Federal Bureau of Investigation

UCR Program
Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Quarterly

Program News

MARCH 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.

New UCR and NIBRS webpages

In fall 2018, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program staff updated the Program's webpages, particularly the main UCR page and the NIBRS page. To help users get to these pages more efficiently, the FBI streamlined the internet addresses of those pages to www.fbi.gov/ucr and www.fbi.gov/nibrs, respectively.

In addition, the UCR Program staff consolidated two webpages that contained various versions of user manuals and technical specifications into one webpage that has only the latest versions of data documentation. The internet address for all UCR data documentation is www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/data-documentation.

Users who accessed UCR information via bookmarks, favorites, or a search engine (i.e., Google, Yahoo!, etc.) may be directed to outdated webpages. The FBI encourages all visitors to use the new internet addresses to ensure they are getting the most up-to-date information.

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. Please note the data for the 2018 UCR publications will be taken from the UCR Technical Refresh platform (UCR-TR); 2017 data will be taken from the UCR's legacy system and updated in the UCR-TR.

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 Although data received after the deadlines will not be published in the annual report(s), the Crime Data Explorer (CDE) will be updated before the next publication cycle.

Date	Information needed
March 18, 2019	Deadline to submit data for inclusion in the 2018 editions of *Crime in the United States (CIUS), Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), Hate Crime Statistics,* and *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).* State UCR Program managers and direct contributors should note that: ❖ For agencies to be published in Tables 8-11 of *CIUS*, *2018,* CSMU **must** receive 12 months of complete data by the deadline. ❖ State totals presented in *LEOKA, 2018,* concerning the number of officers assaulted will include those law enforcement agencies for which CSMU receives both 12 months of officer assault data **and** police employee counts. ❖ The number of quarters in which an agency reported hate crime data will be published in Tables 13 and 14 of *Hate Crime Statistics, 2018*. ❖ For agencies to be published in the Offense Type by Agency Tables in *NIBRS, 2018,* CSMU must receive 12 months of complete NIBRS data **and** the agency must have been published in Tables 8-11 of *CIUS*. ❖ The March 18, 2019, data deadline also applies to Cargo Theft and Human Trafficking data. Questioned data must be verified or corrected by **April 1, 2019,** for inclusion in the 2018 editions of *CIUS, LEOKA, Hate Crime Statistics,* and *NIBRS*.

September 9, 2019	Deadline to submit January through June 2019 data for inclusion in the *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January–June, 2019*.

Questioned data must be verified or corrected by **September 23, 2019,** for inclusion in the *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January–June, 2019*. |
| **December 16, 2019** | Deadline to submit police employee counts as of October 31, 2019. |
| **December 31, 2019** | Deadline for making changes to an agency's current reporting status, name, or address and for state Program managers to add new contributing agencies within the state. |

Timetable for 2019 UCR data processes

The following timeline provides state CJIS Systems Officers (CSOs), state UCR Program managers, and direct contributors with information regarding UCR Program crime data. All direct contributors and state Program managers are encouraged to submit data by established deadlines to ensure data are thoroughly reviewed and verified. If publication deadlines cannot be met, agencies should continue to forward data so these data can be included in the UCR master data files and updated in the CDE. For the 2018 publications, data from 2017 and 2018 will be derived from the UCR-TR platform.

CIUS, 2018
LEOKA, 2018
Hate Crime Statistics, 2018
NIBRS, 2018
Cargo Theft, 2018
Human Trafficking, 2018
Preliminary Semiannual UCR, January–June, 2019

Month	Work process
March 2019	CSMU sends e-mails to direct contributing agencies and state UCR Program managers: ❖ Identifying any 2018 January–December data, by agency and month, that have not been received.

- ❖ Requesting verification of any 2018 January–December 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 12-month period.
- ❖ Providing 2018 population estimates for agencies within their states.

The data submissions deadline for inclusion in the 2018 editions of *CIUS, LEOKA, Hate Crime Statistics,* and *NIBRS* is March 18, 2019. This deadline includes cargo theft and human trafficking data.

Questioned data must be verified and corrected by April 1, 2019, for inclusion in the publications. Data received after the deadlines and questionable data will not be published in the publications. However, the data may be updated in the CDE before the next publication cycle.

Notes:
- ❖ *CIUS, 2018*–For agencies to be published in Tables 8–11, CSMU must receive 12 months of complete data by the March 18 deadline.
- ❖ *LEOKA, 2018*–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, 2018*–The number of quarters in which an agency reported hate crime data will be published in Tables 13 and 14.
- ❖ *NIBRS, 2018*–For agencies to be included in the Offense Type by Agency Tables, the CSMU must receive 12 months of complete NIBRS data, and the agency's data must have been published in Tables 8–11 of *CIUS*.

April 2019	CSMU sends e-mails to agencies/state UCR Program managers providing a list of incomplete agencies as well as 2018 January–December crime totals/*Return A* and *NIBRS Record Cards* for all law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of complete data.
May–July 2019	CSMU sends e-mails to each direct contributor and state UCR Program manager providing his or her state's 2018 violent crime and property crime counts that will be published in *CIUS*. CSMU reviews for data quality and finalizes *CIUS*, *LEOKA*, *Hate Crime Statistics,* and *NIBRS* for publication.

August 2019	CSMU sends 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 for inclusion in Table 4 of the *UCR Semiannual Report, January–June, 2019*. 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*. CSMU sends e-mails requesting verification of any 2019 January–June crime totals that indicate significant increases or decreases compared with the previous year's data and/or verification of any questionable high/low monthly offense count during the 6-month period for MIP agencies.
September 2019	**The deadline for submitting 2019 January through June data to the national UCR Program for inclusion in the *Preliminary Semiannual UCR Report, January–June, 2019,* is September 9, 2019**. **Questioned data must be verified or corrected by September 23, 2019.** CSMU sends e-mails: ❖ Identifying, by law enforcement contributor, any 2019 January–June data that have not been received by the September 9, 2019, deadline for inclusion in the *Preliminary Semiannual UCR Report, January–June, 2019*. ❖ Seeking follow-up from those agencies that did not respond to trend inquiries for the MIP agencies. (The Operations Group may opt to contact these managers via telephone.) ❖ Requesting 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 months of 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**. A *UCR Program Quarterly* newsletter reminding all agencies/state UCR Program managers of the **December 31, 2019**, deadline for making changes to an agency's current reporting status, name/address, or for adding new contributing agencies within the state will be disseminated. (Assignment of an

	Originating Agency Identifier [ORI] for a new contributing agency will not be made until the agency submits one month of Return A data.)
November 2019	CSMU 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 any new agency contributors. ❖ Inquiring about police employee data that are missing or that require the state UCR Program manager's review.
December 2019	The deadline for the 2019 police employee counts to be submitted to CSMU is **December 16, 2019**. Prior to the **December 16, 2019**, deadline, CSMU 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 inquiries about police employee data that require state UCR Program managers' 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, 2019**.

The National Use-of-Force Data Collection began on January 1, 2019

The FBI officially launched the National Use-of-Force Data Collection on Tuesday, January 1, 2019. A press release about the launch is available at www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/fbi-announces-the-official-launch-of-the-national-use-of-force-data-collection.

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 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.

The FBI established the National Use-of-Force Data Collection at the request of local, state, tribal, federal, and major law enforcement organizations to promote transparency between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

To decrease financial and time burdens on law enforcement agencies, the FBI developed two methods of data submission. The first is the Use-of-Force portal application on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP). This application does not require financial investment, and it allows agencies and state programs to manage all aspects of their use-of-force data including data management for all agencies, entering information, running reports, and creating charts. The application also contains help videos, quick start guides, and answers to frequently asked questions.

The second method is bulk data submission, which requires a technical solution. The FBI accepts JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) and Extensible Markup Language (XML) file formats.

Regardless of the method chosen, an agency must have a Use-of-Force portal application to have a minimum of read-only access to the agency's data. Agencies enrolled in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection may begin submitting data immediately.

Agencies with questions should visit www.fbi.gov/useofforce or contact the National Use-of-Force Data Collection's Help Desk by telephone at 304-625-9998 or by e-mail at useofforce@fbi.gov.

Results from December APB meeting

The Advisory Policy Board (APB) met in early December in New Orleans and recommended for approval two UCR-related topics: one modified or clarified some offense definitions in NIBRS, and one outlined the frequency of release of UCR data. These changes are pending approval from the FBI Director.

Updating NIBRS offense definitions

As the UCR Program transitions to a NIBRS-only data collection, Program staff discovered that verbiage used in SRS was not transferred verbatim when NIBRS was established. Program

managers questioned different nuances in definitions between SRS and NIBRS and asked for clarity. The UCR Program created an internal task force to evaluate the Program's definitions in-depth. Once the task force reviewed and established differences between SRS and NIBRS definitions, the Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs (ASUCRP) assigned four members to assist and comment on behalf of the state programs. Together, ASUCRP and the UCR Program identified and attempted to clarify these nuances and develop standards to help provide clarity for all UCR data contributors. A standard is recommended criteria for determining the appropriate classification of an offense.

Pending approval from the FBI Director, these modifications and standards will take effect on January 1, 2021.

Group A Offenses

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

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Arson	200	Property	To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property of another person or entity by fire or incendiary device.	Structures deemed abandoned but arson-related would be collected within this category.
Aggravated Assault	13A	Person	An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.	Apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness Strangulation (choking) may be difficult to determine; however, common signs include loss of consciousness/blacking out; petechiae (small broken blood vessels) of the eyes, earlobes, or scalp; bruising/marks on the neck; respiratory distress; nausea/vomiting; light headedness; or involuntary urination and/or defecation.

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

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

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Embezzlement	270	Property	The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.	
Extortion/ Blackmail	210	Property	To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	26A	Property	The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value. Only includes fraud offenses that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of fraud.	This term applies to the premeditated and calculated act that misrepresents the facts or a situation in order to defraud (false pretenses) and cheating and defrauding grossly with deliberate artifice (swindling).

Acquisition of personal or movable property, money, or instrument of writing conveying or securing a valuable right, by means of some false or deceitful pretense or device, or fraudulent representation, with intent to appropriate the same to use of the party so acquiring, or of destroying or impairing the rights of the party justly entitled to the same (swindling).

Applies to a swindle where the swindler gains the confidence of the person he is trying swindle (confidence game). |

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Credit card/ Automated Teller Machine Fraud	26B	Property	The unlawful use of a credit/debit card, credit/debit card number, or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.	
Impersonation	26C	Property	Unlawfully representing one's position and acting in the character or position to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, or enjoy some right or privilege.	
Welfare Fraud	26D	Property	The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.	Includes electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card when utilized with a welfare transaction.
Wire Fraud	26E	Property	The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.	
Identity Theft	26F	Property	Wrongfully obtaining and/or using another person's personal data (e.g., name and date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number).	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Hacking/ Computer Invasion	26G	Property	Gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions.	
Betting Wagering	39A	Society	To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.	
Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting Gambling	39B	Society	To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.	This offense includes bookmaking, numbers running, transmitting wagering information, etc.
Gambling Equipment Violations	39C	Society	To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.	
Sports Tampering	39D	Society	To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.	

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

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

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

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Shoplifting	23C	Property	The unlawful taking of goods or merchandise exposed for sale by a person (other than an employee).	
Theft From Building	23D	Property	The unlawful taking of items from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.	Law enforcement should report a theft from a structure where the offender entered the structure illegally as burglary.
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	23E	Property	The unlawful taking of items from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.	If an offender breaks into a building or illegally enters a building and rifles a coin-operated machine for money and/or merchandise, law enforcement should classify this as burglary.
Theft From Motor Vehicle	23F	Property	The unlawful taking of articles from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked.	Agencies should not include items considered automobile accessories, as they fall under Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories.
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	23G	Property	The unlawful taking of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.	If items stolen were not part of the vehicle and were only being transported in the vehicle when stolen, the reporting agency should classify the offense as Theft From Motor Vehicle.

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
All Other Larceny	23H	Property	All thefts which do not fit any of the Larceny/Theft or specific subcategories identified in UCR.	
Motor Vehicle Theft	240	Property	The theft of a motor vehicle.	A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails that is not proceeds of another crime.
Pornography/ Obscene Material	370	Society	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing (publication), distributing (distribution), sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material deemed legally obscene.	
Prostitution	40A	Society	To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value.	

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

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Sodomy	11B	Person	Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.	
Sexual Assault With an Object	11C	Person	To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Fondling	11D	Person	The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.	
Incest	36A	Person	Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.	
Statutory Rape	36B	Person	Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.	
Stolen Property Offenses	280	Property	Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.	

Offense	Offense Code	Crime Against	APB recommended definition	Recommended standards
Weapon Law Violations	520	Society	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.	

Group B Offenses

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

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

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

Frequency of release of UCR data

The UCR Program staff is streamlining publications to meet the evolving needs and expectations of the user community, including the annual release of *CIUS*. In addition, on June 30, 2017, the UCR Program deployed the CDE, an online portal for public access to crime data. The CDE enables the user to view reported crime data, crime trends, and the ability to download bulk datasets.

Beginning on June 15, 2020, and pending approval from the Director of the FBI, data submitted to the UCR Program will be available on the CDE on a quarterly basis starting with January to March 2020 data. The UCR Program staff will release data on June 15, 2020, September 15, 2020, December 15, 2020, and March 15, 2021. The CDE will include caveats that released data are subject to change.

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

Submitting NIBRS data via XML

Agencies submitting NIBRS data to the FBI may do so in one of two ways: either through flat-file submissions or using XML.

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. For example, in a flat-file submission, the Arrestee Segment must be 110 characters or spaces. However, in an XML submission, segments do not have to be a particular length.

Because of XML's flexibility, the FBI encourages NIBRS agencies to submit data via XML. However, before an agency is permitted to submit data via XML, the agency must complete the following certification process:

1. The agency must request capability to connect to the UCR Nonoperational Environment (NOE) Web Service by contacting the Data Integration Team via e-mail at ucr@fbi.gov.
   a. Connection to the NOE Web Service requires a static Internet Protocol (IP)/subnet and signed certificate exchange.
   b. Once security approval is granted, the contributing agency will receive Web Services Description Language (WSDL), a certificate, and schema.
   c. Test connection will take place.

   Contributing agencies should expect approximately 6 weeks for completion of step 1.

2. The agency must submit a sample set of approximately 50 incidents to the UCR NOE or submit the data to ucr@fbi.gov. The FBI's UCR Program Data Integration Team will review the files for structure and overall business rule validation.

   Contributing agencies should expect approximately 2 weeks for completion of step 2.

3. The agency and the FBI's UCR Program Data Integration Team will coordinate a timeframe for certification.
4. The agency must provide the FBI's UCR Program Data Integration Team with the date of certification.
5. The agency must provide the FBI's UCR Program with a list of ORIs for which the agency will be submitting NIBRS data. (Some agencies may submit data on behalf of other agencies.)
6. The FBI's UCR Program Data Integration Team will coordinate a date with the agency to delete all submitted test data.
7. The agency must then submit 6 months of data to the FBI's UCR Program Data Integration Team.
   a. The agency must submit arrest data.
   b. The agency must demonstrate the ability to use the I = Incident, R = Replace, A = Add, and D = Delete Report Actions.
   c. The agency must verify and resubmit, as needed, incidents received as part of the Warning Data Set (WDS) Report.
   d. The agency must demonstrate the ability to submit various incidents to show that the agency is able to report ALL data elements in the *NIBRS Technical Specification*.
   e. If an agency does not have 6 months of data, the FBI's Data Integration Team will provide contact information on how to proceed

Please note: Test information is available within the *2019.1 NIBRS XML Information Exchange Data Package*

8. The FBI's UCR Program Certification Team point of contact will review record cards, arrest reports, and clearance reports from the certification period.

Contributing agencies should expect approximately 4 weeks for completion of step 8.

9. The FBI UCR Program will issue a certification acknowledgement to the agency.
10. The agency will then be permitted to connect to the UCR Operational Environment (OE).
    a. Connection to the OE Web Service requires a static IP/subnet and signed certificate exchange.
    b. Once security approval is granted, the contributing agency will receive WSDL, a certificate, and schema.
    c. Test connection will take place.

Contributing agencies should expect approximately 6 weeks for completion of step 10.

Renewing/Updating Certificates:

Depending on the expiration date of the certificate, an agency will need to renew its certificate 1 to 3 years after its initial certification. The agency will only need to renew or update its connection and not need to validate its data.

Agencies with questions about the XML certification process should contact the Data Certification Team by e-mail at ucr@fbi.gov.

XML town hall meetings have stopped

Since 2017, the FBI's UCR Program staff has conducted bimonthly town hall calls with stakeholders interested in XML data submissions. However, due to a lack of new discussion topics, the UCR Program is suspending the bimonthly calls. If new information becomes available, the UCR Program staff will reinstate the calls.

The UCR Program will continue to support agencies interested in XML crime data submissions and continue to assist agencies through the XML certification and data submission processes. Stakeholders interested in XML crime data submissions will receive updated XML information in future editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly* documents as well as Spotlight e-mails.

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. Agencies with questions should contact the Data Integration Team at ucr@fbi.gov.

Quality Assurance Review update

CJIS Division Audit Unit (CAU) staff will continue to remotely administer Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs) of state or federal programs that submit UCR data to the FBI via NIBRS. A QAR is an assessment of a state or federal UCR Program's compliance with the FBI's UCR Program standards. One type of QAR is the Statistical/Quantitative Review.

In a Statistical/Quantitative Review, the national UCR Program staff identifies up to two specific datasets for review, and auditors examine up to 400 incidents selected from local law enforcement agencies' submissions during the review period.

Auditors request the state or federal UCR Program manager and local law enforcement agency to obtain agency case file documentation and forward the information to CAU staff. If the state or federal UCR Program manager cannot collect the local law enforcement agency documentation,

CAU staff can accept case file documentation directly from the local law enforcement agency in soft or hard copy or on compact disc. Auditors report findings from each review to the UCR Subcommittee of the CJIS APB during semiannual meetings.

For fiscal year 2019 (October 1, 2018, to September 30, 2019) the QAR staff will conduct Statistical/Quantitative Reviews of the following state programs: Arkansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

In the future, QAR staff would like to expand its outreach to include webinars about such topics as what to expect in a review. Additional details will be presented in future editions of the *UCR Program Quarterly.*

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
How should we capture crimes of conspiracy, aiding, abetting, etc.? For example, if an individual (who had nothing to do with an associated murder) is arrested for assisting another person to dispose of a homicide victim's body, how should we report that?

Answer
NIBRS agencies: If the initial offense (homicide, in this case), is a Group A offense, agencies should report the conspiracy, aiding, abetting, etc. using an arrest code of 90Z = All Other Offenses. In NIBRS, this concept is referred to as Offenses of General Applicability, which are Accessory Before/After the Fact, Aiding/Abetting, Conspiracy to Commit, Enticement, Facilitation of,

Solicitation to Commit, and Threat to Commit, or any other prefix identifying it as other than the substantive offense (pages 14 and 45, *2019.1 National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual* dated July 31, 2018).

If the initial offense is a Group B offense, agencies should report the conspiracy, aiding, abetting, etc. as the applicable Group B offense. For example, five liquor store owners are arrested for conspiring to avoid paying local liquor taxes. The agency should report five Group B Arrest Reports with the arrest code of 90G = Liquor Law Violations.

SRS agencies: In the *Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual,* Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013, on page 140, it states "Persons arrested as aiders, abettors, conspirators, solicitors, and accessories is (*sic*) included in the arrest for the offense classification in which they were involved." So if an individual was arrested for assisting in the disposal of a homicide victim's body, the agency should report the arrest as a homicide on the *Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnicity of Persons Arrested* report.

Question

Four single-family homes, all next to each other on the same side of the street, are burglarized by force by the same offender within an hour. How should law enforcement report this?

NIBRS agencies: Because each burglary was a separate, distinct operation, law enforcement should report four separate burglaries (Offense Code 220).

SRS agencies: Because each burglary was a separate, distinct operation, law enforcement agencies should classify and score four burglaries (Offense Code 5a) on the *Return A* report.

Question

How should we report the theft of aircraft or watercraft?

NIBRS agencies: Most often, agencies should report the theft of aircraft or watercraft as All Other Larceny (Offense Code 23H), which is defined on page 37 of the *2019.1 NIBRS User Manual* dated July 31, 2018, as "All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft. All Other Larceny includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats (houseboats if used for recreational purposes), and airplanes."

However, if an aircraft was in a hangar at an airport when it was taken, the agency should report the offense as a Burglary (Offense Code 220) and report the property description as 01 = Aircraft. Likewise, if a boat was stored in a building when it was taken, the agency should report the offense as a Burglary (Offense Code 220) and report the property description as 39 = Watercraft.

SRS agencies: Agencies should report the theft of aircraft or watercraft as All Other Larceny-Theft Not Specifically Classified (6Xi), which is defined on page 50 of the *SRS User Manual,* Version 1.0, dated June 20, 2013, as "All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above." This includes the theft of airplanes and motorboats.

However, if an aircraft was in a hangar at an airport or a watercraft was in a building when it was taken, the agency should report the offense as Burglary—Breaking or Entering (5) and report the type of property stolen as Miscellaneous on the *Supplement to Return A* report.

Question

What's the difference between the property descriptions of 65 = Identity Documents and 66 = Identity—Intangible?

NIBRS agencies: On page 103 of the *2019.1 NIBRS User Manual* dated July 31, 2018, the property description of 65 = Identity Documents is described as "formal documents and/or their numbers that provide proof pertaining to a specific individual's identity; passports, visas, driver's licenses, Social Security cards, alien registration cards, voter registration cards, etc." These types of documents uniquely identify you with a name and a number.

Also on page 103, the property description of 66 = Identity—Intangible is "sets of characteristics or behavioral or personal traits by which an entity or person is recognized or known; damaged reputation, disclosed confidential information, etc." This property description may entail hurt feelings, loss of reputation, or a loss of a job. There is no physical presence and would not include knowing or using the actual numbers associated with an identity document. This description is often reported as an element of fraud, extortion/blackmail, or bribery.

SRS agencies: The SRS does not capture identity documents or intangible identity information. Any type of this information taken would be a Part II offense, thus an agency would only capture data if an arrest was made. If identity documents (such as passports, driver's licenses, etc.) were stolen, and an agency made an arrest for the crime, the agency should report the documents as Miscellaneous 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 Special Interest Group (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

Correction to *UCR Program Quarterly 18-3*

In *UCR Program Quarterly 18-3,* dated November 2018, Identity Theft was defined as "Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number, credit card number)." However, the words "credit card number" should be omitted from the definition of Identity Theft. Credit cards are not a means of identification. The UCR Program staff regrets any inconvenience this may have caused.