



UCR Program

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Program News

MARCH 2020

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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 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.



Countdown to NIBRS: Are you ready?

On January 1, 2021, the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program will retire SRS. In preparation for this retirement, the UCR Program staff have been urging law enforcement agencies to implement NIBRS. Since 2018, the FBI and the UCR Program have been actively engaging with law enforcement agencies to prepare for the NIBRS transition. For agencies that are not already NIBRS-compliant, progress toward NIBRS implementation generally includes the following steps:

- ❖ Name a NIBRS transition manager/UCR contact at the agency to work with the state UCR Program.
- ❖ Identify necessary funding.
- ❖ Secure services for building or upgrading NIBRS-compliant systems.
- ❖ Map state and local statutes to NIBRS offenses.
- ❖ Establish a state technical specification (if the state collections required additional data elements).
- ❖ Begin and complete the NIBRS certification process to comply with the *NIBRS Technical Specification, Version 3.0, or newer*.
- ❖ Submit NIBRS data.

Potential funding sources

When it comes to paying for a records management system (RMS), some agencies secure funding through their budget processes. However, when an agency cannot absorb the full cost, other options include:

- ❖ Partnering with one or more jurisdictions in a region to share the cost of an RMS.
- ❖ Requesting the use of a larger agency’s system for a nominal fee.

Planning and implementation support

States across the nation are in various stages of the transition from SRS to the richer data collected in NIBRS. Some states already submit all of their data via NIBRS. Others have a NIBRS-certified state agency with both NIBRS and SRS contributors. Still others are just beginning the implementation process.

Wherever a federal, state, local, or tribal agency falls on the continuum, the UCR Program staff can help that agency achieve effective NIBRS reporting. The FBI resources are available without charge and include readiness assessment, programming and technical support, data integration assistance, NIBRS training, outreach (including media and community education), and subject matter experts to ensure an agency reaches certification. More information and assistance is available on the NIBRS website at <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs-overview>, by telephone at 304-625-9999, or by 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). State UCR Program managers should also inform their local agencies of these deadlines.

Note: All federal agencies, 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), it will be included in the Crime Data Explorer (CDE), which will be updated before the next publication cycle.

Date	Information needed
March 16, 2020	<p data-bbox="430 810 1404 919">Deadline to submit data for inclusion in the 2019 editions of <i>Crime in the United States (CIUS)</i>, <i>Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)</i>, <i>Hate Crime Statistics</i>, and <i>National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="430 932 1404 999">Federal agencies, state UCR Program managers, and direct contributors should note that:</p> <ul data-bbox="479 1012 1404 1768" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="479 1012 1404 1297">❖ For agencies to be published in Table 8, "Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by City," Table 9, "Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by University and College," Table 10, "Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties," or Table 11, "Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by State, Tribal, and Other Agencies" of <i>CIUS, 2019</i>, CSMU must receive 12 months of complete data.<li data-bbox="479 1310 1404 1470">❖ Totals presented in <i>LEOKA, 2019</i>, regarding the number of officers assaulted will include only those law enforcement agencies for which CSMU receives both officer assault data and police employee counts for all 12 months.<li data-bbox="479 1482 1404 1684">❖ The number of quarters in which an agency reported hate crime data will be published in Table 13, "Hate Crime Incidents, per Bias Motivation and Quarter, by State, Federal, and Agency," and Table 14, "Hate Crime Zero Data Submitted, per Quarter, by State and Agency" of <i>Hate Crime Statistics, 2019</i>.<li data-bbox="479 1696 1404 1768">❖ For agencies to be included in the Offense Type by Agency Tables of <i>NIBRS, 2019</i>, CSMU must receive 12 months of complete NIBRS data,

	<p>and the agency’s data must have been published in Table 8, “Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by City,” Table 9, “Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by University and College,” Table 10, “Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties,” or Table 11, “Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by State, Tribal, and Other Agencies” of <i>CIUS</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The March 16, 2020, data deadline also applies to cargo theft and human trafficking data. <p>Questioned data must be verified or corrected by March 30, 2020, for inclusion in the 2019 editions of <i>CIUS</i>, <i>LEOKA</i>, <i>Hate Crime Statistics</i>, and <i>NIBRS</i>.</p>
April 30, 2020	The data submission deadline for January–March 2020 data is April 30, 2020 . CSMU staff will accept corrections to the data until May 14, 2020 .
August 3, 2020	The data submission deadline for January–June 2020 data is August 3, 2020 . CSMU staff will accept corrections to the data until August 17, 2020 .
November 2, 2020	The data submission deadline for January–September 2020 data is November 2, 2020 . 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) is December 14, 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 is December 31, 2020 .

Work processes for 2020

The FBI’s 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 (UoF) Data Collection information is not included. The FBI staff will furnish UoF data in a separate communication.

Contributors should note the following information and deadlines for submitting data to the CSMU of the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division. CSMU staff will use the data for inclusion in three quarterly releases and four annual publications: *LEOKA*, *CIUS*, *Hate Crime Statistics*, and *NIBRS*.

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

Date

Information

**February–
March**

For annual publications, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:

- ❖ Requesting verification of any January–December 2019 crime totals indicating significant increases or decreases from the previous year's data, and/or verification of any high/low monthly offense counts during the 12-month period.
- ❖ Identifying any January–December 2019 data that have not been received. Data will be listed by agency and month.

The data submission deadline for inclusion in the 2019 editions of *CIUS*, *LEOKA*, *Hate Crime Statistics*, and *NIBRS* is March 16, 2020. This deadline includes cargo theft and human trafficking data. CSMU staff will accept corrections to the data until March 30, 2020. Data received after the deadlines and questionable data will not be published in the annual publications. However, the data may be updated in the CDE before the next publication cycle.

Notes:

- ❖ *CIUS, 2019*—For agencies to be published in Table 8, "Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by City," Table 9, "Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by University and College," Table 10, "Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties," or Table 11, "Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by State, Tribal, and Other Agencies," CSMU **must** receive 12 months of complete data.
- ❖ *LEOKA, 2019*—State totals presented regarding the number of officers assaulted will include only those law enforcement

agencies for which CSMU receives **both officer assault data and police employee counts** for all 12 months.

- ❖ *Hate Crime Statistics, 2019*—The number of quarters in which an agency reported hate crime data will be published in Table 13, “Hate Crime Incidents, per Bias Motivation and Quarter, by State, Federal, and Agency,” and Table 14, “Hate Crime Zero Data Submitted, per Quarter, by State and Agency.”
- ❖ *NIBRS, 2019*—For agencies to be included in the Offense Type by Agency Tables, CSMU must receive 12 months of complete NIBRS data, and the agency’s data must have been published in Table 8, “Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by City,” Table 9, “Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by University and College,” Table 10, “Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties,” or Table 11, “Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, by State by State, Tribal, and Other Agencies” of *CIUS*.

April

For annual publications, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:

- ❖ Providing a list of incomplete agencies as well as January–December 2019 crime totals/*Return A* and *NIBRS Record Cards* for all law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of complete data.

For quarterly reporting, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:

- ❖ Requesting verification of any January–March 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 3-month period.
- ❖ Identifying any January–March 2020 data that have not been received. Data will be listed by agency and month.

The data submission deadline for January-March 2020 data is April 30, 2020. CSMU staff will accept corrections to the data until May 14, 2020, for inclusion in the release of first quarter data to the CDE.

May

Publication of the feloniously killed portion of the *LEOKA, 2019*, data.

For annual publications, CSMU staff will:

- ❖ Review information for data quality and finalize data for the *CIUS*, *LEOKA*, *Hate Crime Statistics*, and *NIBRS* publications.
- ❖ Identify each state's 2019 violent crime and property crime counts for presentation in the annual publications.

For quarterly reporting, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:

- ❖ Identifying any January–March 2020 data that have not been received by the **April 30, 2020**, first 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 UCR state Program managers.
- ❖ Requesting verification of any January–March 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 3-month period.

June

First quarter 2020 data released to the CDE.

July

For quarterly reporting, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:

- ❖ Requesting verification of any January–June 2020 crime totals indicating significant increases or decreases over the previous year's data, and/or verification of any high/low monthly offense count during the 6-month period.
- ❖ Identifying any January–June 2020 data that have not been received. Data will be listed by agency and month.

The data submission deadline for January–June 2020 data is August 3, 2020. CSMU staff will accept corrections to the data until August 17, 2020, for inclusion in the release of second quarter data to the CDE.

August

For quarterly reporting, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:

- ❖ Requesting verification of January–June 2020 crime totals indicating significant increases or decreases over the previous year's data.
- ❖ Requesting verification of any high/low monthly offense counts during the 6-month period.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Identifying any January–June 2020 data that have not been received by the August 17, 2020, second 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. ❖ Requesting verification of any January–June 2020 crime totals indicating 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.
<p>September</p>	<p>Publication of <i>CIUS, 2019</i>.</p> <p>Second quarter 2020 data released to the CDE. This replaces the <i>Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report</i>, which previously had been published in January of the following year.</p>
<p>October</p>	<p>Publication of the assaults and accidentally killed portions of <i>LEOKA, 2019</i>, data.</p> <p>For quarterly reporting, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:</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. 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>
<p>November</p>	<p>Publication of <i>Hate Crime Statistics, 2019</i>.</p>

For quarterly reporting, the FBI will send correspondence to data submitters:

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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 that require the submitter’s review.

December

Publication of *NIBRS, 2019*.

Third quarter 2020 data released to the CDE.

The deadline for the 2020 police employee counts to be submitted to CSMU is **December 14, 2020**.

Prior to the **December 14, 2020**, deadline, CSMU sends correspondence to federal agencies, state UCR Program managers, and direct contributors that have not submitted employee counts notifying them that the FBI has not received their police employee counts and inquires 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**.

Modification of NIBRS offense codes for federal and tribal reporting

The CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB) met December 4-5, 2019, in Atlanta, Georgia, and voted to modify certain offense codes in NIBRS to better define offenses that are unique to federal and tribal law enforcement agencies.

The following modifications will be implemented following approval from the FBI Director.

Group A offenses

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Money Laundering	26H	No change.	Property	The process of transforming the profits of a crime into a legitimate asset.	No change.	No change.
Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	36C	360	Society	The failure to register or update a registration as required as a sex offender.	To fail to register or keep current a registration as required by state and federal laws.	Change the code from 36C to 360 and update the definition.
Treason	101	No change.	Society	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill the sovereign or overthrow the government.	Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere.	Update the definition only.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Espionage	103	No change.	Society	The practice of spying or using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information.	The act of obtaining, delivering, transmitting, communicating, or receiving national security or national defense information with an intent, or reason to believe, that the information may be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation.	Update the definition only.
Illegal Entry into the United States	301	30A	Society	To attempt to enter the United States at any time or place other than as designated; or elude examination/ inspection by immigration officers.	No change.	Update the code only.
False Citizenship	302	30B	Society	Whoever falsely and willfully represents themselves to be a citizen of the United States.	Falsely and willfully representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States.	Change the code from 302 to 30B and update the definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Smuggling Aliens	303	30C	Society	When a person knowingly encouraged, induced, assisted, abetted, or aided another person to enter, or try to enter, the United States.	To knowingly assist, abet, or aid another person to enter, or try to enter, the United States illegally.	Change the code from 303 to 30C and update the definition.
Re-entry After Deportation	304	30D	Society	Individual who enters, attempts to enter, or has been found in the United States after being removed, excluded, deported, or has departed the United States while an order of removal, exclusion, or deportation is outstanding.	The act of entering, attempting to enter, or being found in the United States after being removed, excluded, deported, or has departed the United States while an order of removal, exclusion, or deportation is outstanding.	Change the code from 304 to 30D and update the definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Fugitive (Harboring Escapee/ Concealing from Arrest)	490	49A	Society	Harboring or concealing any person for whose arrest warrant or process has been issued under the provision of any law of the United States to prevent his/her discovery and arrest. This includes any prisoner after his/her escape from the custody of the Attorney General, or from a federal penal or correctional institution.	To harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest, a warrant or process has been issued, so as to prevent the fugitive's discovery and arrest, after having notice or knowledge that a warrant or process has been issued for the fugitive's apprehension.	Change the code from 490 to 49A and update the definition.
Fugitive (Flight to Avoid Prosecution)	499A	49B	Society	Moving or traveling in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to avoid prosecution, custody, confinement, or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings.	To knowingly leave the jurisdiction where charges were filed with intent to avoid prosecution, custody, confinement, or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings.	Change the code from 499A to 49B and update the definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Fugitive (Flight to Avoid Deportation)	499B	49C	Society	Moving or traveling in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to avoid deportation.	To knowingly leave the jurisdiction with intent to avoid deportation.	Change the code from 499B to 49C and update the definition.
Perjury	500	90M	Society	The offense of willfully telling an untruth in a court after having taken an oath of affirmation.	To knowingly or intentionally communicate or certify an untruth through testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate before a competent tribunal, officer, or person in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered.	Go back through APB process for updated group, offense code, and definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Import Violations	580	58A	Property	Any individual who knowingly or willfully, with intent to defraud the United States, smuggles, imports, or clandestinely introduces, or attempts to smuggle, import, or clandestinely introduce, merchandise that should have been invoiced, received, bought, sold, or facilitates the transportation, the concealment, or sale of such merchandise after importation.	To knowingly or willfully defraud the United States by smuggling, importing, or clandestinely introducing merchandise that should have been invoiced, received, bought, sold, or facilitate the transportation, the concealment, or sale of such merchandise after importation.	Change the code from 580 to 58A and update the definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Export Violations	581	58B	Property	Any individual who knowingly or willfully, with intent to defraud the United States, smuggles, exports, or clandestinely distributes, or attempts to smuggle, export, or clandestinely distribute, merchandise that should have been invoiced, received, bought, sold, or facilitates the transportation, the concealment, or sale of such merchandise after exportation.	To knowingly or willfully defraud the United States by smuggling, exporting, or clandestinely distributing merchandise that should have been invoiced, received, bought, sold, or facilitate the transportation, the concealment, or sale of such merchandise after exportation.	Change the code from 581 to 58B and update the definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Federal Liquor Offenses	610A	61A	Society	The shipment or transportation of any intoxicating liquor of any kind, from one state, territory, or district of the United States, into any other state, territory, or district of the United States, which fails to comply with legislation.	The unlawful production (using an unregistered still), transportation (without proper bill of lading), receipt, distribution, or smuggling of distilled spirits on which federal tax has not been paid. Acting as a distiller, a winery, or a wholesaler of distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages without a federal permit.	Change the code from 610A to 61A and update the definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Federal Tobacco Offenses	610B	61B	Society	The sale, transfer, shipment, or transportation of cigarettes or smokeless tobacco for profit into a state, locality, or Indian country of an Indian tribe which fails to comply with legislation.	The unlawful possession and/or distribution of contraband tobacco products; including any quantity of cigarettes in excess of 10,000 or other tobacco products if the cigarettes/ products bear no evidence of the payment of applicable state taxes in the state where the cigarettes are found. Engaging in interstate commerce in tobacco products without registering with, and reporting to, the federal government and applicable state tax administrators.	Change code from 610B to 61B and update the definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Wildlife Trafficking	620	No change.	Society	Violations of the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which regulates exports, imports, and re-exports of wildlife.	The poaching or other illegal taking of protected or managed species and the illegal trade in wildlife and their related parts and products.	Update the definition only.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Firearm (Violation of the National Firearm Act of 1934)	520A	521	Society	The violation of federal laws prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale, purchase, transfer, possession or interstate transportation of unregistered (non-tax paid) weapons including machineguns, firearm mufflers or silencers, short barreled rifles, short barreled shotguns, destructive devices, and any other weapons as defined at Title 26 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 5845 – Definitions.	To manufacture, import, sell, purchase, transfer, possess, or transport in interstate commerce, a firearm knowing it has the characteristics or features of a short barreled rifle or shotgun, machinegun, silencer, destructive device, or any other weapon as defined at 26 U.S.C. § 5845(a) in violation of the provisions of the National Firearms Act (generally non-tax paid, unregistered).	Change the code from 520A to 521 and update the definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Weapons of Mass Destruction	520B	522	Society	The violation of federal laws prohibiting the unlawful use, attempted use, conspiracy to use, or use of interstate travel or facilities in furtherance of the use of a weapon of mass destruction as defined at 18 U.S.C. § 2332a – Use of weapons of mass destruction.	To knowingly violate the federal law prohibiting the unlawful use, attempted use, conspiracy to use, or use of interstate travel or facilities in furtherance of the use of a weapon of mass destruction as defined by federal law.	Change the code from 520B to 522 and update the definition.

APB approved offense	APB previously approved offense code	Recommended new offense code	Crime Against	APB previously approved definition	Recommended new NIBRS definition	Requested action
Explosives	526	No change.	Society	The violation of federal laws prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale, purchase, transfer, possession, unlawful use, interstate transportation, or improper storage of explosives as defined at 18 U.S.C. § 841(c).	To knowingly violate the federal law prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale, purchase, transfer, possession, unlawful use, intra or interstate transportation, or improper storage of any chemical compound mixture the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion including explosive materials or any explosive bomb, rocket, grenade, missile, or similar device, or any incendiary bomb or grenade, fire bomb, or "Molotov cocktail."	Update the definition only.

Group B offenses

APB approved offense	APB approved offense code	Recommended offense code	Crime Against	APB approved definition	Recommended NIBRS definition	Requested action
Bond Default/ Failure to Appear	90K	No change.	Society	The failure to appear in court without a satisfactory excuse, after bond has been set.	No change.	No change.
Federal Resource Violations	90L	No change.	Society	Crimes related to the damage or destruction of the nation's national resources including land, mineral, air, or water such as the violation of any Act regarding national parks, national monuments, or any natural resource covered by the jurisdiction of federal agencies such as The Lacey Act, Antiquities Act, Wilderness Act, National Historic Preservation Act, etc.	To unlawfully and intentionally damage or destruct national resources including those protected under any Act intended to preserve or protect the nation's environmental, natural, cultural, or historically significant resources.	Update the definition only.

Police-public contact pilot program to begin in spring 2020

An 8-week pilot program to collect information regarding police contact with the public will begin in spring 2020. The pilot program stems from a December 2017 meeting in which the CJIS APB recommended the UCR Program add the ability to capture information on recorded police contacts with the public to its annual police employee data collection.

Pilot agencies will include those that submit use-of-force data via the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP) and agencies that have read-only access to UoF data via LEEP.

After consulting with CJIS Systems Officers and state UCR Program managers, the FBI refined the definition of police-public contact, established the categories of contact to capture, and determined the best place to house the collection.

Definition of Police-Public Contact

The definition of police-public contact is "A police contact is considered an incident or occurrence where a law enforcement officer is called to respond to a scene by a citizen, or initiates activity which results in contact with a citizen." This count does not need to include the total number of people encountered at the incident. Additional definitions associated with this program are provided at the end of this document.

The UCR Program is using definitions established for use by the LEOKA Data Collection to ensure consistency when submitting data to the UCR Program. When applicable, agencies are encouraged to use their computer-aided dispatch systems to obtain counts for police contacts with the public.

Participating agencies may submit an actual count, an estimated count, or note the number of contacts with the public that are not applicable or available. In addition, the FBI will add a list of terminology and examples to the National UoF Frequently Asked Questions to assist submitting agencies with determining which category reported contact falls under.

Categories of Types of Contact

The collection of police-public contact information will focus on three categories of contact:

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

Pilot Collection Methodology

These data will be collected in the National UoF Data Collection, which is housed in LEEP. The addition of the ability to capture police-public contact data on an annual basis will provide context to use-of-force incidents.

Agencies will submit police-public contact data from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019, of the calendar year and provide the information for inclusion in the National UoF Data Collection publication. Law enforcement agencies are **not** expected to create a data system to allow for the reporting of police public contacts; the FBI's UCR Program staff will work with the UoF Portal Development Team to create a mechanism for capturing this information within the portal. For those agencies that submit use-of-force data via bulk submissions, the FBI's UCR Program will not require LEEP accounts to submit police-public contact information and will allow the submission of information via bulk submission.

The following paragraph and table will be included in the police employee report:

Please provide a count of the following types of recorded police contacts with the public by officers employed by your agency. All counts should include contacts from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019.

Category	Call/Request/Individuals on the Docket Count
Citizen calls for service	<input type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated <input type="checkbox"/> Not available <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
Unit/officer-initiated contacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated <input type="checkbox"/> Not available <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
Court/bailiff activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated <input type="checkbox"/> Not available <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

Applicable definitions and examples are:

Category	Definition	Example(s)
Law enforcement officer	All federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers (such as municipal, county, police officers, constables, state police, highway patrol, sheriffs, their deputies, federal law enforcement officers, marshals, special agents, etc.) who are sworn by their respective authorities to uphold the law and to safeguard the rights, lives, and property of individuals.	
Citizen calls for service	Assignments typically distributed to law enforcement officers that require their presence to resolve, correct, or assist a particular situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Citizen complaint (all). ❖ Respond to a crime in progress (all). ❖ Respond to a report of a crime (all). ❖ Disturbance call. ❖ Domestic disturbance. ❖ Handling persons with mental illness. ❖ Arrest situation. ❖ Encounter or assist an emotionally disturbed person. ❖ Tactical situation—serving/attempted to serve arrest warrant. ❖ Tactical situation—serving/attempted to serve search warrant.
Unit/officer-initiated contacts	Activities in which a law enforcement officer initiates contact with members of the public to resolve, correct, or assist a particular situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Investigative activity. ❖ Investigate suspicious persons or circumstances. ❖ Investigate possible DUI/DWI suspect. ❖ Investigate motor vehicle crash. ❖ Wanted person. ❖ Tactical situation—active shooter. ❖ Tactical situation—barricaded/hostage situation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tactical situation—other. ❖ Undercover situation. ❖ Drug-related matter. ❖ Felony traffic stop. ❖ Traffic violation stop. ❖ Assist another law enforcement officer (all). ❖ Respond to an alarm (all). ❖ Pursuit (all). ❖ Traffic control. ❖ Assist motorist. ❖ Prisoner transport. ❖ Other administrative assignment. ❖ Routine patrol other than traffic stop. ❖ Follow-up investigation. ❖ Traffic stops. ❖ Interviews with witnesses, subjects of investigations, other persons of interest. ❖ Other administrative assignments (including the service of writs, notices, summonses, subpoenas, hearing notices, notifications, and other civil processes).
Court/bailiff activities	Activities that take place within a courtroom. (Instances may be counted based on docket information.)	

Agencies with questions should send an e-mail to UoF@fbi.gov.

Topics for future working groups, subcommittee, and APB meetings

The Spring 2020 Working Group meetings will be held March 10–12, in Orlando, Florida, and the Spring 2020 Subcommittee meetings will take place April 20–24 on the campus of the FBI’s CJIS Division in Clarksburg, West Virginia. (The UCR portion of the Subcommittee meetings will be held on April 22.) In addition, the Spring 2020 APB meeting will be held June 10–11, in Cleveland, Ohio.

At the Spring 2020 Working Group meetings, the FBI will make initial presentations regarding proposals to:

- ❖ Change the Anti-Mormon bias type in the Hate Crime Data Collection to Anti-Church of Jesus Christ.
- ❖ Modify the definition of rape in NIBRS to modernize and standardize terminology in preparation for the transition to an all-NIBRS data collection.
- ❖ Modify the definition of arson victims in NIBRS to include firefighters and police officers as victims of murder, nonnegligent homicide, and aggravated assaults in arson-related incidents.
- ❖ Add the ability for agencies to “unfound” offenses in NIBRS. (In the FBI’s UCR Program, unfounded offenses are false or baseless complaints.)
- ❖ Modify the terminology used with Data Element 4 (Cleared Exceptionally) and the public reporting of clearance data for sex offenses.
- ❖ Add case disposition information in NIBRS to collect and report additional case statuses, such as administratively closed. (An administratively closed case is one in which a law enforcement agency has exhausted every reasonable avenue of investigation. A law enforcement agency may discontinue active work on administratively closed cases, but may resume the investigation if the agency encounters additional information.)

All of these topics will be deliberated further at the UCR Subcommittee meeting and the APB meeting.

Update on the National Use-of-Force Data Collection

As of December 23, 2019, almost 37 percent of an estimated 860,000 federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers participate in the National UoF Data Collection. More than 4,300 (4,331) of the estimated 18,400 nonfederal law enforcement agencies participate in the National UoF Data Collection, including 31 tribal and 148 college or university agencies.

Twenty-seven federal agencies also participate in the National UoF Data Collection.

The data collection began on January 1, 2019, at the request of federal, state, local, tribal, and major law enforcement agencies. The data collection promotes transparency between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

The voluntary National UoF Data Collection gathers data on law enforcement use-of-force incidents that result in the death or serious bodily injury of a person, as well as data on the discharge of a firearm at or in the direction of a person.

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 definition is based, in part, upon Title 18, U.S.C., Section 2246(4).

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 circumstances, subjects, and officers involved.

Throughout 2019, the FBI communicated the importance of this data collection to CJIS Systems Officers and state UCR Program managers, federal law enforcement agencies, major law enforcement organizations, and state chiefs and sheriffs’ associations. The FBI continues to collaborate with all law enforcement agencies, including federal, college and university, and tribal agencies, to gain participation in the National UoF Data Collection. The FBI encourages participating agencies to champion this data collection and share the benefits of the data to all law enforcement officers.

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

Trainer Talk

The CJIS Division supports the transition of all agencies to submit crime data via NIBRS. Effective October 1, 2016, CJIS Division trainers began focusing their efforts on NIBRS and are no longer providing live SRS training. However, the UCR Program has furnished computer-based training on the basics of SRS, which is available on the LEEP. Access the training on LEEP by clicking on:

- ❖ The Special Interest Group (SIG) icon under Services.
- ❖ The Browse/Search SIGs button.
- ❖ The By Access Type link and select Unrestricted from the dropdown box.
- ❖ The CJIS SIG icon and selecting the Training tab.
- ❖ The UCR Training Team (UTT) link and selecting FBI CJIS UCR Summary Training link.

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.

Classifying offenses in UCR require weighing all facts present into account. As such, the UCR trainers prefer to receive an incident report documenting all facts to render the most accurate response. Many times, the trainers receive questions based on hypothetical scenarios that are not complete with all the facts of the investigation. These are very difficult to respond to and, absent facts, may lead the requester to apply the stated classification to situations that appear to be the same but are, in actuality, different due to one or more facts not taken into account at the time the agency staff posed the question. The UCR trainers ask agencies to refrain from posing hypothetical questions whenever possible and to submit the complete incident report for review.

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 related to the specific question 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

A trailer is stolen from a fenced-in area. How should agencies classify and score this? What if the trailer is attached to a motor vehicle?

Answer

NIBRS agencies: If a trailer is stolen from a fenced-in area, the agency should classify and score this as Offense Code 23H All Other Larceny in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code). All Other Larceny is "all thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft" (page 37, *2019.1 NIBRS User Manual*, dated July 31, 2018). If a trailer is stolen while attached to a motor vehicle, the agency should report the theft of the trailer as Offense Code 23G Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories, which is defined as "the theft 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" (page 37, *2019.1 NIBRS User Manual*, dated July 31, 2018). In both situations listed above, the agency should not report Offense Code 240 Motor Vehicle Theft. A motor vehicle, as defined by the FBI's UCR Program, is "a self-propelled vehicle that runs on surface of land and not on rails" (page 38, *2019.1 NIBRS User Manual*, dated July 31, 2018). A trailer does not meet this definition. The property for the trailer stolen should be listed as 78 = Trailers in Data Element 15 (Property Description).

SRS agencies: If a trailer is stolen from a fenced-in area, the agency should classify and score this as All Other Larceny-Theft Not Specifically Classified (6Xi) on the *Return A* report. All Other Larceny-Theft Not Specifically Classified (6Xi) is "all thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific categories of larceny" (page 50, *SRS User Manual*, Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013). If a trailer is stolen while attached to a motor vehicle, the agency should report

the theft of the trailer as Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (6Xe), which is “the theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner that would make the part an attachment to the vehicle or necessary for the operation of the vehicle” (page 48, *SRS User Manual*, Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013). In both situations, the agency should not report the incidents as Motor Vehicle Theft (7). A motor vehicle, as defined by the FBI’s UCR Program, is “a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails” (page 51, *SRS User Manual*, Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013). A trailer does not meet this definition. The property and its dollar value should be listed under (K) Miscellaneous under Property By Type and Value on the *Supplement To Return A* report.

Question

A man is arrested for possessing pornography of a 5-year-old victim. Who should the agency report as the victim of this offense?

Answer

NIBRS agencies: The agency should report this incident as Offense Code 370 Pornography/ Obscene Material in Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code). Pornography/Obscene Material is categorized as a Crime Against Society; therefore, agencies must report the victim as S = Society/Public for Data Element 25 (Type of Victim). If an agency tries to report the victim as any other victim type (such as I = Individual), the agency will receive an error code. Individual agencies may program their computers to capture additional victim information, but the national computer system will not accept the additional victim information and could generate an error code. If an agency wishes to indicate that the victim was a child, the agency could use data value E = Exploiting Children in Data Element 12 (Type of Criminal Activity).

SRS agencies: Agencies would report this as a Part II Crime of Offense Code 26 All Other Offenses only if an arrest was made. The UCR Program only collects arrest data of Part II offenses (page 160, *SRS User Manual*, Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013).

Electronic availability of the *UCR Program Quarterly*

All editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly* are available via the UCR Program’s SIG on LEEP and on JusticeConnect.

To access the *UCR Program Quarterly* on the UCR Program’s SIG on LEEP:

- ❖ Click on the SIG logo 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 Online Services and Operations by telephone at 304-625-5555.

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.