Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Cargo Theft User Manual

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1　Introduction

The FBI's UCR Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of over 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) voluntarily reporting data on crimes reported or known. Since 1930, the FBI has administered the UCR Program and continued to assess and monitor the nature and type of crime in the nation. The program's primary objective is to generate reliable information for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. However, over the years, UCR data have become one of the country's leading social indicators. Criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and other students of criminal justice use the data for varied research and planning purposes.

This manual is intended to assist law enforcement agencies in reporting incidents of cargo theft to the FBI's UCR Program. It addresses policy, the types of offenses that constitute a Cargo Theft incident, how to identify a cargo theft, and guidelines for reporting cargo theft.

1.1　Background of UCR Cargo Theft

Due to the significant economic impact that cargo theft has on the United States economy, and the potential for use by terrorist organizations, H.R. 3199, the "USA Patriot Improvement and Re-authorization Act of 2005," was mandated by Congress on March 9, 2006. The Act requires the Attorney General to "take the steps necessary to ensure that reports of cargo theft collected by federal, state, and local officials are reflected as a separate category in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting system…" In response to this mandate, the CJIS Advisory Policy Board approved a definition for Cargo Theft in December 2006. It was developed, not as a legal definition for prosecutorial purposes, but to capture the essence of the national cargo theft crime problem and its negative effect on the economy of the United States. The legal elements of knowledge and intent were intentionally omitted. For UCR purposes, Cargo Theft is defined as follows:

Cargo Theft is the criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, chattels, money, or baggage that constitutes, in whole or in part, a commercial shipment of freight moving in commerce, from any pipeline system, railroad car, motortruck, or other vehicle, or from any tank or storage facility, station house, platform, or depot, or from any vessel or wharf, or from any aircraft, air terminal, airport, aircraft terminal or air navigation facility, or from any intermodal container, intermodal chassis, trailer, container freight station, warehouse, freight distribution facility, or freight consolidation facility. For purposes of this definition, cargo shall be deemed as moving in commerce at all points between the point of origin and the final destination, regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise.

1.2 UCR Programs and Non-Program Domains

Forty-seven states in the nation have their own UCR Programs which streamline the collection of UCR data from local LEAs, ensure consistency and comparability of data, and provide a higher quality of service to the law enforcement community. Establishment of a UCR Program is not limited to state governments. Territorial, tribal, and federal agencies may also institute the UCR Programs. UCR Programs gather crime information from the LEAs under their domain and forward the data to the FBI.

The following are the standards under which a UCR Program must operate:

1. A UCR Program must conform to the FBI's UCR Program's submission standards, definitions, specifications, and required deadlines.

2. A UCR Program must establish data integrity procedures and have personnel assigned to assist contributing agencies in quality assurance practices and crime reporting procedures.

3. A UCR Program's submissions must cover more than 50 percent of the LEAs within its established reporting domain and be willing to recover any and all UCR-contributing agencies who wish to use the UCR Program from within its domain. (An agency wishing to become a UCR Program must be willing to report for all of the agencies within the state.)

4. A UCR Program must furnish the FBI's UCR Program with all of the UCR data collected by the LEAs within its domain.

These standards do not prohibit a state from gathering other statistical data beyond the national collection. Data integrity procedures should include crime trend assessments, offense classification verification, and technical specification validation.

The FBI fulfills its responsibilities in connection with the UCR Programs by:

- Editing and reviewing submissions for both completeness and quality.

- Contacting contributors, when necessary, in connection with crime reporting matters.

- Requesting individual agency information, when necessary, from the contributing UCR Program.

- Assessing the validity of reported data by providing a Quality Assurance Review (QAR).

- Coordinating with the contributing UCR Program to conduct training on law enforcement record-keeping and crime-reporting procedures.

- Sending state *UCR State Program Bulletins* for distribution to contributing agencies.

Should circumstances develop whereby the UCR Program does not comply with the aforementioned standards, the FBI may reinstitute a direct collection of data submissions from LEAs within the UCR Program's domain.

The FBI's UCR Program refers to LEAs in states without a UCR Program as direct contributors because they submit their data directly to the FBI. These agencies work closely with staff from the FBI's UCR Program to ensure their data adhere to UCR Program guidelines.

1.3   Jurisdiction

The purpose of establishing appropriate jurisdiction is to depict the nature and amount of crime in a particular community. Throughout the United States, there are thousands of LEAs; some have overlapping jurisdictions. To ensure LEAs with overlapping jurisdictions are not reporting duplicate data (offense or arrest), the FBI's UCR Program developed the following guidelines:

1. Local, county, state, tribal, and federal LEAs should report offenses that occur within their jurisdictions.

2. When two or more local, county, state, tribal, or federal LEAs are involved in the investigation of the same offense, the agency with investigative jurisdiction based on local, county, state, tribal, and federal law and/or applicable interagency agreements or memorandums of understanding should report the offense. If there is uncertainty as to the lead or primary agency, the agencies must agree on which agency should report the offense.

3. LEAs will report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their own jurisdictions.

4. The recovery of property should be reported only by the LEA who first reported it missing and/or stolen regardless of which agency recovered it.

As a rule, cities having their own police departments report their own crime data. However, smaller locales may combine their crime data with larger agencies (e.g., sheriffs' offices and state police) for reporting purposes. This practice most often occurs in rural or unincorporated areas employing constables, town marshals, or other officers who infrequently report offenses. In cases where the county sheriff or state police has a contract to provide law enforcement services for an incorporated city, the sheriff or state police will continue to report incidents occurring within the boundaries of these cities. These reports should reflect the geographic location of where the incident occurred by use of the city's Originating Agency Identifier (ORI). In some localities, the sheriff, state police, or a federal LEA will assist a local police department in the investigation of crimes committed within the limits of the city. Even though this is the

case, the city police department should report the offenses unless there is a written or oral agreement specifying otherwise.

1.4   Referrals from Other Agencies

If a reporting agency refers the investigation of an incident to another local, state, or federal agency after submitting the data to the FBI's UCR Program, the original reporting agency must delete its report. The agency receiving the referral would then report the incident as if it were an original submission.

2   Cargo Theft Incidents & Offenses

Participation in the Cargo Theft data collection requires law enforcement report certain facts about each criminal incident that comes to their attention within their jurisdiction. In most cases, officers capture the data through an incident report form they complete when a crime is first reported. (See Appendix B, Cargo Theft Incident Report Form, for an example of an incident report form.) In other instances, officers may collect data via a mobile terminal that interfaces with their department's records management system (RMS).

2.1   Definition of a Cargo Theft Incident

Cargo Theft is defined as "the criminal taking of any cargo." This could also include physical theft as well as cyber theft and documentation fraud, where the ownership, destination, or contents of a cargo shipment is altered. Additionally, many incidents of cargo theft involve employees. With regard to Cargo Theft, the FBI UCR Program defines an incident as one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place. Application of the concept determines whether the crimes should be reported as individual incidents or as a single incident comprised of multiple offenses.

2.1.1   The Concept of Acting in Concert

Acting in concert requires that all of the offenders actually commit or assist in the commission of all of the crime(s) in an incident. The offenders must be aware of, and consent to, the commission of all of the offenses(s); or even if nonconsenting, their actions assist in the commission of all of the offense(s). See Section 2.1.3, Example 2, Acting in Concert. This is important because all of the offenders in an incident are considered to have committed all of the offenses in the incident. If one or more of the offenders did not act in concert, then more than one incident should be reported. See Section 2.1.3, Example 1, Acting in Concert.

2.1.2   The Concept of Same Time and Place

The concept of *Same Time and Place* is based on the premise that if the same person or group of persons committed more than one crime and the time and space intervals separating them were insignificant, all of the crimes make up a single incident. Normally, the offenses must

have occurred during an unbroken time period and at the same or adjoining location(s). However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses that by their nature involve continuing criminal activity by the same offender(s) at different times and places, as long as law enforcement deems the activity to constitute a single criminal transaction. (See Section 2.1.3, Example 3, Same Time and Place.)

2.1.3   Examples of Acting in Concert and Same Time and Place

Because it is not possible to provide instructions that will cover all of the possible situations that might occur, the reporting agency must use its best judgment in determining how many incidents were involved in some cases.

Example 1, Acting in Concert

Four men wearing ski masks conducted an armed robbery (UCR Offense Code 120 Robbery) at a trucking facility. One of the robbers found a female employee in the break room and raped her there outside of the view of the other offenders. When the rapist returned from the break room, all four of the robbers left the facility. In this example, there were two incidents: The rape (UCR Offense Code 11A Rape) is a separate incident because one of the four offenders independently committed this act and therefore, all the offenders were not acting in concert.

Example 2, Acting in Concert

During a robbery (UCR Offense Code 120 Robbery) scenario similar to Example 1, the rape (UCR Offense Code 11A Rape) occurred in front of the other victims. One of the other offenders told the rapist to stop and only rob the victim. By pointing the gun at the other victims, he prevented any of them from coming to the rape victim's assistance and thereby, assisted in the commission of the crime. In this example, there was only one incident with two offenses, (i.e., robbery and rape.)

Example 3, Same Time and Place

Over a period of 18 months, an employee used the Internet to gain unauthorized access to the shipping records for Company ABC (UCR Offense Code 270 Embezzlement). The employee then obtained corporate credit card information and pre-paid the freight fees for a shipment of imported wines (UCR Offense Code 26B Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud). Via computer, the suspect illegally diverted the shipment to an alternate address (UCR Offense Code 26E Wire Fraud).

2.2   Classifying Offenses

Cargo Theft is not considered an offense by itself. Law enforcement must report *all* offenses within a Cargo Theft incident. For example, rape might be accompanied by the crimes of motor vehicle theft and kidnapping/abduction (Cargo Theft offense = motor vehicle theft). Law

enforcement must ensure each reported offense is a separate, distinct crime and not just a part of another offense. For example, every robbery includes some type of assault, but because the assault is an element that makes up the crime of robbery, only robbery should be reported. However, if during a robbery the victim was forced to engage in sexual relations, both robbery and rape should be reported since forced sexual intercourse is not an element of the crime of robbery (Cargo Theft offense = robbery).

2.2.1   Cargo Theft Offenses

The following table lists the Cargo Theft offenses. Following the name of each crime is the UCR Offense Code. At least one of these offenses must be present within an incident in order to be considered a Cargo Theft incident. The definitions of each of these offenses can be found in Section 2.4.

Offense	UCR Offense Code
Robbery	120
Extortion/Blackmail	210
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Larceny/Theft Offenses	
Theft From Building	23D
Theft From Motor Vehicle	23F
All Other Larceny	23H
Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Fraud Offenses	
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	26A
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	26B
Impersonation	26C
Wire Fraud	26E
Identity Theft	26F
Hacking/Computer Invasion	26G
Embezzlement	270
Bribery	510

2.2.2 UCR Offenses

The following table lists all of the UCR offenses that can be reported in conjunction with the Cargo Theft offenses listed above. The definitions for each of these offenses can be found in Appendix D.

Offense	UCR Offense Code
Homicide Offenses	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	09A
Negligent Manslaughter	09B
Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Sex Offenses	
Rape	11A
Sodomy	11B
Sexual Assault with an Object	11C
Fondling	11D
Incest	36A
Statutory Rape	36B
Assault Offenses	
Aggravated Assault	13A
Simple Assault	13B
Intimidation	13C
Robbery	120
Arson	200
Extortion/Blackmail	210
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Larceny/Theft Offenses	
Pocket-Picking	23A
Purse-snatching	23B
Shoplifting	23C
Theft From Building	23D
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	23E
Theft From Motor Vehicle	23F
Theft From Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	23G
All Other Larceny	23H
Motor Vehicle Theft	240

Offense	UCR Offense Code
Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Fraud Offenses	
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	26A
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	26B
Impersonation	26C
Welfare Fraud	26D
Wire Fraud	26E
Identity Theft	26F
Hacking/Computer Invasion	26G
Embezzlement	270
Stolen Property Offenses	280
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	
Drug/Narcotic Violations	35A
Drug Equipment Violations	35B
Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Gambling Offenses	
Betting/Wagering	39A
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	39B
Gambling Equipment Violations	39C
Sports Tampering	39D
Prostitution Offenses	
Prostitution	40A
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	40B
Purchasing Prostitution	40C
Bribery	510
Weapon Law Violations	520
Human Trafficking	
Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts	64A
Human Trafficking – Involuntary Servitude	64B

Law enforcement should classify and report offenses after the preliminary confirmation of a call for service or a complaint establishes that a Cargo Theft crime was, in fact, committed. Agencies should record only offenses known to law enforcement, not the findings of a court, coroner, jury, or prosecutor.

2.3　Offense Definitions

2.3.1　Source of Offense Definitions

The FBI's UCR Program has used the Summary Reporting System (SRS) format for collecting crime   data from LEAs since the 1930's. The hierarchical reporting format used in the SRS restricts the   type of data that can be collected in Cargo Theft incidents. In an effort to keep the reporting of   cargo theft consistent in both the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and SRS,   the Cargo Theft data collection does not follow application of the Hierarchy Rule used by SRS.   The information collected on the Cargo Theft Incident Form and the *Cargo Theft Technical Specification* will mirror what is reported by NIBRS agencies.

The use of standardized definitions in Cargo Theft is essential to the maintenance of uniform and consistent data. This practice ensures the FBI's UCR Program considers and appropriately counts all criminal offenses of law, regardless of their different titles under local and state law or United States Titles and Statutes.

As developed by law enforcement, the purpose of the FBI's UCR Program is to provide a common language that transcends varying local and state laws. Therefore, the definitions that were   developed for UCR are not intended for charging persons with crimes. Instead, the definitions   should be used as receptacles to translate crime into the common UCR language used   throughout the United States. Though state statutes specifically define crimes so that persons facing prosecution will know the exact charges placed against them, the definitions used in   Cargo Theft must be generic in order not to exclude varying state statutes relating to the same   type of crime.

The offense definitions used in Cargo Theft are based on the common-law definitions found in *Black's Law Dictionary*, as well as those used in the *National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000* Uniform Offense Classifications. Because most state statutes are also based on the common-law definitions, even though they may vary as to specifics, most should fit into the corresponding UCR offense classifications.

2.3.2　Nonconforming Offenses

If a state statute for an offense includes additional offenses not fitting the Cargo Theft offense definition, the nonconforming offenses should be reported according to their Cargo Theft offense classifications. For example, some states have larceny statutes that are so broadly worded as to include the crime of embezzlement. If an offender perpetrates embezzlement within such a state, law enforcement should report the offense via Cargo Theft as embezzlement, not larceny/theft.

Certainly, unusual situations will arise in classifying offenses, and this manual cannot cover all circumstances. In classifying unusual situations, law enforcement should consider the nature of

the crime along with the guidelines provided. The Cargo Theft Offense Definitions in Section 2.4 will aid in classifying offenses.

2.4   Cargo Theft Offense Definitions

There are 13 Cargo Theft offense categories. The offense categories are listed below in numerical order. Each entry includes the following information:

- Cargo Theft offense code, offense name
- Definition
- Considerations and examples (as appropriate)

120   Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Because some type of assault is an element of the crime of robbery, an assault should not be reported as a separate crime as long as it was performed in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury results in death, a homicide offense must also be reported.

The victims of a robbery include not only those persons and other entities (businesses, financial institutions, etc.) from whom property was taken, but also those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense. Therefore, although the primary victim in a bank robbery would be the Financial Institution, the teller toward whom the robber pointed a gun and made a demand should also be reported as a victim. Carjackings are robberies in which a motor vehicle is taken through force or threat of force. Report only a robbery not a motor vehicle theft.

210   Extortion/Blackmail

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.

220   Burglary/Breaking & Entering

The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

A forced entry is where force of any degree or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key) is used to unlawfully enter a building or other structure. An unforced entry is one where the unlawful entry is achieved without force through an unlocked door or window.

LARCENY-THEFT OFFENSES

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.

23D   Theft From a Building

A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.

23F   Theft From Motor Vehicle

The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked.

23H   All Other Larceny

All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific categories of Larceny/Theft listed above or those that are not applicable to cargo theft.

240   Motor Vehicle Theft

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 and that fits one of the following property descriptions:

Automobiles – sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, sport utility vehicles, or other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people.

Buses – motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis.

Recreational Vehicles – motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes.

Trucks – motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo.

Other Motor Vehicles – any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, or golf carts.

FRAUD OFFENSES

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

The most specific subcategory of fraud should be reported whenever the circumstances fit the definition of more than one of the subcategories listed below. For example, most frauds would fit the definition of false pretenses/swindle/confidence game. But if a credit card was used to perpetrate the fraud, the offense would be classified as credit card/automated teller machine fraud.

26A   False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game

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.

26B   Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud

The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automated teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

26C   Impersonation

Falsely representing one's identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability that would not have otherwise been incurred.

26E   Wire Fraud

The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

26F   Identity Theft

Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number).

This offense includes opening a credit card, bank account, etc. using a person's information. This offense should not be confused with Impersonation (26C) (falsely acting in the character or position to unlawfully deceive others to gain a profit or advantage; when impersonating another person, the offender would not be in possession of another person's personal data).

26G   Hacking/Computer Invasion

Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.

270   Embezzlement

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.

510   Bribery

The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity,   or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

2.5   Location Codes

This data element is used to report the type of location/premises where each offense in an incident took place.

The FBI's UCR Program recognizes that for many incidents, there is more than one possible choice for reporting a location. Therefore, law enforcement personnel should use their best judgment in reporting location type after investigating the crime and considering the circumstances surrounding the location and the offender's intent during the commission of the crime.

Because the geographic location of an incident is not always the same as the functional location of the incident, the FBI's UCR Program relies on agencies to report the most appropriate location type. For example, if an offense occurs at an elementary school playground during school hours, the location should be classified as 53 = School – Elementary/Secondary. But, if the offense occurred at the same physical location on a

Saturday afternoon when the school is not operating and the public are allowed to use the facility for recreational purposes, LEAs would be equally correct in classifying the location as 50 = Park/Playground.

Sometimes, agencies can determine the location by the offender's intent during the commission of the crime. For example, if the offender chose to commit a robbery during a church service held at a public facility routinely used for basketball games, agencies should choose to classify the location as 04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque since the building was being used for a public religious activity at the time the crime was committed.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
01 = Air/Bus/Train Terminal	airports; bus, boat, ferry, or train stations and terminals
02 = Bank/Savings and Loan	other financial institutions, whether in a separate building or inside of another store **Note:** This data value does not include payday lender type businesses.
03 = Bar/Nightclub	establishments primarily for entertainment, dancing, and the consumption of beverages

Data Value	Data Value Includes
04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque	buildings for public religious activities, meetings, or worship
05 = Commercial/Office Building	establishments that pertain to commerce and trade
06 = Construction Site	all buildings/locations that are under some type of construction
07 = Convenience Store	establishments primarily for convenience shopping, e.g., stores that include the sale of other items as well as gasoline
08 = Department/Discount Store	establishments that are considered department stores and that sell a wide range of goods; Target, Wal-Mart, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include shopping malls.
09 = Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	medical supply companies and buildings; stores that are primarily considered pharmacies; veterinary practices, veterinary hospitals, and medical practices
10 = Field/Woods	areas that are primarily open fields or wooded areas **Note:** This data value does not include parks.
11 = Government/Public Building	buildings primarily used for local, state, or federal offices, or public businesses
12 = Grocery/Supermarket	establishments primarily used for buying/ selling food items, etc.
13 = Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk	open public ways for the passage of vehicles, people, and animals

Data Value	Data Value Includes
14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc.	other temporary lodgings **Note:** This data value does not include campgrounds or recreational vehicle parks.
15 = Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	places for the confinement of persons in lawful detention or awaiting trial
16 = Lake/Waterway/Beach	shorelines, lakes, streams, canals, or bodies of water other than swimming pools
17 = Liquor Store	establishments primarily used for buying/ selling alcoholic beverages
18 = Parking/Drop Lot/Garage	areas primarily used for parking motorized vehicles that are commercial in nature
19 = Rental Storage Facility	any mini-storage and/or self-storage buildings
20 = Residence/Home	apartments, condominiums, townhouses, nursing homes, residential driveways, residential yards; extended/continuous care facilities **Note:** This data value refers to permanent residences.
21 = Restaurant	any commercial establishments that serve meals or refreshments; cafeterias
22 = School/College	universities **Note:** This data value was replaced by the following new location codes and is to be used *only* by LEAs that have not adopted the new codes: 52 = School – College/University 53 = School – Elementary/Secondary

Data Value	Data Value Includes
23 = Service/Gas Station	establishments where motor vehicles are serviced and gasoline, oil, etc., are sold
24 = Specialty Store	fur stores, jewelry stores, television stores, dress shops, and clothing stores, etc.; payday lender type businesses
25 = Other/Unknown	any location that does not fit in one of the other defined data values or when the location of the incident is unknown
37 = Abandoned/Condemned Structure	buildings or structures which are completed but have been abandoned by the owner and are no longer being used **Note:** This data value does not include vacant rental property. LEAs should use the data value that best describes the property in question, e.g., vacant rental house should be classified as 20 = Residence/Home, vacant convenience store that is for rent should be classified as 07 = Convenience Store, etc.
38 = Amusement Park	indoor or outdoor, permanent or temporary, commercial enterprises that offer rides, games, and other entertainment
39 = Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	open-air or enclosed amphitheater-type areas designed and used for the presentation of sporting events, concerts, assemblies, etc.
40 = ATM Separate from Bank	machines that provide the ability to make deposits and/or withdrawals using a bank card; Automated Teller Machine (ATM) machines located inside a mall or store **Note:** LEAs should use 02 = Bank/Savings and Loan if the ATM is located at a banking facility.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
41 = Auto Dealership New/Used	businesses specifically designed for selling new and used motor vehicles **Note:** This data value also includes the parking lots and garages of these facilities.
42 = Camp/Campground	areas used for setting up camps, including tent and recreational vehicle campsites
44 = Daycare Facility	facilities that provide short-term supervision, recreation, and/or meals for adults or children during the daytime or at night; respite care facilities for seniors or for physically or mentally challenged individuals
45 = Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	separate facility with platforms at which trucks, ships, or trains load or unload cargo **Note:** This data value does not include cargo bays attached to a department store or shopping mall. LEAs should classify these as 08 = Department/Discount Store or 55 = Shopping Mall, respectively.
46 = Farm Facility	facilities designed for agricultural production or devoted to the raising and breeding of animals, areas of water devoted to aquaculture, and/or all building or storage structures located there; grain bins **Note:** LEAs should classify the house on a farm as 20 = Residence/Home.
47 = Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	indoor or outdoor facilities used to legally bet on the uncertain outcome of games of chance, contests, and/or races

Data Value	Data Value Includes
48 = Industrial Site	active manufacturing locations, factories, mills, plants, etc., specifically designed for the manufacturing of goods **Note:** This data value does not include abandoned facilities. LEAs should classify these as 37 = Abandoned/Condemned Structure.
49 = Military Installation	locations specifically designed and used for military operations
50 = Park/Playground	areas of land set aside for public use usually maintained for recreational or ornamental purposes; soccer fields, baseball fields
51 = Rest Area	designated areas, usually along a highway, where motorists can stop
52 = School – College/University	institutions for the higher education of individuals, which gives instruction in specialized fields; community colleges; trade schools
53 = School – Elementary/Secondary	institutions for the instruction of children from preschool through 12th grade
54 = Shelter – Mission/Homeless	establishments that provide temporary housing for homeless individuals and/or families; venues set up as temporary shelters, i.e., a shelter set up in a church or school during a storm
55 = Shopping Mall	indoor or outdoor shopping areas and/or centers with multiple (two or more) stores and/or businesses; strip malls **Note:** LEAs should use the data value that best describes the location in question.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
56 = Tribal Lands	Native American reservations, communities, and/or trust lands **Note:** The FBI UCR Program intends that non-tribal LEAs will primarily use this data value. Tribal Agencies should use the data value that best describes the location in question.
57 = Community Center	public locations where members of a community gather for group activities, social activities, public information, and other purposes; they may sometimes be open for the whole community or for a specialized group within the greater community; Christian community center; Islamic community center; Jewish community center; youth clubs, etc.

2.6 Weapon/Force Involved Codes

This category should be used to enter the type(s) of weapon(s) or force used by the offender(s) in committing the following offenses:

09A	**Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter**
09B	**Negligent Manslaughter**
09C	**Justifiable Homicide**
100	**Kidnapping/Abduction**
11A	**Rape**
11B	**Sodomy**
11C	**Sexual Assault With an Object**
11D	**Fondling**
120	**Robbery**
13A	**Aggravated Assault**
13B	**Simple Assault**
210	**Extortion/Blackmail**
520	**Weapon Law Violations**

If the weapon was an automatic firearm, an "A" should be added as a suffix to its code, e.g., 13A = Automatic Rifle. An automatic firearm is defined as any firearm which shoots, or is designed to shoot, more than one shot at a time by a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading.

There are 17 Cargo Theft weapon/force involved categories. They are listed below in numerical order. Each entry includes the following information:

- Cargo Theft weapon/force involved code
- Considerations and examples (as appropriate)

Data Value	Data Value Includes
11 = Firearm	
12 = Handgun	
13 = Rifle	
14 = Shotgun	
15 = Other Firearm	
20 = Knife/Cutting Instrument	ax, ice pick, screwdriver, or switchblade
30 = Blunt Object	club, hammer
35 = Motor Vehicle	when used as a weapon
40 = Personal Weapons	hands, feet, teeth
50 = Poison	
60 = Explosives	
65 = Fire/Incendiary Device	
70 = Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	
85 = Asphyxiation	drowning, strangulation, suffocation, gas
90 = Other	any weapon or force, including deadly diseases, not fitting the above specifically coded weapons/force
95 = Unknown	
99 = None	

2.7 Victim Type Codes

This category should be used to enter the victim type.

Data Value
I   = Individual
B = Business
F = Financial Institution
G = Government
R = Religious Organization
S = Society/Public
L = Law Enforcement Officer
O = Other
U = Unknown

2.8   Property Codes

This category should be used to describe the type(s) of property loss, recover, seizure, etc., which occurred in an incident involving one or more of the following offenses:

100	**Kidnapping/Abduction (Although this is a crime against person, a property segment is required)**
120	**Robbery**
200	**Arson**
210	**Extortion/Blackmail**
220	**Burglary/Breaking and Entering**
23A	**Pocket-Picking**
23B	**Purse-Snatching**
23C	**Shoplifting**
23D	**Theft From Building**
23E	**Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device**
23F	**Theft From Motor Vehicle**
23G	**Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories**
23H	**All Other Larceny**
240	**Motor Vehicle Theft**
250	**Counterfeiting/Forgery**
26A	**False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game**
26B	**Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud**
26C	**Impersonation**
26D	**Welfare Fraud**
26E	**Wire Fraud**
26F	**Identity Theft**
26G	**Hacking/Computer Invasion**
270	**Embezzlement**
280	**Stolen Property (Receiving, etc.)**
290	**Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property**
35A	**Drug/Narcotic Violations**
35B	**Drug Equipment Violations**
39A	**Betting/Wagering**
39B	**Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling**
39C	**Gambling Equipment Violations**
39D	**Sports Tampering**
510	**Bribery**

Each entry includes the following information:

- Cargo Theft property code
- Considerations and examples (as appropriate)

Data Value	Data Value Includes
01 = Aircraft	machines or devices capable of atmospheric flight; airplanes, helicopters, dirigibles, gliders, ultra-lights, hot air balloons, blimps, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include toy planes; LEAs should classify these as 19 = Merchandise or 77 = Other, as appropriate.
02 = Alcohol	any intoxicating liquors containing alcohol used for human consumption; alcoholic beverages, i.e., beer, wine, and liquor **Note:** Denatured alcohol can be classified as either 45 = Chemicals or 64 = Fuel depending on how it was used in the incident. LEAs should classify rubbing alcohol as 08 = Consumable Goods.
03 = Automobiles	any passenger vehicles designed for operation on ordinary roads and typically having four wheels and a motor with the primary purpose of transporting people other than public transportation; sedans, taxicabs, minivans, sport-utility vehicles, limousines, and other similar motor vehicles
04 = Bicycles	vehicles usually propelled by pedals, connected to the wheel by a chain, and have handlebars for steering and a saddle-like seat; tandem bicycles, unicycles, and tricycles
05 = Buses	motor vehicles specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport groups of people on a commercial basis; trolleys, school/coach/tourist/double-decker buses, commercial vans, etc.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
06 = Clothes/Furs	garments for the body, articles of dress, wearing apparel for human use; accessories such as belts, shoes, scarves, ties, etc.; eyewear/glasses, hearing aids, etc.
07 = Computer Hardware/Software	electrical components making up a computer system, written programs/ procedures/rules/associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system stored in read/write memory; computers, printers, storage media, video games, software packages, video consoles such as Wii®, PlayStation®, and Xbox®
08 = Consumable Goods	expendable items used by humans for nutrition, enjoyment, or hygiene; food, non-alcoholic beverages, grooming products, cigarettes, firewood, etc.
09 = Credit/Debit Cards	cards and/or the account number associated with the cards that function like a check and through which payments or credit for purchases or services are made electronically to the bank accounts of participating establishments directly from the cardholders' accounts; automated teller machine (ATM) cards, electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards **Note:** This data value does not include gift cards; LEAs should classify these as 77 = Other.
10 = Drugs/Narcotics	substances such as narcotics or hallucinogens that affect the central nervous system causing changes in behavior and often addiction; prescription, over-the-counter, legal, and illegal drugs

Data Value	Data Value Includes
11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment	unlawful articles, items, products, etc. used to prepare and consume drugs or narcotics; glass pipes, bongs, pop cans, methamphetamine (meth) labs, etc.
12 = Farm Equipment	any kind of machinery used on a farm to conduct farming; tractors, combines, etc.
13 = Firearms	weapons that fire a projectile by force of an explosion; handguns, rifles, shotguns, assault rifles, semiautomatics, homemade guns, flare guns, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include "BB," pellet, or gas-powered guns. LEAs should classify these as 80 = Weapons – Other.
14 = Gambling Equipment	any equipment or devices used to produce, manufacture, or perpetrate gambling; slot machines, keno, card tables, poker chips, bingo, raffles, lottery tickets, etc.
15 = Heavy Construction/Industrial Equipment	large-scale equipment used in the construction of buildings, roads, etc.; cranes, bulldozers, steamrollers, oil-drilling rigs, backhoes, excavators, etc.
16 = Household Goods	items normally used to furnish a residence; furniture, appliances, utensils, air conditioning/heating equipment, mailboxes, household lighting, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include radios, televisions, digital video disc (DVD) or compact disc (CD) players, etc.; LEAs should classify these as 26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players and the media for such devices as 27 = Recordings – Audio/Visual.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
17 = Jewelry/Precious Metals/Gems	articles made of gold, silver, precious stones, etc. used for personal adornment; bracelets, necklaces, rings, watches, platinum, loose gems, etc.
18 = Livestock	domesticated animals raised for home use or profit; cattle, chickens, hogs, horses, sheep, bees, household pets such as dogs and cats if commercially raised for profit, animals raised and/or used for illegal gambling, e.g., dogs, roosters, etc.
19 = Merchandise	items/goods which are exposed or held for sale **Note:** LEAs should use a more specific data value whenever possible.
20 = Money	any circulating medium of exchange, legal tender, currency; coins, paper money, demand deposits, etc.; counterfeited currency
21 = Negotiable Instruments	any documents, other than currency, that are payable without restriction; an unconditional promise or order of payment to a holder upon issue, possession, on demand, or at a specific time; endorsed checks (including forged checks that have been endorsed), endorsed money orders, endorsed traveler's checks, bearer checks, and bearer bonds
22 = Nonnegotiable Instruments	documents requiring further action to become negotiable; unendorsed checks, money orders, traveler's checks, stocks, bonds, blank checks, etc.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
23 = Office-type Equipment	items normally used in an office/business setting; calculators, cash registers, copying machines, facsimile machines, shredders, etc. **Note:** LEAs should use a more specific data value whenever possible.
24 = Other Motor Vehicles	motorized vehicles that do not fit the definition of automobile, bus, truck, or recreational vehicle; motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, motorized golf carts, motorized wheelchairs, all-terrain vehicles, go-carts, Segways®, etc.
25 = Purses/Handbags/Wallets	bags or pouches used for carrying articles such as money, credit/debit cards, keys, photographs, and other miscellaneous items; briefcases, fanny packs, and backpacks when used as a purse/wallet
26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players	items used to transmit audible signals and visual images of moving and stationary objects; high fidelity and stereo equipment, CD players, MP3 players, cable boxes, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include radios/stereos installed in vehicles; LEAs should classify these as 38 = Vehicle Parts/ Accessories.
27 = Recordings – Audio/Visual	phonograph records or blank or recorded tapes or discs upon which the user records sound and/or visual images; CDs, DVDs, cassettes, VHS tapes, etc.
28 = Recreational Vehicles	motor vehicles that are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes

Data Value	Data Value Includes
29 = Structures – Single Occupancy Dwellings	buildings occupied by single families, individuals, or housemates, commonly referred to as houses, mobile homes, townhouses, duplexes, etc.
30 = Structures – Other Dwellings	any other residential dwellings not meeting the definition of 29 = Structures – Single Occupancy Dwellings; apartments, tenements, flats, boarding houses, dormitories; temporary living quarters such as hotels, motels, inns, bed and breakfasts
31 = Structures – Other Commercial/Business	buildings designated for or occupied by enterprises engaged in the buying and selling of commodities or services, commercial trade, or forms of gainful activity that have the objective of supplying commodities; stores, office buildings, restaurants, etc.
32 = Structures – Industrial/Manufacturing	buildings designated for or occupied by enterprises engaged in the production or distribution of goods, refined and unrefined, for use by industry; factories, plants, assembly lines, etc.
33 = Structures – Public/Community	buildings used by a group of people for social/cultural/group/recreational activities, common interests, classes, etc.; colleges, hospitals, jails, libraries, meeting halls, passenger terminals, religious buildings, schools, sports arenas, etc.
34 = Structures – Storage	buildings used for storing goods, belongings, merchandise, etc.; barns, garages, storehouses, warehouses, sheds, etc.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
35 = Structures – Other	any other types of structures not fitting the descriptions of the previous types of structures listed (i.e., in data values 29 through 34); outbuildings, monuments, buildings under construction, etc.
36 = Tools	hand-held implements that are used in accomplishing work; hand and power tools
37 = Trucks	motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo on a commercial basis, or vehicles designed for transporting loads
38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories	items attached to the inside or outside of a vehicle; motor vehicle batteries, engines, transmissions, heaters, hubcaps, tires, radios, CD/DVD players, automotive global positioning system (GPS) navigation systems, etc.
39 = Watercraft	vehicles used in the water, propelled by a motor, paddle, or sail; motorboats, sailboats, canoes, fishing boats, jet skis, etc.
41 = Aircraft Parts/Accessories	parts or accessories of an aircraft, whether inside or outside **Note:** This data value does not include aircrafts that are intact or model/toy planes; LEAs should classify complete aircraft as 01 = Aircraft and model/toy planes as 77 = Other.
42 = Artistic Supplies/Accessories	items or equipment used to create or maintain paintings, sculptures, crafts, etc.; frames, oil paints, clay

Data Value	Data Value Includes
43 = Building Materials	items used to construct buildings; lumber, concrete, gravel, drywall, bricks, plumbing supplies, uninstalled windows, uninstalled doors, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include items stolen from a completed building. LEAs should classify copper wire, aluminum, etc., as 71 = Metals, Non-Precious.
44 = Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies	items, tools, or objects used for recreational camping, hunting, or fishing; tents, camp stoves, fishing poles, sleeping bags, etc. **Note:** LEAs should classify rifles, pistols, and shotguns as 13 = Firearms.
45 = Chemicals	substances with distinct molecular compositions that are produced by or used in chemical processes; herbicides, paint thinner, insecticides, industrial or household products, solvents, fertilizers, lime, mineral oil, antifreeze, etc. **Note:** LEAs should classify chemicals used in conjunction with illegal drug activity as 10 = Drugs/Narcotics or 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment, as appropriate.
46 = Collections/Collectibles	objects that are collected because they arouse interest due to being novel, rare, bizarre, or valuable; art objects, stamp/ baseball/comic book collections **Note:** LEAs should use a more specific data value whenever possible. For example, a collection of old guns should be classified as 13 = Firearms.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
47 = Crops	cultivated plants or agricultural produce grown for commercial, human, or livestock consumption and use that is usually sold in bulk; grains, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, cotton **Note:** This data value does not include crops that yield illegal substances. LEAs should classify crops used in conjunction with illegal drug activity as 10 = Drugs/ Narcotics or 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment, as appropriate.
48 = Documents/Personal or Business	includes affidavits, applications, certificates, credit card documents, savings account books, titles, deposit slips, pawn shop slips, patents, blueprints, bids, proposals, personal files, and U.S. mail **Note:** This data value does not include identity documents.
49 = Explosives	devices that explode or cause an explosion; bombs, dynamite, Molotov cocktails, fireworks, ammunition, etc.
59 = Firearm Accessories	items used in conjunction with a firearm to improve ease of use or maintenance; gun belts, cases, cleaning tools/equipment, targets, aftermarket stocks, laser sights, rifle/spotting/handgun scopes
64 = Fuel	products used to produce energy; coal, gasoline, diesel, biodiesel, natural gas, oil
65 = Identity Documents	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.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
66 = Identity – Intangible	sets of characteristics or behavioral or personal traits by which an entity or person is recognized or known; damaged reputation, disclosed confidential information, etc.
67 = Law Enforcement Equipment	anything specifically used by law enforcement personnel during the performance of their official duties; vests, uniforms, handcuffs, flashlights, nightsticks, badges, etc.; canines (K-9s), horses, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include firearms. LEAs should classify firearms as 13 = Firearms and should select the most appropriate motor vehicle or other mobile property data value when applicable, e.g., 01 = Aircraft, 39 = Watercraft, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles.
68 = Lawn/Yard/Garden Equipment	equipment used for maintaining and decorating lawns and yards; mowers, line trimmers, tools, tillers, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include plants, trees, fountains, bird baths, etc.
69 = Logging Equipment	equipment specifically used by logging industry personnel during the performance of their duties; choker cables, binders, blocks, etc.
70 = Medical/Medical Lab Equipment	equipment specifically used in the medical field; X-ray machines, testing equipment, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machines, ultrasound machines, wheelchairs, stethoscopes, etc.

Data Value	Data Value Includes
71 = Metals, Non-Precious	base metals or alloys possessing luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat; ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as iron, steel, tin, aluminum, copper, brass, copper wire, copper pipe, etc.
72 = Musical Instruments	instruments relating to or capable of producing music; percussion, brass, woodwind, and string instruments, etc.; guitar strings, picks, drum sticks, etc.
73 = Pets	animals kept for pleasure or companionship, other than livestock; dogs, household birds, fish, rodents, reptiles, and exotic animals raised as pets and not for profit
74 = Photographic/Optical Equipment	equipment used to take photographs and/or relating to the science of optics or optical equipment; cameras, camcorders, telescopes, lenses, prisms, optical scanners, binoculars, monoculars, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include camera phones. LEAs should classify these as 75 = Portable Electronic Communications.
75 = Portable Electronic Communications	electronic devices used to communicate audible or visual messages; cell phones, camera phones, pagers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), BlackBerrys®, Gameboy®, iPads®, iPods®, Kindles®, Nooks®, etc.
76 = Recreational/Sports Equipment	equipment and materials used for recreational purposes, or during sports activities; skis, balls, gloves, weights, nets, bats, rackets, team uniforms, etc.
77 = Other	all other property not fitting the specific descriptions of the data values identified

Data Value	Data Value Includes
78 = Trailers	transportation devices designed to be hauled by a motor vehicle; truck trailers, semi-trailers, utility trailers, farm trailers, etc.
79 = Watercraft Equipment/Parts/Accessories	watercraft equipment or accessories that are used for the crafts' maintenance or operation; buoys, life preservers, paddles, sails **Note:** This data value does not include accessories for water sports. LEAs should classify these as 76 = Recreational/Sports Equipment.
80 = Weapons – Other	weapons not classified under other categories; knives, swords, nunchakus, brass knuckles, crossbows, bows and arrows, pepper spray, tasers, sling shots, "BB" guns, pellet guns, gas-powered guns, paintball guns, etc.
88 = Pending Inventory	items whose property description is unknown until an inventory is conducted
99 = (blank)	this data value is a special data value used at the discretion of the FBI's UCR Program to compile statistics on certain designated types of property, which are the object of theft fads; it is not currently used

3 Submissions

Cargo Theft statistical reporting data may be submitted to the FBI via: (1) the NIBRS, (2) Cargo Theft Incident Report, or (3) *Cargo Theft Technical Specification*.

3.1 NIBRS

The FBI's UCR Program adopted a new data element, 2A Cargo Theft, within the Administrative Segment of the NIBRS in order to flag the incident as a Cargo Theft. In addition, this data element is mandatory for specific crimes against property, which are applicable to Cargo Theft.

Participating agencies should note implementation of the new NIBRS data element must be consistent among all reporting agencies within a state. Therefore, either **all or none** of the agencies that report NIBRS data within a state must report cargo theft data via the new NIBRS data element.

This section furnishes information regarding the submission of cargo theft data into the NIBRS. The following excerpts on Cargo Theft can be found in the *NIBRS Technical Specification*.

3.1.1 Data Elements and Data Values

Data Elements are data fields used in NIBRS to describe the details of each component of a crime, i.e., victims, offenders, arrestees, and circumstances.

For example, **Data Element** 2A Cargo Theft – 1 character (Y=Yes or N=No; enter only one): This data element is to be used to indicate whether or not the incident involved a cargo theft. This data element can <u>only </u>be entered when the incident has at least one of the 13 offenses listed under **2.2.1 Group A Cargo Theft Offenses.**

Data Values are the specific codes that can be entered into a data element. Data values are codes from an approved list, each followed by an equal sign (=) and a description of the data value.

For example, for Data Element 3 (Incident Date), the specific format for the **data value** is YYYYMMDD. For Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim), agencies may enter one of the codes M = Male, F = Female, or U = Unknown to describe the gender of the victim; but for Data Element 48 (Sex of Arrestee), agencies can enter only M = Male or F = Female to describe the gender of the arrestee.

3.2 Cargo Theft Incident Report

The Cargo Theft Incident Report is separate from and in addition to the routine SRS submission. Reporting agencies must remember that the Hierarchy Rule does not apply when reporting a cargo theft. If a cargo theft occurs in a multiple-offense incident, the reporting LEA must first report the Cargo Theft-related offense and then up to an additional four offense(s). It should also be noted

reporting attempts to commit cargo theft is not applicable to this data collection. Agencies that submit data to the FBI's UCR Program via the SRS should report incidents of cargo theft on the Cargo Theft Incident Report via a Microsoft Excel worksheet.

3.3 Cargo Theft Technical Specifications

The FBI UCR staff prepared the *Cargo Theft Technical Specification,* available electronically at <www.fbi.gov>, to provide the technical requirements for submitting cargo theft data in an electronic format. NIBRS states not able to make the programming changes to their RMS could adopt this submission method.

4   Scenarios of Cargo Theft

In each of the following scenarios, it shall be assumed that all cargo is moving in commerce, i.e., commercial shipment and in the supply chain, at all points between the point of origin and the final destination (exchange bill of lading), regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise.

Scenario 1: An armed suspect hijacked an 18-wheeler and kidnapped the driver (UCR Offense Codes 100 Kidnapping/Abduction and 120 Robbery). The suspect then transferred the stolen cargo to another trailer.

Scenario 2: Four men wearing ski masks conducted armed robbery at a trucking facility (UCR Offense Code 120 Robbery). Two of the men held the guards at gunpoint while the other two men jumped into an idling truck nearby and drove off with the cargo.

Scenario 3: A suspect was employed at a wholesale tobacco warehouse. After hours, the employee gained entry into the warehouse and removed 4,000 cartons of cigarettes (UCR Offense Code 220 Burglary). The inventory was slated for shipment to local retailers.

Scenario 4: A delivery driver stopped at a truck stop for a short break and exited, leaving the vehicle unattended. A short time later, the driver returned to the vehicle and discovered the cargo missing from the box truck (UCR Offense Code 23F Theft From Motor Vehicle).

Scenario 5: Unknown suspects entered the terminal grounds of Carrier XYZ by cutting a section of fence. The suspects then broke into a loaded unattached trailer and removed   the cargo (UCR Offense Code 23H All Other Larceny).

Scenario 6: The driver of an 18-wheeler accepted a bribe to "look the other way" (UCR Offense Code 510 Bribery) while his load of cargo was being "stolen" (UCR Offense Code 23F Larceny From a Motor Vehicle).

Scenario 7: Two individuals worked for Company Y, loading and unloading cargo. Employee A discovered that Employee B was using drugs on the job. Employee A threatened to reveal his drug use to their employer. As payment for keeping silent, Employee A demanded a partial shipment of plasma TVs (UCR Offense Code 210 Extortion/Blackmail).

Scenario 8: The owner/driver of a tractor trailer stopped at a post office to check his mail, leaving the vehicle running and unlocked. When he returned, both the rig and cargo were gone (UCR Offense Code 240 Motor Vehicle Theft).

Scenario 9: An air cargo worker stole a shipment of military supplies from an all-cargo aircraft, which was scheduled for delivery to military personnel oversees (UCR Offense Code 270 Embezzlement).

Scenario 10: A man, posing as an indirect air carrier employee (UCR Offense Code 26C Impersonation) picked up a truck and trailer from a consolidation facility, which was slated for delivery to an airport sorting center (UCR Offense Code 240 Motor Vehicle Theft).

Scenario 11: Five suspects entered a slow-moving freight train, which was transporting cargo from the freight yard to numerous destinations. The suspects used various tools to break into the shipping containers. The merchandise was then thrown off the train and accomplices on the ground gathered the stolen merchandise (UCR Offense Code 220 Burglary/Breaking and Entering).

Scenario 12: A suspect worked on the dock at a port facility, loading and unloading cargo containers. After hours, the suspect entered the shipping yard and stole a chassis and intermodal container loaded with automobile tires (UCR Offense Code 23H All Other Larceny).

Scenario 13: An employee used the Internet to gain unauthorized access to the shipping records for Company ABC (UCR Offense Code 270 Embezzlement). The employee then obtained corporate credit card information and pre-paid the freight fees for a shipment of imported wines (UCR Offense Code 26B Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud). Via computer, the suspect illegally diverted the shipment to an alternate address (UCR Offense Code 26E Wire Fraud).

5   Scenarios of Incidents Not Meeting Cargo Theft Guidelines

The following scenarios do not meet Cargo Theft guidelines because these shipments are no longer a "**commercial shipment**" or "**in the supply chain**."

> **Scenario 1:** A letter carrier was delivering mail in a neighborhood when the mail was stolen from the carrier's vehicle. Once the U.S. mail left a final distribution point, it is no longer considered cargo because it is no longer in the supply chain. The agency should report the incident as a Theft From a Motor Vehicle (UCR Offense Code 23F Theft From a Motor Vehicle), but the incident is **not** considered a cargo theft. Data Element 2A should be N=No.

> **Scenario 2:** During a delivery of a refrigerator for installation to an individual's home, the driver of the truck was carjacked while stopped at a traffic light. The agency should report the incident as a Robbery (UCR Offense Code 120 Robbery), but the incident is **not** considered a cargo theft because the refrigerator is not in the supply chain. Data Element 2A should be N=No.

6   Quality Assurance Review (QAR) Process

The QAR is a value-added service of the CJIS Audit Unit designed to augment the FBI's UCR Program by providing a mechanism to assess the performance of UCR Programs and to validate the quality of the data that is submitted to the FBI UCR Program. The QAR focuses on performance based UCR standards. Specifically, the QAR is designed to ensure that UCR Programs conform to the FBI's UCR Program's submission standards, definitions, and specifications; establish data integrity procedures; and assist contributing agencies in quality assurance practices.   The national QAR assesses NIBRS and SRS reporting methods. QAR participation is voluntary. However, the FBI's UCR Program strongly encourages participation in order to improve the accuracy of the crime statistics in the United States.

7 APPENDIX A – Legislation

H.R. 3199 – USA Patriot Improvement and Re-authorization Act of 2005

§ [Sec. 308] (a) Theft of Interstate or Foreign Shipments. – Section 659 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

    (1) In the first undesignated paragraph—

(a) by inserting "trailer," after "motortruck,";

(b) by inserting "air cargo container," after "aircraft,"; and

(c) by inserting ", or from any intermodal container, trailer, container freight station, warehouse, or freight consolidation facility," after "air navigation facility";

    (2) In the fifth undesignated paragraph, by striking "in each case" and all that follows through "or both" the second place it appears and inserting "be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both, but if the amount or value of such money, baggage, goods, or chattels is less than $1,000, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both "; and

    (3) By inserting after the first sentence in the eighth undesignated paragraph the following: "For purposes of this section, goods and chattel shall be construed to be moving as an interstate or foreign shipment at all points between the point of origin and the final destination (as evidenced by the waybill or other shipping document of the shipment), regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise.".

    (b) Stolen Vessels.—

    (1) In General.—Section 2311 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of the following: " 'vessel' means any watercraft or other contrivance used or designed for transportation or navigation on, under, or immediately above, water.".

    (2) Transportation and Sale of Stolen Vessels.—

        (A) Transportation.—Section 2312 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

            (i) by striking "motor vehicle or aircraft" and inserting "motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft"; and

            (ii) by striking "10 years" and inserting "15 years".

        (B)) Sale.—Section 2313(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

            (i) by striking "motor vehicle or air craft" and inserting "motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft"; and

            (ii) by striking "10 years" and inserting "15 years".

        (C) Review of Sentencing Guidelines.—Pursuant to section 994 of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to determine whether sentencing enhancement is appropriate for any offense under section 659 or 2311 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this title.

        (D) Annual Report of Law Enforcement Activities.—The Attorney General shall annually submit to Congress a report, which shall include an evaluation of law

enforcement activities relating to the investigation and prosecution of offenses under section 659 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this title.

Reporting of Cargo Theft.—The Attorney General shall take the steps necessary to ensure that reports of cargo theft collected by Federal, State, and local officials are reflected as a separate category in the Uniform Crime Reporting System, or any successor system, by no later than December 31, 2006.

8   APPENDIX C – Submitting Cargo Theft Data to the FBI's UCR Program

There are three methods for reporting cargo theft data to the FBI's UCR Program: the Cargo Theft Data Element 2A in the Administrative Segment of NIBRS, the Cargo Theft Incident Report via the Microsoft Excel worksheet, and the *Cargo Theft Technical Specification*.

The Cargo Theft offense crime categories and all UCR Offense categories are listed below in numerical order. Following the name of each crime is the UCR Offense Code. See Appendix D, UCR offense definitions for more information about a specific UCR offense.

Cargo Theft Offenses

Offense	UCR Offense Code
Robbery	120
Extortion/Blackmail	210
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Larceny/Theft Offenses	
Theft From Building	23D
Theft From Motor Vehicle	23F
All Other Larceny	23H
Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Fraud Offenses	
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	26A
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	26B
Impersonation	26C
Wire Fraud	26E
Embezzlement	270
Bribery	510

UCR Offenses

Offense	UCR Offense Code
Homicide Offenses	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	09A
Negligent Manslaughter	09B
Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Sex Offenses	
Rape	11A

Offense	UCR Offens
Sodomy	11B
Sexual Assault with an Object	11C
Fondling	11D
Incest	36A
Statutory Rape	36B
Assault Offenses	
Aggravated Assault	13A
Simple Assault	13B
Intimidation	13C
Robbery	120
Arson	200
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9   APPENDIX D – UCR Offense Definitions

UCR OFFENSES

There are 47 offense categories. The offense categories are listed below in numerical order.
Each entry includes the following information:

3.1   UCR offense code, offense name
3.2   Definition
3.3   Considerations and examples (as appropriate)

09A-09B HOMICIDE OFFENSES

The killing of one human being by another.

09A   Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

09B   Negligent Manslaughter

The killing of another person through negligence.

100   Kidnapping/Abduction

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.

Kidnapping/Abduction includes hostage-taking.

11A – 11D Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

11A Rape (except Statutory Rape)

The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Agencies should classify the crime as rape, regardless of the age of the victim, if the victim did

offender did not force of threaten the victim, and the victim was under the statutory age of consent, agencies should classify the crime as statutory rape.

This offense includes the rape of both males and females as long as at least one of the offenders is the opposite sex of the victim. *Black's Law Dictionary*, 6th ed., defines *carnal knowledge* as "the act of a man having sexual bodily connections with a woman; sexual intercourse." There is *carnal knowledge* if there is the slightest penetration of the sexual organ of the female (vagina) by the sexual organ of the male (penis).

In cases where several offenders rape one person, the responding agency should count one Rape (for one victim) and report separate offender information for each offender.

11B Sodomy

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

If the offender both raped and sodomized the victim in one incident, then LEAs should report both offenses.

11C Sexual Assault With An Object

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 incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia, e.g., a finger, bottle, handgun, stick.

11D Fondling

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 incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Because there is no penetration in fondling, this offense will not convert to the SRS as Rape.

36A – 36B Sex Offenses, Nonforcible

Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

36A Incest

Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

36B Statutory Rape

Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

If the offender used or threatened the use of force or the victim was incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or mental impairment, either temporary or permanent, law enforcement should classify the offense as Rape, not Statutory Rape.

13A – 13C ASSAULT OFFENSES

An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Careful consideration of the following factors should assist in classifying assaults:

1. The type of weapon employed or the use of an object as a weapon.
2. The seriousness of the injury.
3. The intent and capability of the assailant to cause serious injury.

Usually, the weapons used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factors in distinguishing aggravated from simple assault. In only a very limited number of instances should it be necessary to examine the intent and capability of the assailant. Prosecution policy in a jurisdiction should not influence classification or reporting of law enforcement offense data. Reporting agencies should examine and classify the assaults in their respective jurisdictions according to the standard UCR definitions, regardless of whether the offenses are termed felonies by local definitions.

By definition there can be no *attempted* assaults, only *completed* assaults. Therefore, reporting agencies must enter the data value of C = Completed into Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/ Completed) for all Assault Offenses.

13A Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or 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.

In the definition above, a weapon is a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item that, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one when used in a

manner that *could* cause the types of severe bodily injury described. For Cargo Theft purposes, mace and pepper spray are considered to be weapons. A severe laceration is one that should receive medical attention. A loss of consciousness must be the direct result of force inflicted on the victim by the offender.

Aggravated Assault includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.), assaults or attempts to kill or murder, poisoning, assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon, maiming, mayhem, and assault with explosives. In addition, this offense usually includes offenses such as Pointing and Presenting a Firearm, Brandishing a Firearm, etc. Though an agency may, on occasion, charge assailants with assault and battery or simple assault when a knife, gun, or other weapon was used in the incident, the agency should classify this type of assault as aggravated for UCR purposes. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when an offender uses a gun, knife, or other weapon that *could* cause serious personal injury.

The agency should enter the type of weapon or force involved with an Aggravated Assault in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved); it should also enter the circumstances in Data Element 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances).

13B Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a 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.

13C Intimidation

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

This offense includes stalking. In addition, the threats associated with intimidation can be made in person, over the telephone, or in writing.

120 Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Because some type of assault is an element of the crime of Robbery, an assault should not be reported as a separate crime as long as it was performed in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury results in death, a Homicide Offense must also be reported.

The victims of a robbery include not only those persons and other entities (businesses, financial institutions, etc.) from whom property was taken, but also those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense. Therefore, although the primary victim in a bank robbery would be the Financial Institution, the teller toward whom the robber pointed a gun and made a demand should also be reported as a victim. Carjackings are Robbery offenses in which a motor vehicle is taken through force or threat of force. Report only a Robbery not a Motor Vehicle Theft.

200 Arson

To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

An agency should report only fires determined through investigation to have been unlawfully and intentionally set. Though the agency should include attempts to burn, it should not include fires of suspicious or unknown origin. In addition, an agency should report one incident for each distinct arson operation originating within its jurisdiction. If a fire started by arson in one   jurisdiction spreads to another jurisdiction and destroys property, the agency in which the fire   was started should report the incident.

Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson require that agencies report both the Homicide and the Arson. Similarly, an agency should report the number of persons injured during an arson as an assault in addition to the arson. Arson-related deaths and injuries of police officers and firefighters, unless determined as willful murders or assaults, are excluded from the FBI's UCR Program due to the hazardous nature of these professions.

The type of property burned is to be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). The value of property burned is reported in Data Element 16 (Value of Property) and should include incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire.

210 Extortion/Blackmail

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.

220 Burglary/Breaking & Entering

The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

A forced entry is where force of any degree or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key) is used to unlawfully enter a building or other structure. An unforced entry is one where the unlawful entry is achieved without force through an unlocked door or window.

23A-23H Larceny-Theft Offenses

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.

23A Pocket-picking

The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

23B Purse-snatching

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

If more force was used than actually necessary to wrench the purse from the grasp of the person, then a strong-arm Robbery occurred rather than Purse-snatching.

23C Shoplifting

The theft by someone other than an employee of the victim of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

23D Theft From a Building

A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.

23E Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device

A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.

23F   Theft From Motor Vehicle

The theft or articles from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked.

23G   Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

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.

23H   All Other Larceny

All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific categories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

240   Motor Vehicle Theft

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 and that fits one of the following property descriptions:

Automobiles – sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles taxicabs, sport utility vehicles, or other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people.

Buses – motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis.

Recreational Vehicles – motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes.

Trucks – motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo.

Other Motor Vehicles – any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, or golf carts.

250   Counterfeiting

The altering, copying, or imitation 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.

26A – 26G   Fraud Offenses

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

The most specific subcategory of fraud should be reported whenever the circumstances fit the definition of more than one of the subcategories listed below. For example, most frauds would fit the definition of False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game. But if a credit card was used to perpetrate the fraud, the offense would be classified as Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud.

26A   False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game

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.

26B   Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud

The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automated teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

26C   Impersonation

Falsely representing one's identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability that would not have otherwise been incurred.

26D   Welfare Fraud

The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.

26E   Wire Fraud

The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

26F   Identity Theft

Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number).

This offense includes opening a credit card, bank account, etc. using a person's information. This offense should not be confused with Impersonation (26C) (falsely acting in the character or position to unlawfully deceive others to gain a profit or advantage; when impersonating another person, the offender would not be in possession of another person's personal data).

26G Hacking/Computer Invasion

Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.

270   Embezzlement

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.

280   Stolen Property Offenses

Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc.

290   Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

This offense is to be reported only if the reporting agency deems that substantial injury to property has occurred. The offense includes a broad range of injury to property, e.g., from deliberate, extensive destruction of property at one extreme to mischievous, less extensive damage at the other extreme. It does not include destruction or damage to property caused by the crime of Arson.

Incidental damage resulting from another offense (e.g., Burglary or Robbery) is to be reported in this offense category only if the reporting agency deems the amount of damage to be substantial. For example, insubstantial damage, such as a broken window or forced door, should not be reported, but substantial damage, such as major structural damage caused by a truck backing into a storefront to gain admittance, should be reported. For the crime of Arson, however, incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire should be included as part of the loss caused by burning. The determination of whether the damage was substantial is left to the discretion of the reporting LEA and should not require burdensome damage assessments.

35A and 35B Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Except Driving Under the Influence)

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

35A   Drug/Narcotic Violations

The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

35B   Drug Equipment Violations

The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment of devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

370   Pornography/Obscene Material

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature or photographs.

39A-39D Gambling Offenses

To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

39A   Betting/Wagering

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.

39B   Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling

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.

39C   Gambling Equipment Violations

To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

39D   Sports Tampering

To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

40A – 40C   Prostitution Offenses

To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value.

40A   Prostitution

To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value.

This offense involves prostitution by both males and females.

40B   Assisting or Promoting Prostitution

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.

40C   Purchasing Prostitution

To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.

510   Bribery

The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (e.g., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

If the bribery involves changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event, it should be reported under Gambling Offenses as Sports Tampering, _not_ Bribery.

520   Weapon Law Violations

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.

64A and 64B   Human Trafficking

The inducement of a person to perform a commercial sex act, or labor, or services, through force, fraud, or coercion. Human trafficking has also occurred if a person under 18 years of age has been induced, or enticed, regardless of force, fraud, or coercion, to perform a commercial sex act.

64A   Commercial Sex Acts

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.

64B   Involuntary Servitude

The obtaining of a 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).

10 APPENDIX E – Contact the FBI UCR Program

To request information about:	Contact:
Crime Statistics Management Unit Program administration; management; policy; UCR Advisory Process; information about crime data submissions; data reporting problems; data quality; population information	Telephone 304-625-4830 Facsimile 304-625-3566 <ucr@leo.gov>
UCR Data Submissions All UCR data submissions must come to this e-mail address.	<ucrstat@leo.gov>
Law Enforcement Online Technical Assistance/Help Desk, toll free (24/7) Access to the UCR database for data submissions; password administration; web assistance	Telephone 888-334-4536
NIBRS Coordinator NIBRS certification process; NIBRS policy; federal funding for NIBRS-compliant records management systems; converting from the SRS to the NIBRS	Telephone 304-625-3092 Facsimile 304-625-3566 <cjis_comm@leo.gov> Attention: NIBRS Coordinator
NIBRS Training Coordinator Requests for training; questions about classifying and scoring	Telephone 888-827-6427 Facsimile 304-625-5599 <cjis_comm@leo.gov> Attention: NIBRS Training Coordinator
Quality Assurance Reviews Assistance for law enforcement in assessing the integrity of their data and complying with program requirements	Telephone 304-625-3020 Facsimile 304-625-3457 <acjis@leo.gov>
UCR Program Online UCR Program data; data self-query capability; data submission specifications; publications; manuals; reference information; frequently asked questions	<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/>
Send correspondence to: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, West Virginia 26306-0159	