriate use of exceptional clearances and deleted incidents. Now agencies can report unfounded offenses with the data value of U = Unfounded under Data Element 7.

The CJIS APB recommended adding the option of reporting an offense as unfounded at its December 2020 meeting, and the FBI Director approved the measure in April 2021.

### **Adding the data value of R = Drone/Unmanned Aircraft System to Data Element 8 (Offender Suspected of Using)**

The FBI's UCR Program began collecting data on incidents involving a drone/unmanned aircraft system in 2023, but until then, there had been no centralized location to track criminal incidents involving drones/unmanned aircraft systems. The FBI's UCR Program follows the Federal Aviation Administration's definition of a drone as any powered aircraft that does not carry humans.

The task of adding a new numbered offense in NIBRS can be complicated and burdensome to law enforcement agencies. At its June 2022 meeting, the CJIS APB recommended adding the data value R = Drone/Unmanned Aircraft System to Data Element 8 (Offender Suspected of Using), with options of Y = Yes or N = No within the new data value. The FBI Director approved the change in November 2022.

**Modifying data value from O = Operating/Promoting/Assisting in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information) to O = Operating/Promoting/Assisting/Abetting and adding data value W = Conspiracy to Data Element 12**

Until now, agencies reported crimes involving either aiding/abetting or conspiracy as an arrestee-only record under the crime category of 90Z = All Other Offenses. To capture more complete information on criminal incidents involving aiding/abetting or conspiracy, the CJIS APB passed a recommendation to allow for the reporting of the substantive offense connected to the incident at its June 2021 meeting. Offenses involving aiding/abetting or conspiracy will be identified through data values O and W within Data Element 12. The FBI Director approved the measure in August 2021.

**Adding data value of R = Stolen Firearm in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information)**

At its June 2021 meeting, the CJIS APB recommended creating a new data value within Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information) to indicate when a stolen firearm was used in an incident.

If known to law enforcement, an agency can obtain additional information on whether a firearm was stolen by accessing the Gun File of the National Crime Information Center or potentially through local records. If a weapon was used and logged into the Gun File or local records as stolen, the agency will be able to include this information in the agency's records management system and submit it to the UCR Program.

The FBI Director approved the new data value in August 2021.

**Adding the phrase "deadly/dangerous/communicable diseases, etc." to data value 90 = Other within Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved)**

At its June 2022 meeting, the CJIS APB recommended adding the phrase "deadly/dangerous/communicable diseases, etc." to data value 90 = Other within Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved); the FBI Director approved the measure in November 2022.

The FBI's UCR Program added the following verbiage to the *NIBRS User Manual*, Version 2025.0, dated June 23, 2025:

“The APB recommended adding ‘deadly diseases’ to the current list of examples included within Data Value 90 (Other) to provide clear guidance on which weapon type to report when investigation has determined the offender is aware he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately inflicts or attempts to inflict the disease on another person.

Examples include an offender coughing and spitting while threatening to infect another person with a deadly disease or an offender raping an individual with the intent to infect the victim with a deadly disease.”

**Adding data values of 09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, 09B = Negligent Manslaughter, 09C= Justifiable Homicide to the list of offenses that apply to Data Element 33 and the data value of G = Gunshot Wound to Data Element 33 (Type Injury).**

When Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) is I = Individual and Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) is one or more of several offenses, law enforcement agencies should use Data Element 33 (Type Injury) to describe the type of bodily injury that the victim suffered. Agencies may enter up to five injury types per victim.

At its June 2021 meeting, the CJIS APB recommended adding 09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, 09B = Negligent Manslaughter, and 09C = Justifiable Homicide to the list of offenses for which an agency should also report the type of injury sustained.

In addition, until now, agencies could not report if the victim of an offense sustained a gunshot wound. If the victim suffered a gunshot wound during an incident, the agency could use codes such as I = Possible Internal Injury or O = Other Major Injury, but the fact that a victim sustained a gunshot wound was not easily evident. Gunshot Wound is an option for injury information collected in the LEOKA Data Collection and in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, but it had not been an option within NIBRS until now. To provide uniformity across all the UCR Program’s data collections, the CJIS APB recommended adding the data value of G = Gunshot Wound to Data Element 33 (Type Injury). The FBI Director approved the changes in August 2021.



**Adding the data values of FP = Victim was Foster Parent, FC = Victim was Foster Child, and CO = Cohabitant (nonintimate relationship) to Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender)**

Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) is mandatory when one or more of the offenses reported in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code) is a Crime Against Person or a Crime Against Property and Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) is a data value other than 00 = Unknown. Law enforcement agencies record the relationship of the victim to the offender using one of dozens of data values in Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender). These data values are grouped into four categories: Within Family, Outside of Family But Known to Victim, Not Known by Victim, and Other.

However, the data values did not account for foster families or those cohabitating but not in an intimate relationship.

In the case of foster families, until now, law enforcement agencies reported a crime committed by a foster parent against his/her child with a victim/offender relationship of CH = Victim was Child, OF = Victim Was Other Family Member, or OK = Victim Was Otherwise Known. Similarly, law enforcement agencies reported a crime committed by a foster child against his/her foster parent with a victim-offender relationship of PA = Victim was Parent, OF = Victim Was Other Family Member, or OK = Victim was Otherwise Known.

These codes do not accurately reflect the relationship between a foster parent and foster child. In addition, some states may consider crimes against foster children as domestic-related. Some states use the data values in Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) to filter out domestic-related incidents and thus do not consider the data value of OK = Victim was Otherwise Known to indicate domestic-related incidents.

At its June 2021 meeting, the CJIS APB recommended, and in August 2021, the FBI Director approved, adding data values of FP = Victim was Foster Parent, FC = Victim was Foster Child, and CO = Cohabitant (nonintimate relationship) to Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender).

## New reports, infographic available on the CDE

Several reports, *Arson Offenses: 2015-2024*; *Officers Killed in the Line of Duty: 2024*; *Crime in Schools: 2020-2024*; and *Gang Activity: 2021-2024*, are available exclusively on the FBI's CDE.

The 5-page *Arson Offenses: 2015-2024*, summarizes data about the regions, locations, weekdays, and time of arson offenses from 2015 to 2024. The report indicates that from 2022 to 2024, the rate of arson decreased slightly each year and that the most reported location for arson offenses for 2020-2024 was residence/home.

The 17-page *Officers Killed in the Line of Duty: 2024*, furnishes statistical data and analysis of the deaths (felonious and accidental) and assaults against law enforcement officers. In 2024, 64 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed, 46 of whom were killed with a firearm. In addition, 85,730 officers were assaulted in the line of duty in 2024.

*Crime in Schools: 2020-2024*, shows that from 2020 to 2024, agencies reported nearly 1.3 million (1,299,063) criminal incidents occurring at school locations via NIBRS. Assaults were the most reported offense of the Crime Against Person category; larceny/thefts were the most reported in the Crime Against Property category; and drug/narcotic offenses were the most reported in the Crime Against Society category.

According to the 10-page report *Gang Activity: 2021-2024*, the highest rate of incidents involving gang activity was in 2021 with a rate of 7.1 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants. Aggravated assault was the most reported (39.4%) offense, and weapons were used in 80.4% of gang-related incidents.

In addition, the infographic, *Reported Non-Precious Metal Theft: 2020-2024*, is also available exclusively on the FBI's CDE. The infographic provides details on thefts of non-precious metals (iron, steel, tin, aluminum, copper, brass, etc.) reported to the UCR Program from 2020 through 2024 to include typical location types and property values, associated drug seizures, and commonalities among individuals arrested in connection with these incidents.

The infographic and reports are available at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/special-reports>.

## UCR Program featured in *Police Chief* magazine

A recent edition of the International Association of Chiefs of Police's *Police Chief* magazine included the article, *Inside the FBI/CJIS: The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data Collections*. The article outlines what information is captured in each of the UCR Program's six data collections and how the data helps law enforcement. Current subscribers may access the article at <https://www.policechiefmagazine.org/inside-the-fbi-cjis-the-fbis-uniform-crime-reporting-program-data-collections/>.

## NIBRS documents now available on the FBI's Biometric Specifications website

Access to redlined and final versions of NIBRS documentation is now available on the FBI Biometric Specifications website at <https://fbibiospecs.fbi.gov/> by clicking on Biometric Specifications then selecting The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program Document Review. A redlined version of a document shows a record of changes made from a previous draft, with deleted text shown with a red strikethrough and new text shown in red.

The site provides more timely updates to user manuals, technical specifications, Extensible Markup Language (XML) developer's guides and Information Exchange Package Documentation throughout the 2-year cadence period. The documents are being provided to allow early access for participants submitting data to track upcoming changes, to give the opportunity for feedback, and to ensure a clear understanding of the updates. Documents are updated quarterly. Comments may be emailed to [ucr@fbi.gov](mailto:ucr@fbi.gov), and please include the title of the document in the subject line.

## How to contact the FBI's UCR Program

To contact the FBI's UCR Program, call 304-625-4830 or send an e-mail to [ucr@fbi.gov](mailto:ucr@fbi.gov) for all UCR-related topics, information, and questions. Need one-on-one assistance? Call or e-mail the UCR Program to discuss how we can better assist you.

## Electronic availability of the *UCR Program Quarterly*

All editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly* are available on JusticeConnect.

To access the *UCR Program Quarterly* on JusticeConnect, you must have a Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP) account and be a member of the FBI's UCR Program community. To obtain a LEEP account, apply at [www.cjis.gov](http://www.cjis.gov). Once on LEEP, apply to the FBI's UCR Program community by clicking on the magnifying glass and searching 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 on to the LEEP portal at [www.cjis.gov](http://www.cjis.gov).
- ❖ 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 by telephone at 888-334-4536.

## Section 2— Clarification to Policies and Procedures

### Trainer Talk

Each quarter, Trainer Talk features questions the trainers from the FBI's UCR Program have received about classifying offenses in UCR. The information the UCR trainers provide is for the FBI's UCR Program reporting purposes only and may not reflect the charges filed against an offender(s).

When requesting assistance with the classification of offenses, the UCR trainers ask law enforcement agencies and state program personnel to provide the entire incident report so that UCR trainers can provide the most accurate assessment. Agencies may submit incident reports by e-mail to [UCRTRAINING@fbi.gov](mailto:UCRTRAINING@fbi.gov). Agency staff with questions should e-mail the trainers at [UCRTRAINING@fbi.gov](mailto:UCRTRAINING@fbi.gov).

### Question

If someone were to break into a recreational vehicle (RV) or travel trailer to steal/attempt to steal, would it be considered a 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering?

### Answer

On page 21 of the *NIBRS User Manual*, Version 2025.0, dated June 23, 2025, 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering is defined as "The unlawful entry or attempted entry into a building or some other structure to commit a felony or a theft." A structure is defined as four walls, a roof, and door, and the element of trespass is essential to the offense of 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering. In the scenario above, there is unlawful entry with the intent to commit a felony or theft. To determine if the RV or travel trailer constitutes a structure, the reporting agency should consider how it is being used.

If the RV or travel trailer is permanently fixed and is being used as a residence, this constitutes a structure. In this case, if the RV or travel trailer is broken into, the agency should enter 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code), and the agency should enter the data value of 20 = Residence into Data Element 9 (Location Type). In addition, the agency should enter either F = Force or N = No Force in Data Element 11 (Method of Entry), and the dollar value of all proceeds from the burglary into Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

If the RV or travel trailer is not permanently fixed but someone is using it for travel and a primary residence, this also constitutes a structure and should be handled the same as in the manner above.

However, if the RV or travel trailer is being used for recreational purposes and/or it is not their primary residence (where they ordinarily live most of the year), this would not constitute a structure. In this case, the agency should report the incident as a 23H = All Other Larceny into Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code). The agency should enter the most specific location of where the incident occurred into Data Element 9 (Location Type) and enter the dollar value of all proceeds from the 23H = All Other Larceny into Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

### **Question**

An individual used a mobile application on a cellular telephone to scan groceries in a store. The person intentionally failed to complete the purchase on their phone by using a payment method they knew would be declined. While the transaction is pending, the individual left the store with the groceries. How should an agency report this?

### **Answer**

Since the crime was perpetrated using a mobile application on a cellular telephone to further a fraudulent activity, the agency should report the incident using the offense code of 26E = Wire Fraud into Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) and enter the data value of C = Computer Equipment into Data Element 8 (Offender Suspected of Using). The agency should enter the data value of 12 = Grocery/Supermarket into Data Element 9 (Location Type), and the data value of 7 = Stolen into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.). In addition, the agency should enter the data value of 08 = Consumable Goods into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and the dollar value of all proceeds from the fraud into Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

On page 35 of the *NIBRS User Manual*, Version 2025.0, dated June 23, 2025, the definition of 26E = Wire Fraud is “The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.” It goes on to state, “This classification applies to those cases where telephone, teletype, computers, e-mail, text messages, etc., are used in the commission or furtherance of a fraud.”

According to the note on page 34 of the *NIBRS User Manual*, Version 2025.0, dated June 23, 2025, agencies should report the most specific subcategory of fraud whenever the circumstances fit the definition of more than one of the subcategories.

Many frauds fit the definition of 26A = False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game. However, for NIBRS, the FBI wants agencies to report the most specific fraud offense. Even though this incident could be considered a 26A = False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game, the most appropriate fraud offense in this scenario is 26E = Wire Fraud, as it involves the use of a mobile application to perpetrate the fraud.

## Section 3— On the Audit Trail

### State NIBRS Audit Programs

During the fiscal year (FY) 2025 audit cycle for NIBRS, the CJIS Audit Unit's (CAU's) staff began asking state UCR Programs if they conduct triennial audits of agencies participating in the NIBRS Data Collection. This information-only question is asked so auditors can identify the number of states conducting audits for the NIBRS Data Collection. Through collaborative research and the administrative interview portion of audits, CAU staff found that, during the FY2025 audit cycle, 7 of the 17 state agencies audited conduct triennial audits. At a minimum, the NIBRS audit program recommends conducting an administrative questionnaire and/or data quality reviews to assess an agency's compliance with applicable standards, definitions, guidelines, and policies on a triennial cycle. CAU has provided, upon request, a 3-day audit training for the Florida and New Jersey state programs at the FBI's CJIS Division. CAU staff are available, both in person and virtually, for training or assistance in developing an audit program. State UCR Program staff interested in the training should contact their NIBRS auditor. Also, any state UCR Program conducting audits within their state are encouraged to provide their NIBRS auditor with information about how audits helped their agencies.

### FY2025 Use-of-Force Audit Update

CAU began a new audit program for the National Use-of-Force Data Collection in January. The program provides an audit capability to assess managed state and local agencies that participate in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection on a triennial cycle. The objective of the audit program is to ensure that agencies comply with the reporting methods and UCR standards in the draft *National Use-of-Force Data Collection User Manual* to achieve uniform use-of-force reporting nationwide.

As the auditors conduct the pilot audit process for the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, the most common findings include the need for additional information, clarification, and uniformity on the interpretation of the data values [I7] Location Type, [I8] Initial Contact ID, and [S21] Resistance Type IDs. The audit staff are documenting points of clarification to provide to state UCR Program managers and sharing them



with the FBI's UCR trainers and the FBI's UCR Program to incorporate in future training sessions.

### **I7 Location Type**

This data element captures the type of location or premises where the use-of-force incident took place—not where the incident originated.

### **I8 Initial Contact ID**

This data element captures the initial type and reason of contact between the law enforcement officer and the subject. This includes either a call for service or self-initiated law enforcement activity that brought the officer(s) and subject(s) in contact with one another or circumstances upon arrival at the scene.

The options for identifying the reason for initial contact are:

- ❖ Response to unlawful or suspicious activity
- ❖ Medical, mental health, or welfare assistance
- ❖ Routine patrol other than traffic stop
- ❖ Traffic stop
- ❖ Warrant service
- ❖ Service of a court order
- ❖ Mass demonstration
- ❖ Follow-up investigation
- ❖ Pending further investigation
- ❖ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known
- ❖ Other

The auditors and trainers in CAU are collaborating with the FBI's UCR Program to develop definitions for these options to provide clarity to agencies.

### **S21 Resistance Type IDs**

This data element is populated when an agency reports "Yes" in data element S20 Resisted to indicate that a subject resisted during the use-of-force incident. Agencies are encouraged to select all the resistance types that apply. Resistance types include:

- ❖ Attempted to escape or flee from custody
- ❖ Resisted being handcuffed or arrested
- ❖ Barricading self

- ❖ Using a firearm against an officer or another
- ❖ Using a weapon (such as chemical agent, edged weapons, electronic control weapon, or blunt object) against an officer or another
- ❖ Using hands/fists/feet against an officer or another
- ❖ Displaying a weapon at an officer or another
- ❖ Directing a vehicle at an officer or another
- ❖ Intentionally spitting or bleeding on an officer
- ❖ Throwing an article or object at an officer
- ❖ Making verbal threats
- ❖ Failing to comply to verbal commands or other types of passive resistance
- ❖ Pending further investigation
- ❖ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known

The Use-of-Force audits are conducted remotely. Until 2028, the audits will be “zero-cycle/information only” review with each state UCR Program to allow them time to familiarize themselves with the policies of the National Use-of-Force Data Collection. For more information about the audit program, please contact your auditor or e-mail CAU at [cjisaudit@fbi.gov](mailto:cjisaudit@fbi.gov).

### NIBRS and National Use-of-Force audit schedule

Date	State
November 2025	Texas
December 2025	None
January 2026	Mississippi and Alabama
February 2026	Arkansas*
March 2026	Oklahoma and North Carolina*

\*NIBRS audit only

## Tech Talk

When an agency reports an incident and one or more mandatory data fields are missing from the submission, the FBI's system rejects the incident and does not log it into the NIBRS database. Incidents rejected under these circumstances are said to have "errored out" of the system.

A review of the number of incidents that "errored out" of NIBRS indicates that for 2024-2025, one of the highest number of incidents that errored out did so based on Error 358. According to page 151 of the *NIBRS Technical Specification*, Version 2025.0, dated June 16, 2025, and page 181 of the *NIBRS Developer's Guide*, Version 2025.0, dated June 24, 2025, the message for Error 358 is "Data must exist with an offense code of 240 and a property loss of 7." The error description reads "Entry must be made for Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles) when Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) is 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft, Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed/Unfounded) is C = Completed, and Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) is 7 = Stolen/Etc."

When an agency submits an incident where a motor vehicle was reported as stolen (Data Element 6 UCR Offense Code with a data value of 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft), the offense was completed (Data Element 7 Offense Attempted/Completed with a data value of C = Completed), and Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) has a data value of 7 = Stolen, the agency must also include the number of stolen vehicles in Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles) or the submission will cause an error. Accepted data values for Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles) are 01-99 or 00 = Unknown.

When an incident errors out of NIBRS, the submitting agency can review its Error Data Set file within the UCR Dashboard to see any incident that errored out on their file submission. Guidance on how to fix the error is furnished in the *NIBRS Technical Specification* for those agencies that submit NIBRS data via flat file. Agencies that submit via Extensible Markup Language (XML) can consult the *NIBRS Developer's Guide* and *NIBRS XML IEPD* (i.e., Information Exchange Package Documentation).

For more information about the CAU or the audit program, contact the CAU by e-mail at [cjsaudit@fbi.gov](mailto:cjsaudit@fbi.gov).