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VOLUME 2: DATA SUBMISSION SPECIFICATIONS

FOREWORD

Information about the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is contained in the four documents described below:

Volume 1: Data Collection Guidelines

This document is for the use of Federal, state, and local UCR Program personnel (i.e., administrators, training instructors, report analysts, coders, data entry clerks, etc.) who are responsible for collecting and recording NIBRS crime data for submission to the FBI. It contains a system overview and descriptions of the offenses, offense codes, reports, data elements, and data values used in the system.

Volume 2: Data Submission Specifications

This document is for the use of Federal, state, and local systems personnel (i.e., computer programmers, analysts, etc.) who are responsible for preparing magnetic media for submission to the FBI. It contains the data submission instructions for magnetic media, record layouts, and error-handling procedures that must be followed in submitting magnetic media to the FBI for NIBRS reporting purposes.

Volume 3: Approaches to Implementing an Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) System

This document is for the use of Federal, state, and local systems personnel (i.e., computer programmers, analysts, etc.) who are responsible for developing an IBR system which will meet NIBRS' reporting requirements. It contains suggested approaches to developing an IBR system, including a model incident report, standard data entry guide, data entry screens, and software design suggestions.

Volume 4: Error Message Manual

This document is for the use of Federal, state, and local systems personnel (i.e., computer programmers, analysts, etc.) who are responsible for preparing magnetic media for submission to the FBI. It contains designations of mandatory and optional data elements, data element edits, and error messages.

Copies of the above-listed documents can be obtained by writing to the:

Uniform Crime Reports Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

PURPOSE

These specifications have been prepared for the use of participant Federal, state, and local systems personnel (i.e., computer programmers and analysts) who are responsible for preparing magnetic media for submission to the FBI. Included are the data submission instructions for magnetic media, record layouts, and error handling procedures that must be followed to meet NIBRS' reporting requirements.

Designations of mandatory and optional data elements, data element edits, and error messages are discussed in Volume 4 entitled Error Message Manual. Data entry approaches for NIBRS data elements are discussed in Volume 3 entitled Approaches to Implementing an Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) System.

Whenever "Tape" is specified within this document, it refers to the magnetic media that is written upon by the participant when submitting data to the FBI. Refer to Section I (Magnetic Data Submission Instructions) for the various types of magnetic media the FBI will accept.

The functional data requirements, as discussed in this document, will cover the flow of data and necessary data linkages, as well as detailed instructions for submitting Zero-Reporting data and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted data.

Section I, "Magnetic Data Submission Instructions," contains the detailed data element descriptions for each field within the record layouts. Such things as (1) record linkages; (2) how to determine what records to submit; (3) software logic for determining whether complete incident report data or partial incident report data should be submitted are also explained.

Section II, "Record Layouts," shows condensed diagrams of the format requirements for magnetic media submission to the FBI.

Section III, "Error Handling," discusses the processes that the FBI will use to address errors discovered in data submission and the correction procedures that must be considered when participants address FBI-detected errors found on the magnetic media submissions.

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I. MAGNETIC DATA SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS

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1. MAGNETIC MEDIA SPECIFICATIONS

ON WHAT TYPE OF MEDIUM SHOULD DATA BE SUBMITTED ?

Data may be submitted on magnetic round-reel tapes, 3480 cartridges, or floppy diskettes. Participants are encouraged to submit their data on round-reel tapes or 3480 cartridges because of the large volume of data expected. The FBI anticipates that floppy diskette submittals would be used mainly by agencies (1) not having the computer resources required to create magnetic tapes or cartridges, and (2) whose average monthly volume of data would not exceed one floppy diskette.

FLOPPY DISKETTES

Records on floppy diskettes should be formatted fixed-field, ASCII format, using an IBM compatible PC with DOS Version 3.3 or greater. Each record must end with a carriage return. Field delimiters between fields are not allowed.

Floppy diskette sizes may be 3.5 inch or 5.25 inch. They must be Double-Sided, Double-Density, or Double-Sided, High-Density. The FBI will accept 3.5" diskettes formatted with 720 kilobytes or 1.44 megabytes, and 5.25" diskettes formatted with 360 kilobytes or 1.2 megabytes.

MAGNETIC ROUND-REEL TAPES / 3480 CARTRIDGES

The FBI's Computer Center has tape drives that read magnetic round-reel tapes or 3480 cartridges (in uncompressed format). Data must be in EBCDIC format; ASCII is not allowed. Records are variable-length (details about variable-length records are set forth below). The magnetic media should be 9-track with a recording density of 1600 or 6250 Bits Per Inch (BPI). The Data Set Name should be UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA using IBM standard labels. Blocksize cannot exceed 32,760 characters.

If the participant is unable to create the tape or cartridge using the above specifications, written notice must be received by the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Section at FBI Headquarters indicating the characteristics used. Special Job Control Language (JCL) and/or custom preprocessor software must be prepared by the FBI's UCR Data Processing Department to process the tapes or cartridges not meeting the above specifications. Advance notice will be necessary to establish procedures to handle the specific differences prior to receiving them.

VARIABLE-LENGTH RECORD FORMAT

Each different Segment Level number is for a specific segment which has its own fixed length but is written as a variable length record using a 4-byte Record Descriptor Word (RDW) at the beginning of each record. For example, every Segment Level 1 written is 87 characters long; Segment Level 3 is 307 characters long; etc. Although each segment is written as a variable-length record, all records for a given segment are the same length. Therefore, each Segment Level must be written with its appropriate fixed length as indicated within Subsection 11 (Segment Levels).

RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) EXPLANATION

The specifications state that records written to a magnetic round-reel tape or cartridge must be variable-length. Accordingly, each of the Segment Levels contains a 4-byte field that reflects its specific record length. For example, Segment Level 1 has a Record Descriptor Word (RDW) containing a binary length of "87" that is the length of the actual data (positions 5-87) plus the beginning 4-byte RDW ("00570000" in hexadecimal notation).

In COBOL applications and some other high-level languages, the RDW is automatically generated by operating system software, not application software. For example, if the output File Definition (FD) has combined field lengths of 83 and is defined as variable-length, the record written will contain a generated 4-byte RDW as part of the data record. Note that Subsection 11 (Segment Levels) shows the 4-byte RDW as part of the record; in COBOL these 4-bytes would not be in the FD. When written to tape or cartridge, the physical record will contain 87 bytes of data. However, if the COBOL program reads the record, the RDW is not presented to the application program. Even though the physical record is 87 characters long, only 83 bytes of data are received by the program.

Conversely, in ALC and PL/I applications, the RDW must be built by the application software when creating these records. When reading them, the RDW is presented to the application program.

Design considerations included the possibility that additional data elements might be added at a later time; that is one reason why variable-length record formats were specified over fixed-length formats. Any additional data elements, then, would be added to the end of the record. Had system design only been for fixed-length record format, technical difficulties would have surfaced when addressing the incorporation of any additional data.

BLOCK DESCRIPTOR WORD (BDW) EXPLANATION

The maximum blocksize that the FBI can process is 32,760 bytes for magnetic round-reel tapes and cartridges. Within the physical block, there will be multiple Record Segments, with each Record Segment having an RDW. At the beginning of each block, a 4-byte Block Descriptor Word (BDW) must contain the lengths of all physical Record Segments and the 4-byte BDW. Again, most operating systems handle this automatically.

As stated previously, if your computer is unable to create tapes or cartridges exactly as specified, written notice must be received by the UCR Section at FBI Headquarters indicating the characteristics used. UCR's Data Processing Department will work with your personnel to develop the best approach.

DATA RECORDS SHOULD BE INITIALIZED TO BLANKS

Each record written to magnetic media must first be initialized to "BLANKS" before data are moved into the applicable fields. This will provide "filler" for those varying Data Elements which do not have data because of the circumstances of the report.

CODES MUST BE RIGHT-JUSTIFIED WITH ZERO LEFT-FILL

Fields containing "numeric" data codes must be EBCDIC zoned-decimal fields (hexadecimal value "F0" = 0 through "F9" = 9), not "packed-decimal" fields ("0C" = 0 through "9C" = 9). Floppy diskettes would contain ASCII data instead.

These should be right-justified with zero left-fill when there are data to be reported. For example, if Data Element 15 (Property Description) code is "05" = Buses, value "05" would be entered, not "5 " or " 5".

The field should be filled with blanks if no data are to be reported.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FLOPPY DISKETTE SUBMISSIONS AND TAPES/CARTRIDGES

Submitting data on floppy diskettes in no way reduces the complexity of an incident-based reporting system meeting NIBRS' data submission requirements. The only difference between tape and floppy diskette records is in the field definition of the first 4-bytes of each record, as is explained in detail in Subsection 11 (Segment Levels).

NCIC 2000

One future component of the redesigned NCIC addresses the submission of NIBRS data over NCIC telecommunication lines. When this capability becomes available and is implemented by a State UCR Program, the transmission of data by magnetic media would be eliminated at the State level. Local agencies, of course, would continue to submit its data as required by the state.

REFERENCES TO "MAGNETIC MEDIA" AND "TAPE"

Whenever "Magnetic Media" and "Tape" are specified within this document, it refers to the magnetic media that is written upon by the participant when submitting data to the FBI, including floppy diskettes.

2. OVERVIEW OF SEGMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED

The 53 data elements representing the NIBRS data structure have been grouped into six distinct Segment Levels identified as Level "1," Level "2," etc. A seventh Segment Level is used for Group "B" Arrest Report data. Segment Level "0" is used for Zero Reporting for local agencies. These Segment Level groupings provide the mechanism to report Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) data to the FBI.

Segment Level "L" is used to report Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) using the traditional Summary-Based record containing 600 characters of LEOKA data.

GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT IS MADE UP OF MULTIPLE "SEGMENTS"

Each Group "A" Incident Report is to be submitted to the FBI using up to six (6) distinct records, each of which is referred to as a "Segment."

An incident report may consist of many possible combinations of circumstances ranging from a simple one offense, victim, and offender situation, to a complex set of multiple offenses, property losses, victims, offenders, and arrestees. In addition, each of the victims may not be involved in each of the offenses. In other words, one, some, or all of the victims may be connected to each applicable offense.

Examples and instructions are provided for correctly reporting each crime incident or arrest. The following sections will provide more detail as to what data are included within the reports.

GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT SEGMENT LEVELS

There are six SEGMENT LEVELS within a Group "A" Incident Report. Position "5" of each record [Segment] will contain one of the following SEGMENT LEVEL codes (1-6) to indicate what kind of segment is being submitted. A brief description of each Segment Level follows:

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
1	ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT
	Provides administrative information regarding the overall incident.

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION

2 OFFENSE SEGMENT

Provides information about the UCR Offense(s) involved in the incident.

3 PROPERTY SEGMENT

Provides information about the various types of property losses, etc. that may occur as a result of the incident.

4 VICTIM SEGMENT

Provides information about the victim(s) involved in the incident.

5 OFFENDER SEGMENT

Provides information about the offender(s) involved in the incident.

NOTE: If the offender(s) had been arrested at the time the initial incident report was entered into the computer system, an Offender Segment must be generated if the participant does not maintain both offender and arrestee segments when the same individual is involved.

Care must be taken to include within the Victim Segment the specific victim relationship code to this offender as originally entered into Data Element 34 (Offender No. to be Related) and 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender). Victim to Offender relationships are required when any offense is a "Crime Against Person" or is a Robbery Offense (120).

6 ARRESTEE SEGMENT

Provides information about the arrestee(s) involved in the incident.

NOTE: If the Arrestee Segment is being submitted as part of an incident report, a corresponding Offender Segment must be created by the participant's computer. Automated procedures must be established to generate correctly the required segments as mentioned within this document. Refer to Level 5 "Offender Segment," above.

GROUP "B" ARREST REPORT SEGMENT LEVEL

This Segment Level is to be used for Group "B" offenses only. A Group "B" Arrest Report is to be submitted for each arrestee for a Group "B" offense. Position "5" on this segment will contain "7" as the Segment Level.

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
7	GROUP "B" ARREST REPORT
	Provides data for arrests involving Group "B" offenses (e.g., Peeping Tom).

ZERO-REPORTING SEGMENT LEVEL

This Segment Level is to be used when agencies report no crime occurring within their jurisdiction for the reporting month. Position "5" on this segment will contain "0" as the Segment Level.

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
0	ZERO-REPORTING FOR LOCAL AGENCY
	The "presence" of this record shows that the agency had no crime. If no zero-reporting record was submitted and the agency did not submit any Group "A" Incident Reports or Group "B" Arrest Reports, UCR will follow-up to obtain reports or will estimate crime totals.
	Note: Does not apply to Federal departments.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED (LEOKA)

This Segment Level is to be used when reporting LEOKA data in the manner done in the traditional Summary-Based UCR. Although the original record was 600 characters long, it will be prefixed with a 37-character header as explained in Subsection 11 (Segment Levels). Position "5" on this segment will contain "L" as the Segment Level.

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
L	LEOKA REPORT
	Provides data for LEOKA reporting.
	Note: Does not apply to Federal departments.

3. LINKAGES AND SEQUENCE OF SEGMENTS

LINKAGES

Each Group "A" Incident Report has one master segment, called the Administrative Segment. Connected to this segment are one or more Offense, Property (if applicable), Victim, Offender, and Arrestee (if applicable) segments.

Victim Segments contain pointers (i.e., links) to the applicable Offense Segment(s). For example, if there are 2 Offenses, 3 Victims, and 4 Offenders, and one of the Offenders was arrested, Victim-001 could be linked to Offense-02, Victim-002 could be linked to Offense-01, and Victim-003 might be linked to Offense-01 and Offense-02. In "Crime Against Person" and Robbery offenses, each Victim Segment additionally contains relationship pointers to each of the Offender Segments.

SEGMENT SUBMISSIONS WITHIN AN ORI MUST BE ENTERED CONSECUTIVELY

States currently submitting "Summary Data" tapes or cartridges to the FBI enter their incident records sequenced by ORI, and any detail records are in order by month within each ORI. This exact sequence will not be necessary for submission of NIBRS data. All that is required is to ensure that all crime incident data for a local agency's ORI Number (Data Element 1) are together, and that the individual segments making up each Incident Number (Data Element 2) within its ORI are in sequence by Segment Level.

It is acceptable if the different ORIs themselves are not in sequence and if the different Incident Numbers are not in sequence within the submitted ORI. But all incident data submissions for an ORI should be together.

The FBI's computer will not be sorting the record segments. Therefore, with the exception of LEOKA and Zero-Reporting records, all data record submissions must be grouped together by ORI, and all segments within each Incident Number must be in order by Segment Level.

LEOKA and Zero-Reporting records do not have to follow the order mentioned above. The order and position of these records would be written dependent upon design considerations within the state's data processing department. See Other Submissions below for additional information.

SEQUENCE OF GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT "SEGMENTS"

When submitting Group "A" Incident Reports on magnetic media, the following sequence of segments is **required** for each report. This sequence of segments reflects the "Linkage Example" shown previously. The numbers "1" through "6" refer to Segment Levels:

LEVEL	SEGMENT
1	ADMINISTRATIVE
2	OFFENSE-01
2	OFFENSE-02
3	PROPERTY, if applicable.
4	VICTIM-001 (pointer to Offense-02)
4	VICTIM-002 (pointer to Offense-01)
4	VICTIM-003 (pointers to Offenses 01-02)
5	OFFENDER-01
5	OFFENDER-02
5	OFFENDER-03
5	OFFENDER-04
6	ARRESTEE-01

OTHER SUBMISSIONS

When submitting Group "B" Arrest Reports as Segment Level "7," they can be written in any order on the magnetic media within their ORI but should not be interspersed between segments within a Group "A" Incident Report. For example, Segment Level "7" should not be between Levels "4" and "5" in the above example.

The same is true for submissions of subsequent arrests, exceptional clearances, and recovered property that are submitted as Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission as explained in Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted).

As is the case for Group "B" Arrest Reports, LEOKA and Zero-Reporting records should not be interspersed between segments within a Group "A" Incident Report. Other than that, they may be positioned anywhere on the magnetic media.

4. CREATION OF MONTHLY MAGNETIC MEDIA

All data entered into the participant's data base must periodically be submitted to the FBI by magnetic media. To standardize these submittals, the FBI requests that monthly submissions be sent to the FBI containing segment additions, modifications, or deletions within the data base not previously submitted to the FBI.

The method the participant uses to determine which data should be submitted and when it should be submitted to the FBI is best determined by the data flow processes established within the participant's data processing department. Three suggested methods set forth below may be adopted; there may be others that work equally well. The important point to remember is that regular, monthly submissions should be made that contain data not previously submitted to the FBI, and that the data are not more than one or two months old since longer delays would have an adverse effect on the amount of data included in year-end UCR processing. Refer to Subsection 5 (Current Year Cutoff).

Submitting data once a month will tend to evenly distribute the amount of data over 12 months. Also, it will make it easier to keep track of missing monthly submittals in the event the FBI did not receive one.

POSSIBLE METHODS FOR UNLOADING NIBRS DATA TO THE FBI

1) BASED ON THE "ACTIVITY DATE"

This method assumes that data are entered on-line directly into the participant's data base. Submissions would only be for data that was added or updated during a calendar month. In order to provide this ability, it is suggested that an "Activity Date" be made a part of each report on file in the data base. The "Activity Date" would be the most recent date that update action (add arrest, modify, etc.) was taken on the report. Refer to the discussion in the "Activity Date" section following the three methods of unloading.

2) BASED ON THE "UNLOAD DATE" FOR SUBMISSION TO THE FBI

This method would unload all data not previously sent to the FBI and would include data entered into the participant's data base up to the date the unload was performed.

For example, a participant could receive floppy diskette data from a local agency on March 15 that was subsequently loaded into the participant's data base on the same date. If the

unload was done at 11:59 p.m. on March 15, the floppy diskette data and all other data not previously submitted to the FBI would be unloaded.

This technique would require that the "Month of Tape" field be set to March ("03") in positions 8-9 on the record segment using the above example. In other words, whenever the unload is done, the "Month of Tape" would reflect the month the data were unloaded, not necessarily the month the data represents.

Be aware that two unloads cannot be done within the same calendar month using this technique, since the FBI's computer would assume that a procedural problem occurred. Automated procedures are in place that prevent the same magnetic media from being processed twice, to avoid total rejection of duplicate data.

3) BASED ON THE GROUP "A" INCIDENT DATE, OR GROUP "B" ARREST DATE

This method would unload all Group "A" Incident Reports having an Incident-Date for the month of the unload, and Group "B" Arrest Reports having an Arrest-Date for the month of the unload. Only data not previously sent to the FBI would be submitted.

For example, a participant may choose to wait until all incident data has been entered for, say, the month of January. Because of delays in completing this, the unload may occur, say, in March. It is possible, then, that arrests could have been posted to January incidents that occurred in February or March. If the "Month of Tape" does not reflect the latest arrest date, those records would reject because the date was greater than the "Month of Tape."

This technique would require that the "Month of Tape" field be set to March ("03") in positions 8-9 on the record segment using the example above. In other words, whenever the unload is done, the "Month of Tape" would reflect the month the data were unloaded, not necessarily the month the data represents.

ACTIVITY DATE

When participants select Method "1" under "Methods for Unloading NIBRS Data to the FBI," the "unload" program would dump to magnetic media all incidents that were initially entered or updated within the date range of a month. For example, if the unload program was run at one minute past midnight on the 20th (e.g., July 20), all incidents that had an activity date within the day boundaries for the previous complete month (e.g., June 1-30) would be unloaded. This unload process would be repeated once each month.

Only those incidents updated during the previous complete month would be included on the monthly submission as indicated by the internal "Activity Date" indicators. Using this unload schema, there will never be any confusion as to what incidents were unloaded from month to month. It does not matter that all incident reports that occurred during the month had not been entered yet. Those would be entered during the following month, to be included in the next month's submission, etc. This unload process would act in concert with error correction functions to be included within the computer system as addressed within Section III (Error Handling), Subsection 4 (Participant's Resubmission of Rejected Data).

NOTE: The magnetic media for a specific month (e.g., June) must not include any incidents that were entered into the computer system after the last day in the month. This means that, when June's activity was unloaded on July 20, for example, any activity for July 1-20 would not be unloaded onto the "June" magnetic media. (July update activity would be submitted on a later "July" submission, not the "June" submission.) The FBI will reject all such data (e.g., July data found on the "June" submission).

EFFECTS OF DELAYING UNLOAD PROCESS WILL BE BENEFICIAL

If the participant performed this unloading process, for example, on the 20th of each month instead of on the 1st for the previous month's activity, the result would be reduced resubmissions of incident report data. An initial incident report added to the computer system near the end of the month may require updating within the first few weeks of the next month. A delay in transmittal would reduce the need for resubmissions to the FBI, thus reducing data traffic.

EXAMPLE

An incident occurred on June 25 and was entered into the data base on June 30. An arrest was made on July 3 that also resulted in an additional victim and other NIBRS data elements being updated within the record of the incident. This supplemental report was added to the data base on July 8.

EFFECT OF UNLOADING JUNE'S DATA ON JULY 1

In the above example, unloading the June data as soon as possible (e.g., July 1) will produce the following data processing activity:

1) The initial incident report's data would be unloaded on the "June" magnetic media because of the June "Activity Date."

2) These data would not, of course, include the new victim and arrest because they were entered on July 8.

3) The FBI would add the original incident report data with an "I" = Incident Report as entered on the "June" submittal.

4) When the "July" data are subsequently unloaded in August, a complete resubmission of the incident report is required because of the addition of another victim.

5) The incident report resubmission ("I" = Incident Report) would also require that a "D" = Delete be submitted to remove the previous NIBRS incident report.

6) The FBI would have to delete the original incident report and then add back the updated report.

CONTRAST WITH DELAYING THE UNLOAD OF JUNE'S DATA UNTIL JULY 20

By delaying this unload until the 20th, several significant events would occur, using the example previously mentioned:

1) The June 25 incident would not have been submitted on the "June" submission because the Activity Date changed from June 30 to July 8.

   Advantage: Reduced computer processing, because the incident would not be written on the "June" submission. The Incident Report is written one time, rather than twice.

   Disadvantage: Statistics will not be as current as they possibly could be within NIBRS, because certain incidents would be submitted on the next month's submission, thus a delay of one month. However, the benefit of reduced computer processing outweighs this disadvantage.

2) The "July" submission would contain the complete initial incident report. This incident would not also be on the "June" submission.

Some incident-based reporting systems enter the basic Group "A" Incident Report into their system and then subsequently update it a few weeks later with supplemental data as applicable. Once the supplemental data are added, the incident is most likely never updated again if this resulted in closing the case. The intended benefit of delayed reporting, therefore, is to reduce the instances of having to resubmit the same Group "A" Incident Report when updates span two consecutive months for the incident. Delayed reporting will increase the efficiency of both the FBI's and the participant's computer systems by reducing data traffic. Therefore, it is the preferred method.

SYSTEM DESIGN CONSIDERATION

In the event a Group "A" Incident Report is a continuing case that could span many months and is updated monthly, theoretically the incident could never be sent to the FBI if the unload is based upon the "Activity Date" unload method. The "Activity Date" would change monthly, which would delay reporting until the next month, ad infinitum.

System designers must address this event so that the incident would be submitted to the FBI on the next month's submission, i.e., the one after the most recent submission, thereby ensuring that no more than a 1-month delay occurs.

5. CURRENT YEAR CUT-OFF

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES PUBLICATION

The FBI's UCR Section must prepare a yearly Uniform Crime Report showing crime activity for the months of January through December. So that statistics will accurately include all yearly activity, a 3-month lag time will permit crime data not entered into the participant's computer system as of December 31 to be entered during the first 3 months of the next year.

PRELIMINARY RELEASE PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the Crime in the United States publication, the UCR Section produces two preliminary releases during the year. The first release covers January through June and the second covers the entire year. These are published after allowing for a 3-month lag time, as above.

DATA ENTRY BACKLOG

Arrests, exceptional clearances, etc., occurring during the latter part of the previous year need time to be entered into the participant's computer system. The 3-month grace period will allow personnel to enter such data for inclusion in the national UCR publications.

INCIDENT DATA RECEIVED AFTER MARCH

Any reports of past year incidents received after the MARCH magnetic media submission would not be included in the yearly report. These incidents should still, however, be submitted on the next monthly submission.

6. DETERMINING AMOUNT OF DATA TO BE SUBMITTED

OVERVIEW

The following documentation concerns itself with when and how data are to be sent to the FBI regarding previously submitted initial incident reports, subsequent arrests, recovered property, and exceptional clearances. This discussion is general in nature so as to present a functional view to data processing personnel. Specific details providing clarification and precision to these matters, as necessary, follow within Subsection 6 under "Software Logic."

A specific method is presented that precisely lays out the guidelines for determining, via computer software logic, how much data to send to the FBI and how this is to be determined. For instance, incident data will be sent to the FBI in different amounts (or formats), depending on the data retention period of the participant's computer system, as explained below. Applying these instructions to the software will ensure a standard, uniform way to determine which data to send to the FBI.

THE FBI HAS A 2-YEAR RETENTION PERIOD

The FBI will maintain complete NIBRS data for incident reports for the current year and one previous year. A year is considered to be January through December. Fiscal Years are not used in the FBI's data base.

CURRENT YEAR DETERMINATION

The current year date, as far as participant's software is concerned, should be determined based on the exact date the computer is writing its data to magnetic media. This date has nothing to do with which month's data are included.

The date the magnetic media is created will be used in determining the beginning base date used in deciding which data submission format to use (i.e., incident report resubmissions or specific segment submissions using Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission).

A. Time-Window

TIME-WINDOW DISCUSSION

The "Time-Window" is a date range in which the FBI will accept complete submissions of Group "A" Incident Reports. Only incident dates within this date boundary, as established per instructions for "Time-Window 'Base Date' Calculation" below, will be allowed. Incidents occurring outside this date range would be submitted using Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission, as explained later within Subsection 6.

The "Time-Window" concept was developed as a standard for transmitting data from the participant to the FBI, not from the local agency to the state. This concept covers such issues as keeping the participant's and FBI's data bases in harmony, as well as performance issues concerning the amount of data needed for transmission and storage. The "Time-Window" rule appears below, followed by the reasons behind the development of the "Time-Window" approach:

TIME-WINDOW RULE

If the incident date is earlier than January 1 of the previous calendar year or is earlier than the date the reporting agency converted to NIBRS, it falls outside the "Time-Window" date range. Only exceptional clearance, recovered property, or arrestee segments associated with the Group "A" Incident Report would be submitted. If the incident date falls within the "Time-Window," the complete Group "A" Incident Report would be submitted.

REASONS FOR TIME-WINDOW

The "Time-Window" concept supports or complements the submission of stand-alone exceptional clearance, recovered property, and arrest segments in the case where the Group "A" Incident Report is no longer maintained by the participant. These types of submissions are necessary regardless of any "Time-Window" procedures.

Implementing the "Time-Window" concept eliminates duplicate reporting between the summary-based and incident-based reporting systems. Group "A" Incident Reports included in the Summary-Based UCR must not be submitted as NIBRS data because duplicate reporting would result. For example, assume an agency converted to NIBRS reporting on June 1, and later that month an arrest is made for a murder that occurred in February. Since the murder had already been reported to the Summary-Based UCR, only the Arrestee Segment would be submitted for NIBRS. Otherwise, the murder would be counted twice, once in the Summary-Based UCR and again in NIBRS.

Another advantage offered by the "Time-Window" concept is that both the participant and FBI computers can be programmed in a uniform, standard manner. That way, each "computer" will know what types of data can be submitted, and how to process that data accordingly. There would be no guesswork in determining whether to submit Group "A" Incident Reports or "Time Window" segments, regardless of what was previously sent to the FBI. Both systems would be programmed in the same manner when processing the data, thus eliminating possible timing conflicts.

Further, the "Time-Window" provides a mechanism for submission of separate "add" arrests to previously submitted Group "A" Incident Reports. This reduces the unnecessary resubmission of complete Group "A" Incident Reports when the only change was the addition of an Arrestee Segment.

Finally, retention periods established by the participant may be greater than the two-year data base of the FBI, and probably will be, which is fine. Without "Time-Window" logic, unnecessary data submissions would occur when Group "A" Incident Reports, which the FBI does not require, are submitted.

The FBI has established this mechanism to ensure that data conflicts are eliminated through computer software logic. It is up to the participants to carry this, or their own automated technique, forward into their computers in a manner best suited for them that addresses accepting data from their reporting agencies.

TIME-WINDOW "DATE RANGE" DETERMINATION

If a Group "A" Incident Report has an incident date that is earlier than the date the agency converted to NIBRS or January 1 of the previous year, it would become a Time-Window Submission. The "Date Range" is measured from the date the magnetic media is created, back to the beginning (i.e., January 1) of the previous calendar year or the date the agency converted to NIBRS (if that date is later). For example, if the magnetic media was created on September 22, 1999, the range would be from January 1, 1998, through September 22, 1999, assuming the agency converted to NIBRS on or before January 1, 1998.

TIME-WINDOW "BASE DATE" CALCULATION

The "Base Date" is oriented from the date the magnetic media is created, back to January 1 of the previous calendar year or the date the agency converted to NIBRS (whichever is later).

HOW WILL "BASE DATE" BE USED BY THE PARTICIPANTS?

If arrests, property recoveries, and exceptional clearances were entered into the data base for crimes that happened before the "Base Date," the FBI will not accept the Group "A" Incident Report but will accept incident segments only relating to arrests, property recoveries, and exceptional clearances. These are submitted using Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission, as explained later within Subsection 6.

This "Base Date," calculated within the participant's "unload" program, will be compared with Data Element 3 (Incident Date/Hour) for incident resubmissions, in determining how to send data to the FBI when the participant maintains the Group "A" Incident Report on its data base. This is the basis for deciding which data submission format will be used to submit data to the FBI.

FIVE-YEAR REFERENCE CALENDAR EXAMPLE

The following example shows a 5-year calendar. This will be used to assist with understanding the current and previous calendar year retention concept that follows. Assume the FBI has been collecting data since January, 1991:

YEAR	MONTHS
1995	JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
1996	JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
1997	JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
1998	JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
1999	JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

EXAMPLE

Assume the date the computer unloaded its segments was May 31, 1997, and the submittal contains all data base update, add arrest, and delete activity performed during the month of May, 1997.

If another victim had been added in May, 1997, to a previously submitted incident that occurred on or after January 1, 1996, the complete Group "A" Incident Report would be sent to the FBI. If the incident occurred prior to this date, the report would not be written because the update was outside of the "Time-Window

Base Date" and it involved a victim, not an arrest, exceptional clearance, or a property recovery.

Using the above example, if an arrest was also made for the same incident that had an incident date on or after January 1, 1996, the complete incident report would still be sent to the FBI. This would include the additional Victim Segment and the Arrestee Segment. If the incident occurred prior to this date, only the Arrestee Segment would be written, not the Victim Segment. Because the participant or the FBI no longer maintains the incident report, the Arrestee Segment would also indicate if the arrest resulted in a clearance or is just another arrest relating to the previously cleared incident.

THE "PERFECT" DATA BASE

Conceptually, the "perfect" data base would allow for continuous updating of every Group "A" Incident Report and Group "B" Arrest Report submitted to the FBI. Enormous amounts of on-line disk storage would be required to maintain such a system. The "Time-Window" provides for accurate crime statistics and takes into account resource constraints imposed by the large volume of NIBRS data that will be submitted from participants.

A two-calendar year retention period was chosen for two reasons. The first was to keep the FBI's on-line disk storage space within reasonable limits. The second is that, when permanent yearly backup tapes are made at the end of the current year, the previous year backup will contain 12 months of updated information.

DATA NO LONGER MAINTAINED WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE FBI'S DATA BASE AND STORED ON PERMANENT BACKUP TAPES

On or about February 1, incident data that occurred in the calendar year two years previous will be purged from the FBI's data base. The purge process will consist of first creating a permanent backup tape for applicable data in that calendar year. Once the backup is completed, the corresponding data on the FBI's data base will be removed to make room for new data. The exact date the FBI actually removes the data will not have any effect upon the participant's submission of its incident data. Any magnetic media that was unloaded by the participant's computer before or during December and in possession of the FBI will be processed prior to the February purge operation. This process will maintain data consistency between the participant's and FBI's data base before the FBI begins its purge.

Controls are in place to prevent FBI updates from taking place during the purge process. Additionally, any magnetic media received having a "Month of Tape" of January or later for the current year would not be processed until the purge was completed.

As previously discussed, the Time-Window Base Date software to be incorporated into the participant's software will determine whether data are to be submitted according to the exact date the data are written onto the monthly magnetic media.

The FBI's software is designed using the "Time-Window Base Date" concept. Participant software must also include the concept so that the "submitting" computer will know whether to send a Group "A" Incident Report or only the exceptional clearance, recovered property, or arrestee segment(s).

Using the 5-year calendar example previously shown, a backup tape is created during February, 1998, for all incident data occurring during 1996. This will be the final master tape for that year, never to be updated again. Once this backup is taken, the corresponding data will be removed from the data base, except for exceptional clearances, recovered properties, and arrests that relate to reports submitted for 1997 and/or 1998. These segments would remain so that applicable segments could be counted in the FBI's yearly Crime in the United States publication for 1997.

This process will be repeated each year. Historical year-to-year comparisons (e.g., 5 consecutive years) will be accomplished using yearly backup tapes permanently kept by the FBI.

THE FBI WILL CREATE INTERIM BACKUP TAPES

Another backup is prepared after the first 3 months' magnetic media data for the current year have been processed for all participants. This is done so that end-of-year crime activity and participant-corrected segments (i.e., those previously rejected by the FBI) can be included within the yearly crime publication. Therefore, the backup tape created after all March, 1998, magnetic media data have been processed would contain data from January 1 through December 31, 1997.

PARTICIPANT'S "DATA BASE" RETENTION PERIOD

Beyond the 2-year FBI retention period, time constraints imposed to control data base sizes are at the discretion of each participant. Ideally, if computer resources can accommodate more than 2 years, then current year arrests, exceptional clearances, and property recoveries submitted to the FBI for crimes that occurred more than 2 years ago will contain additional data that otherwise would not have been available. This is further explained in the details that follow.

If less than 2 years of data are maintained within the data base, data can still be sent to the FBI using the "B. Software Logic Rules" explained below.

Specific guidelines for sending data to the FBI will be centered around the FBI's 2-year data base, regardless of participant's policy. The submitting computer software, regardless of retention period used, would "unload" using the Time-Window Base Date rule that is used to determine which way to submit data.

LOCAL AGENCY SUBMISSIONS TO THE STATE

and

FEDERAL AGENCY SUBMISSIONS TO ITS FEDERAL DEPARTMENT

States and Federal departments must establish control mechanisms to eliminate conflicts in reporting agencies' computers not knowing what the receiving computer is expecting. For example, assume a reporting agency submits an "add" arrestee to a previously submitted Group "A" Incident Report. But unknown to the reporting agency's computer, the state or Federal department had to delete the entire incident because it was time to purge "old" records. The "add" would reject because the Group "A" Incident Report was not on file. This situation is eliminated by instituting strict procedures regarding how much data to submit using computer software logic. The "Time-Window" concept is one way to provide that control.

The FBI has established a mechanism to ensure that data conflicts, such as those previously mentioned, are eliminated through computer software logic. It is up to the participants to carry this forward into their computers in the manner best suited for them.

PERIODIC PURGING OF OLD INCIDENT DATA BY THE PARTICIPANT COULD CAUSE A SITUATION WHERE CURRENT-YEAR "UPDATES" WOULD BE LOST

This issue is mentioned in order to bring to the attention of system designers what could be a hidden data flow problem between the participant's and FBI's data bases concerning the "purge" process. As background information, most computer systems will periodically have to purge old data within their data bases in order to free up disk storage for new data being entered. This purge process can create data problems, however.

The Group "A" Incident Reports being purged would normally include all segments connected to them. However, all segments cannot be purged in every instance. Care must be taken to ensure that recent exceptional clearances, recovered properties, and arrests are not purged before they are submitted to the FBI. An example should clarify this point.

Assume the participant maintains a 3-year data base and that an arrest on December 2, 1997, was entered into its data base on December 31, 1997. The original crime incident resulting in the

arrest occurred on January 5, 1995 (3 years previous). If a purge is done in January, 1998 before creating the December, 1997 submittal, all 1995 incident data would be deleted, including the arrest made on December 2, 1997; the arrest would not be submitted to the FBI because it no longer exists within the data base. Thus, the arrest could not be included in the FBI's 1997 yearly crime publication.

The purge process must be accomplished in a manner that ensures that current arrest data, for example, be submitted to the FBI before it is removed from the data base. This brings up an additional consideration that must be addressed by the participant. Before purging the data, the participant should wait to see if the FBI's computer rejects the submission. In other words, do not purge data immediately upon transmittal to the FBI because the data could subsequently be rejected because of FBI-detected errors.

TIME-WINDOW EFFECT ON DATA SUBMISSIONS

Assume an agency has been converted to NIBRS for at least 2 full calendar years. The date range in which Group "A" Incident Reports may be submitted to the FBI automatically narrows to 1 year and 1 day at the beginning of the current year (January 1 of the current year, plus January 1 through December 31 of the previous year). It expands to 2 years at the end of the current year (January 1 through December 31 of the current year, plus January 1 through December 31 of the previous year).

With the above in mind, if a Group "A" Incident Report occurred between January 1 through December 31, 1997, the complete incident might be submitted for applicable updates through November 30, 1998, not necessarily through December 31, 1998. It all depends on how and when the participant chooses to unload its data. If a subsequent data base update occurred in December, 1998, and the unload of that data was done in January, 1999, this would then cause applicable updates to be submitted as a Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission, as described in Subsection 10.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The determining factor that decides what or how much data to send to the FBI is a 2-year Time-Window calculated on the exact date the data are transferred to computer tape, oriented backwards in time to a base date, previously defined as the Time-Window "Base Date."

As agencies convert from "Summary Reporting" to NIBRS, the conversion "date" must always be effective on the first day of a month. When agencies convert to NIBRS, the convert date becomes the Time-Window "Base Date" for that agency until such time that January 1 of the previous calendar year becomes the base date.

B. Software Logic Rules

ITEM I. IF THE PARTICIPANT DOES NOT MAINTAIN AN AUTOMATED GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT RELATING TO THE TRANSACTION, THE FBI WILL ACCEPT SUBMISSIONS FOR ARRESTS, EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCES, AND RECOVERED PROPERTY ONLY.

A. For an ARREST, an Arrestee Segment (Level 6) with a special Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission will be sent to the FBI that includes:

1) All data elements within the Arrestee Segment;

2) A clearance indicator showing if this arrest cleared the incident or it was previously cleared by another arrest, as described within Subsection 10 (Segment Action Types) for "W" = Time-Window Submission; and

3) Up to 10 UCR Offense Code(s) associated with original incident report. This will allow the FBI to associate the arrest with the original incident offense(s), not just the arrest offense.

B. For an EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE, an Administrative Segment (Level 1) with a special Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission will be sent to the FBI that includes:

1) All data elements within the Administrative Segment, including Data Elements 4 (Cleared Exceptionally) and 5 (Exceptional Clearance Date); and

2) Up to 10 UCR Offense Code(s) associated with original incident report. (This will allow the FBI to associate the exceptional clearance with the original incident offense[s], as described in Subsection 10 [Segment Action Types] for "W" = Time-Window Submission.)

C. For RECOVERED PROPERTY, a Property Segment (Level 3) with a special Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission will be sent to the FBI that includes:

1) All data elements within the Property Segment, including Data Element 17 (Recovery Date); and

2) Only the UCR Offense Code(s) for Kidnaping, Gambling, and "Crimes Against Property" associated with the original incident report. (the FBI needs to be able to tell what offense[s] were associated with the recovered property, as described in Subsection 10 [Segment Action Types] for "W" = Time-Window Submission.)

ITEM II. IF THE PARTICIPANT DOES MAINTAIN AN AUTOMATED GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT RELATING TO THE TRANSACTION, THEN:

Before any processing is performed, a 2-year Time-Window base date calculation must be done:

TIME-WINDOW "BASE DATE": An automated date calculation must be done using the formula specified below. The result will determine how to send data when arrest, recovered property, or exceptional clearance instances occur, as well as determining if entire Group "A" Incident Reports should be sent in lieu of specific segment submissions. At the exact date the data base "unload" program started running or executing, a subroutine in the program would:

1) Back the current date up to January 1, unless the date is already January 1; and

2) Subtract 1 year from this date.

3) If the date the agency converted to NIBRS is greater than (2) above, use that date; otherwise, use (2) above.

The resulting date is the beginning base date.

Example: If the computer program that unloads the data happens to run on May 20, 1997, the base date would be January 1, 1996. The base date just calculated will be compared with Data Element 3 (Incident Date/Hour) and appropriate logic will be done, as shown in "A" and "B" below.

A. INCIDENT DATE EARLIER THAN THE "BASE DATE," THEN:

Follow the rules specified in ITEM I above. The FBI no longer maintains the incident and does not require the entire Group "A" Incident Report. Refer to "SPECIAL ATTENTION REQUIRED..." topic below, as this must be addressed within the software.

[Rules pertaining to submission of specific Segments, as shown below, or resubmitting the entire incident report due to other changes is discussed in Subsection 10 (Segment Action Types). What follows hereafter specifically pertains to situations where no changes other than adding the specific Segment to the incident report occurred, or as otherwise indicated.]

B. INCIDENT DATE IS ON OR AFTER THE "BASE DATE," THEN:

1) For an ARREST, an Arrestee Segment (Level 6) with an Action Type of "A" = Add Arrest will be sent to the FBI including all data elements within the Arrestee Segment.

NOTE: The FBI will be able to count clearances based upon the presence of arrests associated with an incident. The first arrest automatically clears the incident and subsequent arrests will not be counted as additional clearances.

2) For an EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE, an Administrative Segment (Level 1) with a Segment Action Type of "M" = Modify will be sent to the FBI showing all data elements within the Administrative Segment, including Data Elements 4 (Cleared Exceptionally) and 5 (Exceptional Clearance Date).

3) If a PROPERTY RECOVERED is involved, resubmit the entire Group "A" Incident Report.

4) In all other cases, the complete Group "A" Incident Report would be resubmitted.

NOTE: It should be understood, of course, that if an initial Group "A" Incident Report contains an Exceptional Clearance, Arrest(s), and/or Recovered Property, then only the initial Group "A" Incident Report would be submitted instead of taking the aforementioned actions.

In other words, if the incident report has not yet been submitted to the FBI, all Segments for the complete incident report would be submitted instead of just submitting, say, only an Arrestee Segment.

SPECIAL ATTENTION REQUIRED WHEN THE FBI NO LONGER MAINTAINS THE INCIDENT BUT THE PARTICIPANT DOES

In addition to updating as specified in ITEM I, special software is required that addresses "W" = Time-Window Submissions. If Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission is being used and is immediately preceded with a "D" = Delete on the Administrative Segment, all segments that involve exceptional clearances, recovered property, and/or arrestees falling within the Time-Window "Date Range" referenced in Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), must accompany the segments that triggered the submittal to the FBI.

Refer to Section III (Error Handling), Subsection 4 (Participant's Resubmission of Rejected Data), Part A. "Segment Action Types" for additional instructions regarding the resubmission of segments.

7. GROUP "B" ARREST REPORT

Group "A" Incident Reports are not to be submitted for Group "B" offenses. Only Group "B" Arrest Report (Level 7) segments should be submitted for these offenses.

The following SEGMENT ACTION TYPES must be used when submitting Group "B" Arrest Reports:

"A" = ADD ARREST REPORT (Level 7):

Use this when initially submitting an arrest report.

"M" = MODIFY REPORT (Level 7):

Use this when adjusting previously submitted segments. All data elements within this segment must reflect the corrected and current values; do not just complete those that changed.

"D" = DELETE REPORT (Level 7):

Use this when intending to delete an Arrest Report that was previously sent to the FBI.

8. ZERO-REPORTING

Federal departments will not be submitting this record; it is only applicable to local agencies submitting to the state or local agencies reporting directly to the FBI.

When a local agency reports that no NIBRS crime occurred in its jurisdiction for a month, the participant must submit to the FBI a zero-reporting record for the applicable month(s) for the agency. The participant may choose to send this indication monthly or whenever this information is made available.

The following SEGMENT ACTION TYPES must be used when submitting Zero-Reporting records:

"A" = ADD (Level 0):

Use this when the local agency reports that no crime occurred for a particular month.

"D" = DELETE (Level 0):

Use this when intending to delete a previously submitted zero-report submission. This would occur when the local agency subsequently discovered that a crime did occur during the month.

NOTICE: Do NOT automatically generate this record just because the local agency did not send crime data for a particular month. This record should ONLY be submitted if the local agency communicates the fact that no crime occurred for the reporting period; the absence of crime data does not mean no crime occurred.

The FBI NIBRS needs to differentiate between (1) zero-reporting -- no crime occurred and (2) no crime information was submitted. The presence or absence of this record in conjunction with other available data will provide the FBI with useful statistical information.

9. LEOKA

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED (LEOKA)

Federal departments will not be submitting this record; it is only applicable to state UCR Programs and authorized local agencies reporting directly to the FBI.

A. BACKGROUND

LEOKA data cannot be completely obtained from existing NIBRS data of 53 data elements, since additional data are needed that are not contained on the Group "A" Incident Report segments. The states must expand the NIBRS data requirements to include additional data such as type of assignment, type of activity, whether the officer was injured or not, etc.

These instructions only apply when a state is no longer submitting UCR "Summary-Based" data to the FBI. States sending "Summary-Based" data must continue submitting LEOKA data on the "Summary-Based" magnetic tape or cartridge as is presently done, even if the state is sending both "Summary-Based" and "Incident-Based" data on these magnetic media. Once a state no longer submits "Summary-Based" data and is officially submitting NIBRS data to the FBI, LEOKA data would be included on the same magnetic media. This will eliminate having to submit two media (one for NIBRS and one for LEOKA).

States submitting "Summary-Based" data currently follow the guidelines specified within FBI document entitled "Technical Manual, ADP Programming Guidelines for State UCR Programs, 6/15/83." States needing copies of the manual should write to UCR. This document contains technical information that states use to establish the criteria, objectives, and functions of programs developed by the states' data processing personnel.

Within this manual are also descriptions of two types of records that address LEOKA data in the Summary-Based UCR. The Return A record (level 1) contains "Police Officers Data" providing total counts on officers killed and assaulted. The Monthly Police Employees (known as LEOKA) record (category 5) reflects the detail associated with the total counts reported in the Return A.

Once a state has converted to NIBRS and is no longer submitting "Summary-Based" data to the FBI, the Return A record containing the above LEOKA data fields will no longer be submitted by the participant as before. Therefore, the NIBRS monthly magnetic media will include Monthly Police Employees data records (known as LEOKA) as specified within the details below.

LEOKA DATA CONTENT DOES NOT CHANGE

The "Summary-Based" LEOKA data record is 600 characters long as specified on pages 57-66 in the "Technical Manual, ADP Programming Guidelines for State UCR Programs, 6/15/83." The data content within the 600 characters remains the same.

TYPE "14" RECORD INDICATOR ELIMINATED

According to the "Summary-Based" specifications, "a type 14 should only be used for an agency that has reported law enforcement officers killed and/or assaulted in the Return A record and has not submitted a Police Assault report." Since the Return A is no longer applicable in Incident-Based Reporting, NEVER submit type 14 records for LEOKA.

B. LEOKA SUBMISSION RULES

Under NIBRS, the states may program their systems to create LEOKA records only if there are LEOKA data to submit, in keeping with the Type 14 elimination guideline. This is assuming the local agencies are submitting separate LEOKA reports, apart from Group "A" Incident Report submittals. The following two rules apply:

RULE 1:

If an agency has **NOT** submitted a Police Assault report, do not submit any LEOKA record.

RULE 2:

If an agency **HAS** submitted a Police Assault report, submit a type "00" or "13" record (as applicable), where the record will contain the actual counts even if all reported counts are zero.

IMPORTANT DESIGN CONSIDERATION

When submitting LEOKA data, it is important that the data accurately reflect the number of assaults and homicides committed against police officers for months that had those offenses. The method used to ensure this accurate reporting, of course, is left up to the developers, but it should address situations such as the one that follows. Assume an assault occurred on June 1, 1995, that was submitted to the FBI as LEOKA data. Then it was subsequently learned that the June 1, 1995, incident date should have been March 1, 1995. The participant must be able to determine that there is

one fewer assault that occurred in June and one additional assault that occurred in March. This adjustment process would also apply in situations when the assault is subsequently discovered to be "unfounded" after being submitted to the FBI.

SUBMITTING LEOKA DATA THAT ARE EXTENSIONS OF "IBR" RECORDS

Under NIBRS, the state may design LEOKA processing using the rules below. This is under the assumption that Group "A" Incident Reports also contain LEOKA data within the record structure. But even if the LEOKA data are part of the Group "A" Incident Report data structure, the participant may still choose to continue submitting LEOKA data as previously explained under Rules 1 and 2. It is up to the participant to decide how best to submit its LEOKA data.

However, if the following rules are used, problems concerning how to keep track of adjustments as shown above under "Important Design Considerations" will be eliminated (see Subsection "C. Keeping Track of Adjustments").

RULE 3:

For each agency within the state, submit LEOKA monthly records for current year and previous year statistics. Each monthly NIBRS submission would contain LEOKA records for current and past months.

RULE 4:

Submit type "13" adjustment records only. The record will contain the actual counts, including counts of zero.

C. KEEPING TRACK OF ADJUSTMENTS

HISTORY

Once a state converts to NIBRS reporting, its agencies will be able to submit incident-based data to the state Program. Assaults and homicides against police officers would then be submitted as Group "A" Incident Reports and would probably include additional data required by the state, such as whether the victim was a police officer, local information pertinent to state's needs, etc.

Once agency submissions have been processed by the state Program, data must be sent to the FBI in the format required for NIBRS magnetic media. The problem now is how to build separate LEOKA segments from the incident-based data. The Data Processing Logic below is a suggestion offered to address submission requirements. The scenario where an officer is assaulted in June but was entered inadvertently as a March assault requires that the March LEOKA data record be subsequently adjusted to reflect one less assault, and the June LEOKA record be adjusted to reflect one additional assault. By using the following logic, these adjustments become automatic.

If the participant's data processing department handles LEOKA as a separate entity (apart from the Group "A" Incident Report data base record structure), then the data processing logic set forth below may not be applicable. Instead, rules 1 and 2 under Subsection B (LEOKA Submission Rules) may best apply. Again, it is up to the participant to decide how best to submit its LEOKA data based upon the specific data base design that was chosen.

DATA PROCESSING LOGIC

1) Establish two tables, one for the current year and one for the previous calendar year.

2) The tables should consist of all the valid UCR ORI's within the state. Each row within the table is an ORI that has 12 months, where each month consists of counters required by the traditional LEOKA. Initialize the LEOKA counters to zero.

3) Pass the data base, writing applicable NIBRS segment levels for Group "A" Incident Reports, Group "B" Arrest Reports, etc. to the output NIBRS magnetic media.

4) Pass the state data base again but retrieve LEOKA incidents for current and previous year. Update the tables with applicable counters. Your Data Base Management System (DBMS) may provide for retrieving only LEOKA records without having to read the entire data base. Use a technique that is the most efficient for your application.

5) At end of file, build LEOKA segments for each ORI and write them to the NIBRS magnetic media. In doing this, care must be exercised to not write NIBRS LEOKA month submissions that would replace "Summary-Based" LEOKA month submissions that were pre-NIBRS. Doing so would destroy previously submitted LEOKA data. If pre-NIBRS LEOKA is to be adjusted, this is fine as long as software handles adjustments appropriately.

EXAMPLE: If agency "X" converted to NIBRS in June, 1995, and had 25 LEOKA assaults in January, 1995, that were previously reported, these would not be in the state's data base since there are no Group "A" Incident Reports for the pre-NIBRS assaults. Therefore, when building the table, the counts for January, 1995, would be zero! Submitting a January, 1995, LEOKA record then would wipe out the 25 previously submitted assaults. Note that this potentially destructive situation does not just apply to LEOKA but to all pre-NIBRS summary-based data as well.

W A R N I N G

Do not write pre-NIBRS month LEOKA records for agencies, unless the intent is to modify pre-NIBRS data submissions. Use whatever controls are necessary to prevent the destruction of previously submitted L E O K A data.

Once a state has submitted NIBRS data for 2 years, this concern becomes a moot point because of data retention policies. (See "Time-Window" discussion.)

D. SUBMITTING LEOKA RECORDS TO THE FBI

Subsection 11 (Segment Levels) contains instructions on magnetic media record format for LEOKA data.

10. SEGMENT ACTION TYPES

A. PARTICIPANT DOES MAINTAIN AN AUTOMATED GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT RELATING TO THE TRANSACTION

The following SEGMENT ACTION TYPES must be used when submitting Group "A" Incident Reports that are maintained within the participant's data base and within the Time-Window "Date Range" described in Subsection 6, Part A., "Time-Window." Except where specified below, if a previously submitted incident report is being adjusted, the complete incident report would be resubmitted after first deleting the old incident. Both of these activities would be accomplished on the same monthly magnetic media sent to the FBI.

SEGMENT ACTION TYPE

"I" = INCIDENT REPORT (Levels 1-6):

Submit all known data at the time the incident is initially reported, including the appropriate SEGMENT LEVELS within the Incident Report. Use this "Segment Action Type" also to resubmit an entire Group "A" Incident Report previously reported to the FBI, but which had to be deleted and resubmitted because individual types of segments (Segment Levels) needed to be added, modified, or deleted.

Refer to Section III (Error Handling) for a complete discussion relating to resubmission of incidents or when the resubmission occurs because of FBI-detected errors. Also, refer to "A" = ADD ARREST (Arrestee Segment), "M" = MODIFY, and "D" = DELETE segment below for further explanation and clarification.

The software must be designed so that the first Group "A" Incident Report submission is never preceded by a "D" = Delete action.

"A" = ADD ARREST

ARRESTEE SEGMENT (Level 6)

Use "A" when adding an Arrestee Segment to a previously submitted Group "A" Incident Report where no changes occurred in other segments.

In all other instances, to add individual types of segments, such as Offense, Victim, Offender, etc., to an existing incident report previously submitted to the FBI, first "D" = Delete the entire existing incident and then resubmit the entire revised report as an initial transmittal.

Refer to Section III (Error Handling) for a complete discussion relating to resubmission of incidents when the resubmission occurs because of previous FBI-detected errors.

"M" = MODIFY

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT (Level 1)

Use "M" when modifying Data Elements 4 (Cleared Exceptionally) and/or 5 (Exceptional Clearance Date) in an existing Group "A" Incident Report previously submitted to the FBI. These two data fields within this submitted Segment Level 1 will replace the corresponding data on the FBI's data base. If a field originally contained data but is now blank, the update will show the empty data field.

To modify any other data fields in individual segments (Segment Levels) within a previously submitted incident report, first "D" = Delete the entire existing incident report and then resubmit it as a Segment Action Type "I" = Incident Report, incorporating all changes.

"D" = DELETE

GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT (Entered on Level 1)

AND

TIME-WINDOW SUBMISSION (Entered on Level 1)

Use "D" to delete all the segments associated with a previously submitted Group "A" Incident Report or Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission. To do this, send the Administrative Segment as a "D" = Delete and all the "descendant" or "dependent" segments of that linkage will be deleted for Segment Levels 1 through 6.

Section III (Error Handling) explains software functions that should be designed into the participant's NIBRS system concerning when and when not to submit "D" = Delete incident segments. Issues concerning resubmissions that occur because of previous FBI-detected errors are explained within that section.

SPECIAL ATTENTION REQUIRED FOR "D" = DELETE TRANSACTION

Special software is required that addresses the situation when the participant is submitting "D" = Delete to remove all

segments associated with a Group "A" Incident Report. If Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission is being used in conjunction with the "D" = Delete, all segments [i.e., Exceptional Clearance, Recovered Property, and Arrestee Segment(s)] that fall within the Time-Window "Date Range" referenced in Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), must accompany the segments that were rejected by the FBI.

Refer to Section III (Error Handling), Subsection 4 (Participant's Resubmission of Rejected Data), Part A. "Segment Action Types," for additional instructions regarding the resubmission of segments.

B. PARTICIPANT DOES NOT MAINTAIN AN AUTOMATED GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT RELATING TO THE TRANSACTION

The following SEGMENT ACTION TYPES must be used when arrests, exceptional clearances, or recovered property occurred for Group "A" Incident Reports that are no longer on file in the data base or in the FBI's data base as discussed under Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), Part A. "Time-Window." No others may be used.

SEGMENT ACTION TYPE "W" TO BE USED WHEN ADDING SEGMENTS

The participant will be able to add and subsequently modify or delete "Segment Levels" for arrests, exceptional clearances, and recovered property segments if submitted as "Time-Window" submissions. The FBI will, however, generate an error message if attempts to "M" = Modify these segments are submitted without having first added them with a Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION REQUIRED FOR "W" TRANSACTION

Special software is required that addresses the unique situation when submitting "W" = Time-Window Submission segments when the FBI no longer maintains the incident report but the participant does. Be aware that, if the "W" action is preceded with a "D" = Delete on the Administrative Segment, all segments involving exceptional clearances, recovered property, and/or arrestees falling within the Time-Window "Date Range" referenced in Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), must be submitted in addition to the data base update triggering this action.

The participant, if it chooses to, can submit the segments mentioned above without having to precede them with a "D" = Delete. Refer to Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted) under "Data No Longer Maintained Will Be Removed From The FBI's Data Base And Stored On Permanent Backup Tape." This part explains that the FBI will still keep specific segments that fall within the Time-Window "Date Range." Also refer to Section III (Error Handling), Subsection 4 (Participant's Resubmission of Rejected Data), Part A. "Segment Action Types," for additional instructions.

SEGMENT ACTION TYPE

"W" = TIME-WINDOW SUBMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT (Level 1):

Use "W" in the case of the exceptional clearance of a Group "A" Incident Report that no longer exists on the data base, or where the FBI no longer maintains the incident report. The original incident's UCR Offense Code(s) must also be included within this Administrative Segment.

PROPERTY SEGMENT (Level 3):

Use "W" to add a Property Segment (for property which has been "recovered") when the Group "A" Incident Report no longer exists on the data base, or where the FBI no longer maintains the incident report. The original incident's UCR Offense Code(s) relating to the property must also be included within this Property Segment.

ARRESTEE SEGMENT (Level 6):

Use "W" to add an Arrestee Segment when the incident report no longer exists on the data base, or where the FBI no longer maintains the incident report. A special clearance indicator must also be entered that tells if this arrest resulted in a clearance or if it was an additional arrest for this previously cleared incident. The original incident's UCR Offense Code(s) must also be included within this Arrestee Segment.

ADMINISTRATIVE, PROPERTY, AND ARRESTEE SEGMENTS:

When a combination of two or more of the different segments are submitted for the same Group "A" Incident Report, the FBI will reject only the segment in error, keeping those that are error-free.

"M" = MODIFY

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT (Level 1):

All data fields within this submitted Segment Level will replace the corresponding data on the FBI's data base. If the field originally contained data but is now blank, the update will show the empty data field.

When submitting an Administrative Segment for modification, include all the data fields within the Segment Level, not just the fields being modified. The FBI will replace the entire Segment Level with the data in the submitted segment.

The original incident's UCR Offense Code(s) must also be included within this Administrative Segment. An Administrative Segment may be "M" = Modified only if it had previously been submitted as a Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission.

PROPERTY SEGMENT (Level 3):

Use "M" to modify a Property Segment (for property which has been recovered). A Property Segment may be "M" = Modified only if it had previously been submitted as a Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission segment.

All data fields within this submitted Segment Level will replace the corresponding data on the FBI's data base. If the field originally contained data but is now blank, the update will show the empty data field. When submitting a Property Segment for modification, include all the data fields within the Segment Level, not just those being modified. The FBI will replace the entire Segment Level with the data in the submitted segment.

The original incident's UCR Offense Code(s) relating to the property must also be included within this Property Segment.

ARRESTEE SEGMENT (Level 6):

Use "M" to modify an Arrestee Segment when the segment had previously been submitted as a "W" = Time-Window Submission segment. A special clearance indicator must also be entered that indicates if this arrest resulted in a clearance or was an additional arrest for a previously cleared incident. The original incident's UCR Offense Code(s) must also be included in this Arrestee Segment.

All data fields within this submitted Segment Level will replace the corresponding data on the FBI's data base. If the field originally contained data but is now blank, the update

will show the empty data field. When submitting an Arrestee Segment for modification, include all the data fields within the Segment Level, not just the fields being modified. The FBI will replace the entire Segment Level with the data in the submitted segment.

"D" = DELETE

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT (Level 1):

All segments (Levels 1 through 6) connected to the incident will be removed from the FBI's data base.

PROPERTY SEGMENT (Level 3):

A Property Segment may be "D" = Deleted only if it had previously been submitted as a "W" = Time-Window Submission segment.

ARRESTEE SEGMENT (Level 6):

An Arrestee Segment may be "D" = Deleted only if it had previously been submitted as a Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION REQUIRED FOR "D" = DELETE TRANSACTION

Special software is required that addresses the "D" = Delete submission to remove all segments associated with an Incident Report. If Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission is being used in conjunction with the "delete," all segments involving exceptional clearances, recovered property, and arrestees falling within the Time-Window "Date Range" referenced in Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), must accompany the segments that were rejected by the FBI.

Refer to Section III (Error Handling), Subsection 4 (Participant's Resubmission of Rejected Data), Part A. "Segment Action Types," for additional instructions regarding the resubmission of such segments.

11. SEGMENT LEVELS

Level 1 -- Administrative Segment

This is the master segment. There is one Administrative Segment per Group "A" Incident Report. All other incident data relating to offenses, property, victims, offenders, and arrestees are contained in segments that are linked to the Administrative Segment by Data Elements 1 (ORI Number) and 2 (Incident Number).

CODE VALUES: Refer to Volume 1 (Data Collection Guidelines) under Section VI (Data Elements and Data Values) for a complete listing of computer codes and what they represent for each data element. Specific instructions about submitting data elements for the incident are also provided therein. In most cases, this information is not repeated hereunder.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	B	RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) Must have a BINARY value of "87" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4. For Floppy Diskettes, enter numeric "0087."
	5	1	A	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as an Administrative Segment. Valid Code: 1.
	6	1	A	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Instructs the FBI as to what kind of data base activity is to be performed. Valid Codes: I, M, D, and W.
	7-8	2	A	MONTH OF TAPE (01-12) Depending on unload procedures, this is either the month of the update activity, or the month the magnetic media, e.g., the "tape," was created. Refer to Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media).

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	9-12	4	A	YEAR OF TAPE - e.g., 1995 Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls.
	13-16	4	A	CITY INDICATOR This field is used for cities submitting directly to the FBI because the state does not participate in NIBRS. Valid Code: The FBI will assign a "participation" indicator for those agencies meeting the requirements for direct submission to the FBI.
1	17-25	9	A	ORI/FID NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00." Federal departments must use their assigned two-character Federal Identifier code.
2	26-37	12	A	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill. Example: 89-13456 89T123456789
3	38-45	8	A	INCIDENT DATE In the format of YYYYMMDD, e.g., 19950328. If Incident Date is unknown, enter Report Date. Refer to INCIDENT HOUR, below, for times occurring exactly at midnight.
	46	1	A	REPORT DATE INDICATOR Must be "R" = Report, if entered. ENTER ONLY if the Report Date was entered in the Incident Date; else BLANK.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
3	47-48	2	A	INCIDENT HOUR Enter time in military hours only; do not enter minutes. If hour is unknown, leave BLANK. If incident occurred on or between midnight and 0059, enter 00; on or between 0100 and 0159, enter 01; on or between 2300 and 2359, enter 23; etc. NOTE: If an incident occurred at exactly midnight, this should be considered the beginning of the next day (i.e., as if the crime occurred at 1 minute past midnight).
4	49	1	A	CLEARED EXCEPTIONALLY Valid Codes: A, B, C, D, E, and N.
5	50-57	8	A	EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE DATE In the format of YYYYMMDD, e.g., 19950301.

THE DATA THAT FOLLOW ARE APPLICABLE ONLY WHEN A SEGMENT ACTION TYPE "W" SEGMENT IS BEING SUBMITTED OR IS BEING MODIFIED:

NOTE: Data Element 6 occurs 10 times.

6	58-60	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#1) Valid Code: Refer to Volume 1 under Section IV (Offense Codes). The original incident's offense(s) must be entered to enable identification of the offense(s) being exceptionally cleared.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION	
	61-63	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#2)
	64-66	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#3)
	67-69	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#4)
	70-72	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#5)
	73-75	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#6)
	76-78	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#7)
	79-81	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#8)
	82-84	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#9)
	85-87	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#10)

Level 2 -- Offense Segment

There is one segment for each different UCR OFFENSE CODE (up to 10) associated with this incident.

CODE VALUES: Refer to Volume 1 (Data Collection Guidelines) under Section VI (Data Elements and Data Values) for a complete listing of computer codes and what they represent for each data element. Specific instructions about submitting data elements for the incident are also provided therein. In most cases, this information is not repeated hereunder.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	B	RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) Must have a BINARY value of "63" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4 when Data Element 8A is included; otherwise must be "61." For Floppy Diskettes, enter numeric "0063" or "0061" accordingly.
	5	1	A	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as an Offense Segment. Valid Code: 2.
	6	1	A	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Code: I.
	7-8	2	A	MONTH OF TAPE (01-12) Depending on unload procedures, this is either the month of the update activity, or the month the magnetic media, e.g., the "tape," was created. Refer to Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media).
	9-12	4	A	YEAR OF TAPE - e.g., 1995 Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	13-16	4	A	CITY INDICATOR This field is used for cities submitting directly to the FBI because the state does not participate in NIBRS. Valid Code: The FBI will assign a "participation" indicator for those agencies meeting the requirements for direct submission to the FBI.
1	17-25	9	A	ORI/FID NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00." Federal departments must use their assigned two-character Federal Identifier code.
2	26-37	12	A	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
6	38-40	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE Valid Code: Refer to Volume 1, Section IV (Offense Codes).
7	41	1	A	OFFENSE ATTEMPTED/COMPLETED Valid Codes: A and C.

NOTE: Data Element 8 occurs three times.

8	42	1	A	OFFENDER(S) SUSPECTED OF USING (#1) Valid Codes: A, C, D, and N.
8	43	1	A	OFFENDER(S) SUSPECTED OF USING (#2) Same as above.
8	44	1	A	OFFENDER(S) SUSPECTED OF USING (#3) Same as above.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
9	45-46	2	A	LOCATION TYPE Valid Codes: 01-25.
10	47-48	2	A	NUMBER OF PREMISES ENTERED Valid Values: 01-99. Enter data into this field only if UCR Offense Code is 220 (Burglary) and 9 (Location Type) contains "14" = Hotel/Motel/Etc. or "19" = Rental Storage Facility.
11	49	1	A	METHOD OF ENTRY Valid Codes: F and N. Enter data into this field only if UCR Offense Code is 220 (Burglary).

NOTE: Data Element 12 occurs three times.

12	50	1	A	TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (#1) Valid Codes: B, C, D, E, O, P, T, and U.
12	51	1	A	TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (#2) Same as above.
12	52	1	A	TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (#3) Same as above.

NOTE: Data Element 13 occurs three times.

13	53-54	2	A	TYPE WEAPON/FORCE INVOLVED (#1) Valid Codes: 11-15, 20, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, 85, 90, 95, and 99.
	55	1	A	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#1) Enter "A" if the weapon above is automatic.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
13	56-57	2	A	TYPE WEAPON/FORCE INVOLVED (#2)
	58	1	A	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#2)
				Same as above.
13	59-60	2	A	TYPE WEAPON/FORCE INVOLVED (#3)
	61	1	A	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#3)
				Same as above.
8A	62-63	2	A	BIAS MOTIVATION
				Valid Codes: 11-15, 21-27, 31-33, 41-45, 88, and 99.
				Data bases that have not adopted "8A" will not be required to submit this data element. These two positions on the record can be ignored by writing the record as "61" bytes instead of "63." When "8A" is included, one of the above codes must be entered.

Level 3 -- Property Segment

Property Segment data should only be entered for offenses of Gambling, Kidnaping, and "Crimes Against Property." Data Elements 14 through 22 should show the TOTAL losses, recoveries, seizures, etc., for all the VICTIMS in each incident. If there is more than one type of property loss/etc. (e.g., "Burned" and "Stolen" in Data Element 14 [Type Property Loss/Etc.]), submit one PROPERTY SEGMENT report for each type of loss/etc. This includes the situation when all property "Stolen" is "Recovered" and the value of the recovered property is the same. Two segments would be submitted, one for "Stolen" and the other for "Recovered."

The "Value" of property entered into Data Element 16 must include the total dollar loss/etc. for all of the VICTIMS. For example, if there were two victims and each had a bicycle stolen, one costing $100 and the other $400, the value of the bicycles would be added together, showing $500. Property Description Code "04" = Bicycles should be entered into Data Element 15 and "000000500" into Data Element 16. If the Type Property Loss/Etc. is "1" = None or "8" = Unknown, leave Data Elements 15-22 blank.

CODE VALUES: Refer to Volume 1 (Data Collection Guidelines) under Section VI (Data Elements and Data Values) for a complete listing of computer codes and what they represent for each data element. Specific instructions about submitting data elements for the incident are also provided therein. In most cases, this information is not repeated hereunder.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	B	RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) Must have a BINARY value of "307" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4. For Floppy Diskettes, enter numeric "0307."
	5	1	A	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as a Property Segment. Valid Code: 3.
	6	1	A	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Codes: I, M, D, and W.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	7-8	2	A	MONTH OF TAPE (01-12) Depending on unload procedures, this is either the month of the update activity, or the month the magnetic media, e.g., the "tape," was created. Refer to Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media).
	9-12	4	A	YEAR OF TAPE - e.g., 1995 Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls.
	13-16	4	A	CITY INDICATOR This field is used for cities submitting directly to the FBI because the state does not participate in NIBRS. Valid Code: The FBI will assign a "participation" indicator for those agencies meeting the requirements for direct submission to the FBI.
1	17-25	9	A	ORI/FID NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00." Federal departments must use their assigned two-character Federal Identifier code.
2	26-37	12	A	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
14	38	1	A	TYPE PROPERTY LOSS/ETC. Valid Codes: 1-8.

NOTE: Data Elements 15-16-17 are a GROUP occurring 10 times.

Up to 10 different Property Description Codes can be entered for each type of loss/etc. selected under 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc). Enter into 15 (Property Description), the numeric codes which best describe the types of property involved.

If more than 10 types of property are involved, enter the codes and values for the 9 most valuable; next, enter "77" = Other for the remaining properties, along with their total value. If motor vehicles (codes 03, 05, 24, 28, or 37) were stolen and/or recovered, also complete Data Elements 18 and/or 19, as applicable, to reflect the number of vehicles involved.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
15	39-40	2	A	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION (#1) Valid Codes: 01-39, 77, 88, and 99.

Enter the value of each property in whole dollars into Data Element 16 (Value of Property). If the value of the property is unknown, enter one ("1") dollar. Do not enter property value for "10" = Drugs/Narcotics for Drug/Narcotic Violations (UCR Offense Code 35A), but do enter the value for other offenses. This means that property value is not entered when drugs or narcotics are seized in a drug/narcotic case but will be when the offense is another offense, such as Arson, Burglary, etc.

Data Element 16 (Value of Property) is not completed when Drug/Narcotic Violations (UCR Offense Code 35A), "6" = Seized for Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and "10" = Drugs/Narcotics for Data Element 15 (Property Description) are all entered. Data Elements 20-22 would be filled in. However, a property value would be entered if "10" = Drugs/Narcotics are stolen, etc., in connection with other offenses (e.g., Arson, Burglary, etc.), but Data Elements 20-22 would then be blank.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
16	41-49	9	A	VALUE OF PROPERTY (#1) Right-justified with zero left-fill (In Whole Dollars). Do not enter cents, as this will increase the value by a factor of 100.
17	50-57	8	A	DATE RECOVERED (#1) In the format of YYYYMMDD, e.g., 19950301. Enter only if Data Element 14 is "5" = Recovered.
	58-76	REPEAT 15-16-17		Occurrence #2

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	77-95	REPEAT	15-16-17	Occurrence #3
	96-114	REPEAT	15-16-17	Occurrence #4
	115-133	REPEAT	15-16-17	Occurrence #5
	134-152	REPEAT	15-16-17	Occurrence #6
	153-171	REPEAT	15-16-17	Occurrence #7
	172-190	REPEAT	15-16-17	Occurrence #8
	191-209	REPEAT	15-16-17	Occurrence #9
	210-228	REPEAT	15-16-17	Occurrence #10

18 229-230 2 A NUMBER OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

If Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) is "7" = Stolen and Data Element 15 (Property Description) is 03, 05, 24, 28, or 37, enter number of known stolen vehicles. If number stolen is unknown, enter 00.

NOTE: This number is a total of all Automobiles, Buses, Other Motor Vehicles, Recreational Vehicles, and Trucks that were stolen.

19 231-232 2 A NUMBER OF RECOVERED MOTOR VEHICLES

If Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) is "5" = Recovered and Data Element 15 (Property Description) is 03, 05, 24, 28, or 37, enter number of known recovered vehicles. If number recovered is unknown or no vehicle code present, enter 00.

NOTE: This number is a total of all Automobiles, Buses, Other Motor Vehicles, Recreational Vehicles, and Trucks that were recovered.

Data Elements 18 and 19 are never both entered on the same physical segment.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
NOTE: Data Elements 20-21-22 are a GROUP occurring three times.				
20	233	1	A	SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE (#1) Valid Codes: A-P, U, and X. If Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) is "1" = None and the UCR Offense Code is "35A" (Drug/Narcotic Violations), only enter Data Element 20 from the GROUP; otherwise, ENTER ONLY if one of the Data Element 15 (Property Description) codes is "10" = Drugs/Narcotics, the UCR Offense Code is "35A" (Drug/Narcotic Violations), and "6" = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.). If there is a mixture of drugs that are split between two offenses, only enter the drug type(s) applicable to the Drug/Narcotic Violation (35A).
21	234-242	9	A	ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY (#1) Right-justified with zero left-fill (Number of Pounds, Grams, etc. involved). E.g., 000002000 for 2,000 grams (GM).
21	243-245	3	A	ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY FRACTION (#1) Fraction of Pounds, Grams, etc. entered into Type Measurement below, represented in thousandths. Must be three numeric digits. If "1/2" Ounce: 500 If "1/4" Gram : 250
22	246-247	2	A	TYPE DRUG MEASUREMENT (#1) Valid Codes: GM, KG, OZ, LB, ML, LT, FO, GL, DU, NP, and XX.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	248-262	REPEAT 20-21-22 Occurrence #2		
	263-277	REPEAT 20-21-22 Occurrence #3		

THE DATA THAT FOLLOW ARE APPLICABLE ONLY WHEN A SEGMENT ACTION TYPE "W" SEGMENT IS BEING SUBMITTED OR IS BEING MODIFIED:

NOTE: Data Element 6 occurs 10 times.

6	278-280	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#1) Valid Code: Refer to Volume 1 under Section IV (Offense Codes). The original incident's "Property" offense(s) must be entered to enable the FBI to identify the offense(s) for which property was recovered. Only UCR Offense Codes for Gambling, Kidnaping, and "Crimes Against Property" can be entered.
	281-283	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#2)
	284-286	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#3)
	287-289	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#4)
	290-292	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#5)
	293-295	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#6)
	296-298	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#7)
	299-301	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#8)
	302-304	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#9)
	305-307	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#10)

Level 4 -- Victim Segment

This segment is linked to the Offense Segment(s) applicable to this victim. There is one segment per victim.

CODE VALUES: Refer to Volume 1 (Data Collection Guidelines) under Section VI (Data Elements and Data Values) for a complete listing of computer codes and what they represent for each data element. Specific instructions about submitting data elements for the incident are also provided therein. In most cases, this information is not repeated hereunder.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	B	RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) Must have a BINARY value of "129" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4. For Floppy Diskettes, enter numeric "0129."
	5	1	A	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as a Victim Segment. Valid Code: 4.
	6	1	A	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Code: I.
	7-8	2	A	MONTH OF TAPE (01-12) Depending on unload procedures, this is either the month of the update activity, or the month the magnetic media, e.g., the "tape," was created. Refer to Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media).
	9-12	4	A	YEAR OF TAPE - e.g., 1995 Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	13-16	4	A	CITY INDICATOR This field is used for cities submitting directly to the FBI because the state does not participate in NIBRS. Valid Code: The FBI will assign a "participation" indicator for those agencies meeting the requirements for direct submission to the FBI.
1	17-25	9	A	ORI/FID NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00." Federal departments must use their assigned two-character Federal Identifier code.
2	26-37	12	A	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
23	38-40	3	A	VICTIM (SEQUENCE) NUMBER Valid Values: 001-999.

NOTE: Data Element 24 occurs 10 times.

24	41-43	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#1) Valid Codes: Refer to Volume 1 under Section IV (Offense Codes). If an offense DID NOT affect this victim, do not enter the offense within Data Element 24. Every offense MUST have a victim or victims, but every victim may not be affected by each offense within an incident.
24	44-46	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#2)

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
24	47-49	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#3)
24	50-52	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#4)
24	53-55	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#5)
24	56-58	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#6)
24	59-61	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#7)
24	62-64	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#8)
24	65-67	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#9)
24	68-70	3	A	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#10)
25	71	1	A	TYPE OF VICTIM Valid Codes: I, B, F, G, R, S, O, and U.
26	72-75	4	A	AGE OF VICTIM For an exact age use only positions 72-73 (leave 74-75 blank) and enter age in years as 01-98, NN, NB, BB, 99, or 00; or use positions 72-75 for an age range such as 25 to 30 years (2530).
27	76	1	A	SEX OF VICTIM Valid Codes: M, F, and U.
28	77	1	A	RACE OF VICTIM Valid Codes: W, B, I, A, and U.
29	78	1	A	ETHNICITY OF VICTIM Valid Codes: H, N, and U.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
30	79	1	A	RESIDENT STATUS OF VICTIM Valid Codes: R, N, and U.

NOTE: Data Element 31 occurs two times.

31	80-81	2	A	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES (#1) Valid Codes: 01-10, 20-21, and 30-34.
31	82-83	2	A	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES (#2) Same as above.
32	84	1	A	ADDITIONAL JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES Valid Codes: A-G.

NOTE: Data Element 33 occurs five times.

33	85	1	A	TYPE INJURY (#1) Valid Codes: N, B, I, L, M, O, T, and U.
33	86	1	A	TYPE INJURY (#2)
33	87	1	A	TYPE INJURY (#3)
33	88	1	A	TYPE INJURY (#4)
33	89	1	A	TYPE INJURY (#5)

RELATIONSHIP(S) OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER(S)

Enter Data Elements 34 and 35 only if one or more of the offenses entered into Data Element 24 [Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code(s)] is a "Crime Against Person," i.e., an Assault Offense (UCR Codes 13A-13C), Homicide Offense (09A-09C), Kidnaping/Abduction (100), Forcible Sex Offense (11A-11D), or Nonforcible Sex Offense (36A-36B). Robbery Offenses (120) also require relationships. Enter the relationship(s) of the victim with up to 10 offenders involved in the incident. Enter each offender's 36 (Offender Sequence Number) into 34 (Offender Numbers to be Related). Then enter the appropriate Relationship Code into 35 (Relationships of Victim to Offenders).

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION

NOTE: Data Elements 34-35 are a GROUP occurring 10 times.

34	90-91	2	A	OFFENDER NUMBERS TO BE RELATED (#1) Enter the number(s) contained in Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number). Valid Values: 01-99; or 00 if the only Offender Segment submitted was a dummy segment. Refer to Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) for additional information re dummy segment.
35	92-93	2	A	RELATIONSHIPS VICTIM TO OFFENDERS (#1) Valid Codes: SE, CS, PA, SB, CH, GP, GC, IL, SP, SC, SS, OF, VO, AQ, FR, NE, BE, BG, CF, HR, XS, EE, ER, OK, RU, and ST.
	94- 97	REPEAT 34-35		Occurrence #2
	98-101	REPEAT 34-35		Occurrence #3
	102-105	REPEAT 34-35		Occurrence #4
	106-109	REPEAT 34-35		Occurrence #5
	110-113	REPEAT 34-35		Occurrence #6

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	114-117	REPEAT 34-35		Occurrence #7
	118-121	REPEAT 34-35		Occurrence #8
	122-125	REPEAT 34-35		Occurrence #9
	126-129	REPEAT 34-35		Occurrence #10

Level 5 -- Offender Segment

There is one Offender Segment per offender.

CODE VALUES: Refer to Volume 1 (Data Collection Guidelines) under Section VI (Data Elements and Data Values) for a complete listing of computer codes and what they represent for each data element. Specific instructions about submitting data elements for the incident are also provided therein. In most cases, this information is not repeated hereunder.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	B	RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) Must have a BINARY value of "45" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4. For Floppy Diskettes, enter numeric "0045."
	5	1	A	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as an Offender Segment. Valid Code: 5.
	6	1	A	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Code: I.
	7-8	2	A	MONTH OF TAPE (01-12) Depending on unload procedures, this is either the month of the update activity, or the month the magnetic media, e.g., the "tape," was created. Refer to Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media).
	9-12	4	A	YEAR OF TAPE - e.g., 1995 Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	13-16	4	A	CITY INDICATOR This field is used for cities submitting directly to the FBI because the state does not participate in NIBRS. Valid Code: The FBI will assign a "participation" indicator for those agencies meeting the requirements for direct submission to the FBI.
1	17-25	9	A	ORI/FID NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00." Federal departments must use their assigned two-character Federal Identifier code.
2	26-37	12	A	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
36	38-39	2	A	OFFENDER (SEQUENCE) NUMBER Valid Values: 01-99; or 00 if nothing is known about the offender. This would be entered in the situation where there were no suspects or witnesses. "00" would not be entered in the case where someone was seen running from the crime scene but Age, Sex, and Race were all unknown. Refer to Volume 1 under Section VI (Data Elements and Data Values) for further clarification.
37	40-43	4	A	AGE OF OFFENDER For an exact age use only positions 40-41 (leave 42-43 blank) and enter age in years as 01-98, 99, 00; or use positions 40-43 for an age range such as 25 to 30 years (2530).

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
38	44	1	A	SEX OF OFFENDER
				Valid Codes: M, F, and U.
39	45	1	A	RACE OF OFFENDER
				Valid Codes: W, B, I, A, and U.

Level 6 -- Arrestee Segment

There is one Arrestee Segment per arrestee.

If the apprehension of this arrestee will result in the submission of Arrestee Segments for more than one incident within the jurisdiction served by the reporting agency, enter "M" = Multiple into Data Element 44 (Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator) on all Arrestee Segments except one; enter "C" = Count Arrestee on the one not containing "M" = Multiple. If multiple Arrestee Segments are not involved, enter "N" = Not Applicable.

CODE VALUES: Refer to Volume 1 (Data Collection Guidelines) under Section VI (Data Elements and Data Values) for a complete listing of computer codes and what they represent for each data element. Specific instructions about submitting data elements for the incident are also provided therein. In most cases, this information is not repeated hereunder.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	B	RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) Must have a BINARY value of "110" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4. For Floppy Diskettes, enter numeric "0110."
	5	1	A	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as an Arrestee Segment. Valid Code: 6.
	6	1	A	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Codes: I, A, M, D, and W.
	7-8	2	A	MONTH OF TAPE (01-12) Depending on unload procedures, this is either the month of the update activity, or the month the magnetic media, e.g., the "tape," was created. Refer to Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media).

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	9-12	4	A	YEAR OF TAPE - e.g., 1995 Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls.
	13-16	4	A	CITY INDICATOR This field is used for cities submitting directly to the FBI because the state does not participate in NIBRS. Valid Code: The FBI will assign a "participation" indicator for those agencies meeting the requirements for direct submission to the FBI.
1	17-25	9	A	ORI/FID NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00." Federal departments must use their assigned two-character Federal Identifier code.
2	26-37	12	A	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
40	38-39	2	A	ARRESTEE (SEQUENCE) NUMBER Valid Values: 01-99.
41	40-51	12	A	ARREST (TRANSACTION) NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
42	52-59	8	A	ARREST DATE In the format of YYYYMMDD, e.g., 19950229.
43	60	1	A	TYPE OF ARREST Valid Codes: O, S, and T.
44	61	1	A	MULTIPLE ARRESTEE SEGMENTS INDICATOR Valid Codes: M, C, and N.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
45	62-64	3	A	UCR ARREST OFFENSE CODE Valid Code: Refer to Volume 1 under Section IV (Offense Codes).

NOTE: Data Element 46 occurs two times.

46	65-66	2	A	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (#1) Valid Codes: 01 and 11-17.
	67	1	A	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#1) Enter "A" if the weapon entered above is automatic.
46	68-69	2	A	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (#2)
	70	1	A	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#2) Same as above.
47	71-74	4	A	AGE OF ARRESTEE For an exact age use only positions 71-72 (leave 73-74 blank) and enter age in years as 01-98, or 99, or 00; or use positions 71-74 for an age range such as 25 to 30 years (2530). If an age range is entered and the low age is juvenile and the high range is adult and the averaged age (rounded down) is juvenile, it should be in agreement with Data Element 52 (Disposition of Arrestee Under 18).
48	75	1	A	SEX OF ARRESTEE Valid Codes: M and F.
49	76	1	A	RACE OF ARRESTEE Valid Codes: W, B, I, A, and U.
50	77	1	A	ETHNICITY OF ARRESTEE Valid Codes: H, N, and U.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
51	78	1	A	RESIDENT STATUS OF ARRESTEE Valid Codes: R, N, and U.
52	79	1	A	DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18 Valid Codes: H and R.

THE DATA THAT FOLLOW ARE APPLICABLE ONLY WHEN A SEGMENT ACTION TYPE "W" SEGMENT IS BEING SUBMITTED OR IS BEING MODIFIED:

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	80	1	A	CLEARANCE INDICATOR Valid Code: "Y" = Yes (clears the case) "N" = No (already cleared) The participant must indicate whether or not this arrest produced a clearance, or is an additional arrest for the previously cleared incident.

NOTE: Data Element 6 occurs 10 times.

6	81-83	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#1) Valid Code: Refer to Volume 1 under Section IV (Offense Codes). The original incident's offense(s) must be entered to enable the FBI to show what offense(s) were associated with the original incident.
	84-86	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#2)
	87-89	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#3)

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION	
	90-92	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#4)
	93-95	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#5)
	96-98	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#6)
	99-101	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#7)
	102-104	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#8)
	105-107	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#9)
	108-110	3	A	UCR OFFENSE CODE	(#10)

Level 7 -- Group "B" Arrest Report Segment

One Group "B" Arrest Report is to be submitted for each person arrested for a Group "B" offense.

CODE VALUES: Refer to Volume 1 (Data Collection Guidelines) under Section VI (Data Elements and Data Values) for a complete listing of computer codes and what they represent for each data element. Specific instructions about submitting data elements for the incident are also provided therein. In most cases, this information is not repeated hereunder.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	B	RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) Must have a BINARY value of "66" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4. For Floppy Diskettes, enter numeric "0066."
	5	1	A	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as a Group "B" Arrest Segment. Valid Code: 7.
	6	1	A	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Codes: A, M, and D.
	7-8	2	A	MONTH OF TAPE (01-12) Depending on unload procedures, this is either the month of the update activity, or the month the magnetic media, e.g., the "tape," was created. Refer to Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media).
	9-12	4	A	YEAR OF TAPE - e.g., 1995 Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	13-16	4	A	CITY INDICATOR This field is used for cities submitting directly to the FBI because the state does not participate in NIBRS. Valid Code: The FBI will assign a "participation" indicator for those agencies meeting the requirements for direct submission to the FBI.
1	17-25	9	A	ORI/FID NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00." Federal departments must use their assigned two-character Federal Identifier code.
41	26-37	12	A	ARREST (TRANSACTION) NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill. This value could also be the incident number. The ORI, Arrest Transaction Number, and Arrestee Sequence Number combine to uniquely identify a Group "B" Arrest Report. If there are two or more arrests for the same incident and the agency uses the same "Arrest Number" for these arrests, then the Arrestee Sequence Number must be 01, 02, etc.
40	38-39	2	A	ARRESTEE (SEQUENCE) NUMBER Valid Values: 01-99. NOTE: This data element follows 41 above because the FBI requires that positions 17-37 contain the identifying keys for each Segment Level.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
42	40-47	8	A	ARREST DATE In the format of YYYYMMDD, e.g., 19950229.
43	48	1	A	TYPE OF ARREST Valid Codes: O, S, and T.
45	49-51	3	A	UCR ARREST OFFENSE CODE Valid Codes: Refer to Volume 1 under Section IV (Offense Codes).

NOTE: Data Element 46 occurs two times.

46	52-53	2	A	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (#1) Valid Codes: 01 and 11-17.
	54	1	A	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#1) Enter "A" if the weapon entered above is automatic.
46	55-56	2	A	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (#2)
	57	1	A	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#2) Same as above.
47	58-61	4	A	AGE OF ARRESTEE For an exact age use only positions 58-59 (leave 60-61 blank) and enter age in years as 01-98, 99, 00; or use positions 58-61 for an age range such as 25 to 30 years (2530). If an age range is entered and the low age is juvenile and the high range is adult and the averaged age (rounded down) is juvenile, it should be in agreement with Data Element 52 (Disposition of Arrestee Under 18).
48	62	1	A	SEX OF ARRESTEE Valid Codes: M and F.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
49	63	1	A	RACE OF ARRESTEE
				Valid Codes: W, B, I, A, and U.
50	64	1	A	ETHNICITY OF ARRESTEE
				Valid Codes: H, N, and U.
51	65	1	A	RESIDENT STATUS OF ARRESTEE
				Valid Codes: R, N, and U.
52	66	1	A	DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18
				Valid Codes: H and R.

Level 0 -- Zero-Reporting Segment

One record is to be submitted for each month that a reporting agency has responded that no crime occurred within the local agency's jurisdiction. Refer to Section 8 (Zero-Reporting) for guidelines on submission of this data record.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	B	RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) Must have a BINARY value of "43" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4. For Floppy Diskettes, enter numeric "0043."
	5	1	A	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as a zero-reporting Segment. Valid Code: 0.
	6	1	A	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Codes: A and D.
	7-8	2	A	MONTH OF TAPE (01-12) Depending on unload procedures, this is either the month of the update activity, or the month the magnetic media, e.g., the "tape," was created. Refer to Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media).
	9-12	4	A	YEAR OF TAPE - e.g., 1995 Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls.
	13-16	4	A	CITY INDICATOR This field is used for cities submitting directly to the FBI because the state does not participate in NIBRS. Valid Code: The FBI will assign a "participation" indicator for those agencies meeting the requirements for direct submission to the FBI.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
1	17-25	9	A	ORI NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number.
2	26-37	12	A	INCIDENT NUMBER All zeros, i.e., 000000000000
	38-39	2	A	ZERO-REPORT MONTH (01-12) This is the month in which there was no reported crime.
	40-43	4	A	ZERO-REPORT YEAR - e.g., 1995 This is the year in which there was no reported crime.

Level L -- LEOKA Segment

Refer to Section 9 (LEOKA) for guidelines on submission of the LEOKA data record.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	B	RECORD DESCRIPTOR WORD (RDW) Must have a BINARY value of "637" in positions 1-2, and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4. For Floppy Diskettes, enter numeric "0637."
	5	1	A	SEGMENT LEVEL Valid Code: L.
	6	1	A	FILLER Must be "blank."
	7-8	2	A	MONTH OF TAPE (01-12) Depending on unload procedures, this is either the month of the update activity, or the month the magnetic media, e.g., the "tape," was created. Refer to Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media). Note: Every segment, including LEOKA, must have the same month value. Note, however, the month value within the 600 character data can be different.
	9-12	4	A	YEAR OF TAPE - e.g., 1995 Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls. Note: Every segment on the tape, including LEOKA, must have the same year value. Note, however, the year value within the 600 character data may be different.

DATA FLD. NUM.	RECORD POSITION	DATA LEN	ATTR	DESCRIPTION
	13-16	4	A	CITY INDICATOR This field is used for cities submitting directly to the FBI because the state does not participate in NIBRS. Valid Code: The FBI will assign a "participation" indicator for those agencies meeting the requirements for direct submission to the FBI. If none, enter "blanks."
1	17-25	9	A	ORI NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. The first seven positions have to be the same as those within the LEOKA DATA below, followed by two zeros.
	26-37	12	A	FILLER Must be "blanks."
	38-637	600	A	LEOKA DATA Refer to FBI document entitled "Technical Manual, ADP Programming Guidelines for State UCR Programs, 6/15/83," which contain instructions for reporting these data.

12. FEDERAL DEPARTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

DETERMINING THE "ORI" FOR THE CRIME INCIDENT OR ARREST

The UCR Program will periodically provide updated city and county ORI Numbers in either computerized or hard copy format, as requested by each Federal participant. Also available will be a magnetic tape or cartridge containing the names of all towns, cities, and counties as extracted from three sources: (1) the U.S. Postal Service Zip Code Directory file; (2) the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, FIPS-55 Location file which identifies localities nationwide; and (3) the FBI's UCR ORI file.

Each city and town will be associated with the appropriate UCR ORI Number. These data can be converted by the Federal agency into a data base, thereby providing an automated means of determining the ORI Number based upon the name of the town within the state. The suggested data elements are: Town/City Name, State Abbreviation, ORI Number, County Name, and Source (as mentioned above). The Zip Code is not being included in order to avoid problems associated with Zip Code changes and Zip Codes covering more than one county.

The UCR ORI file contains over 16,000 ORI Numbers for towns, cities, state police agencies, and some colleges and universities. When a crime occurs in one of these locations, the UCR ORI is always used. There are thousands of additional small towns that have never been provided an ORI Number. The county ORI has been assigned to these locations. County ORI Numbers should also be used to report crimes occurring in unincorporated areas.

Formal instructions for the assigning of ORIs will be provided at the time each Federal agency determines its specific manner of data collection, storage, and submission. The UCR staff will work with each agency to determine the best approach.

DUPLICATE INCIDENT NUMBERS

A Federal department may choose to submit to the UCR Program all crime data gathered by its dependent bureaus/agencies under the primary 2-character Federal Identifier (FID) for the department. If so, procedures must be in place to ensure that the UCR Program does not receive duplicate incident numbers for crimes occurring in the same ORI locality. Since both the 9-character ORI/FID Number and the 12 character Incident Number provide "uniqueness," combined duplication must be avoided. The ORI/FID is comprised of a 7-character ORI Number and a 2-character FID. The FID, under the assumption that the department would combine all bureau/agency data on one magnetic media, would be the same for all crime data submitted for the Federal department. Following is an explanation of how duplication could occur and possible solutions to prevent this possibility.

Assume that each bureau/agency uses the same schema for assigning incident numbers to its cases. For example, the first two positions always reflect the year the case was opened (e.g., 1995, 1996, etc.), followed by "1" for the first incident, "2" for the second, etc. Thus, it is possible that an incident number within one agency could duplicate another agency's incident number for a different crime in the same ORI location. This duplication would cause a real problem for the Federal department when they collect and send all the incident data under one FID code. Either the Federal department must ensure that its bureaus/agencies have a distinct numbering schema to prevent duplicate incident numbers among agencies, or the Federal department's computer must provide for distinction.

In the event that multiple agencies/bureaus under a Federal department do not have a distinct incident number that distinguishes it from the others, a data processing solution exists. It will provide the capability of aggregating crime submittals under one FID code with no possibility of duplication of other agencies' incident numbers.

This solution will only work if the incident numbers are less than 12 characters for each agency. If so, the Federal department could increase the length to accommodate assigning an internal code to each incoming incident number, reflecting the identity of the agency/bureau. For example, if a department has five agencies, the computer could assign the first character of the incident number as "A" for the first agency's identifier, "B" as the second, etc. This would ensure that duplication of incident numbers never occur among agencies. However, if the incident number could be 12 characters, and if a distinction cannot be made by the department's computer, then different 2-character FID codes must be used, one per agency/bureau within the department.

II. RECORD LAYOUTS

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: Administrative Segment (Level 1) Length: 87 Record format: VB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA Block: 32,760

RDW	LEVEL	ACTION	MONTH	YEAR	CITY INDICATOR	ORI NUMBER (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	INCIDENT DATE (3)	REPORT (3)	INCIDENT HOUR (3)	CLEARED (4)	EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE DATE (5)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-45	46	47-48	49	50-57

(6) OCCURS 10 TIMES		
OFFENSE CODE #1 (6)	THRU	OFFENSE CODE #10 (6)
58-60		85-87

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: Offense Segment (Level 2) Length: 63 Record Format: VB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA Block: 32,760

RDW	LEVEL	ACTION	MONTH	YEAR	CITY INDICATOR	ORI NUMBER (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	UCR OFFENSE CODE (6)	A/C (7)	(8) OCCURS 3 TIMES	LOC. TYPE (9)
										OFFENDER USED (8)	
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-40	41	42	45-46

NUMBER PREMISES ENTERED (10)	ENTRY (11)	(12) OCCURS 3 TIMES	(13) OCCURS 3 TIMES					BIAS (8A)
		TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (12)	WEAPON/ FORCE INVOLVED #1 (13)	AUTO. WEAPON IND. #1	THRU	WEAPON/ FORCE INVOLVED #3 (13)	AUTO. WEAPON IND. #3	
47-48	49	50	53-54	55		59-60	61	62-63

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: Property Segment (Level 3) Length: 307 Record Format: VB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA Block: 32,760

RDW	LEVEL	ACTION	MONTH	YEAR	CITY INDICATOR	ORI NUMBER (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	TYPE PROPERTY LOSS/ETC. (14)	(15-16-17) OCCURS 10 TIMES		
									PROPERTY DESC. (15)	PROPERTY VALUE (16)	DATE RECOVERED (17)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38	39-40	41-49	50-57

NUMBER STOLEN VEHICLES (18)	NUMBER RECOVERED VEHICLES (19)	(20-21-22) OCCURS 3 TIMES				(6) OCCURS 10 TIMES		
		SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE (20)	ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY (21)	ESTIMATED DRUG FRACTION (21)	TYPE MEASURE (22)	OFFENSE CODE #1 (6)	THRU	OFFENSE CODE #10 (6)
229-230	231-232	233	234-242	243-245	246-247	278-280		305-307

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: Victim Segment (Level 4) Length: 129 Record Format: VB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA Block: 32,760

RDW	LEVEL	ACTION	MONTH	YEAR	CITY INDICATOR	ORI NUMBER (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	VICTIM SEQUENCE NO. (23)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-40

(24) OCCURS 10 TIMES
OFFENSE CODE (24)
41-43

TYPE VICTIM (25)	AGE OR RANGE (26)	SEX (27)	RACE (28)	ETHNICITY (29)	RESIDENT STATUS (30)
71	72-75	76	77	78	79

(31) OCCURS 2 TIMES
AGG. ASSAULT/ HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES (31)
80-81

ADDITIONAL JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES (32)
84

(33) OCCURS 5 TIMES
INJURY TYPE (33)
85

(34-35) OCCURS 10 TIMES				
OFFENDER NUMBER TO BE RELATED #1 (34)	RELATIONSHIP VICTIM TO OFFENDER #1 (35)	THRU	OFFENDER NUMBER TO BE RELATED #10 (34)	RELATIONSHIP VICTIM TO OFFENDER #10 (35)
90-91	92-93		126-127	128-129

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: Offender Segment (Level 5) Length: 45 Record Format: VB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA Block: 32,760

RDW	LEVEL	ACTION	MONTH	YEAR	CITY INDICATOR	ORI NUMBER (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	OFFENDER SEQUENCE NO. (36)	AGE OR RANGE (37)	SEX (38)	RACE (39)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-39	40-43	44	45

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: Arrestee Segment (Level 6) Length: 110 Record Format: VB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA Block: 32,760

RDW	LEVEL	ACTION	MONTH	YEAR	CITY INDICATOR	ORI NUMBER (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	ARRESTEE SEQUENCE NO. (40)	ARREST TRANS. NO. (41)	ARREST DATE (42)	TYPE OF ARREST (43)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-39	40-51	52-59	60

MULTIPLE ARRESTEE SEGMENTS IND. (44)	ARREST OFFENSE CODE (45)	**(46) OCCURS 2 TIMES**		AGE OR RANGE (47)	SEX (48)	RACE (49)	ETHNICITY (50)
		ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (46)	AUTO. WEAPON IND.				
61	62-64	65-66	67	71-74	75	76	77

RESIDENT STATUS (51)	DISP. OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18 (52)	CLEARANCE INDICATOR	**(6) OCCURS 10 TIMES**		
			OFFENSE CODE #1 (6)	THRU	OFFENSE CODE #10 (6)
78	79	80	81-83		108-110

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: Group "B" Arrest Report (Level 7) Length: 66 Record Format: VB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA Block: 32,760

RDW	LEVEL	ACTION	MONTH	YEAR	CITY INDICATOR	ORI NUMBER (1)	ARREST TRANS. NO. (41)	ARRESTEE SEQUENCE NO. (40)	ARREST DATE (42)	TYPE OF ARREST (43)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-39	40-47	48

ARREST OFFENSE CODE (45)	(46) OCCURS 2 TIMES		AGE OR RANGE (47)	SEX (48)	RACE (49)	ETHNICITY (50)	RESIDENT STATUS (51)	DISP. OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18 (52)
	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (46)	AUTO WEAPON IND.						
49-51	52-53	54	58-61	62	63	64	65	66

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: Error Data Set (EDS) Length: 146 Record Format: FB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.ERRORS Block: 32,704

YEAR	MONTH	RELATIVE RECORD NUMBER	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE	ORI NUMBER (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	LEVEL	OFFENSE CODE	PERSON SEQ. NO.	TYPE PROPERTY LOSS/ETC.	DATA ELEMENT NUMBER
1-4	5-6	7-13	14	15-23	24-35	36	37-39	40-42	43	44-46

ERROR NUMBER	DATA FIELD	ERROR MESSAGE	TAPE SERIAL NUMBER
47-49	50-61	62-140	141-146

Note: Refer to Section III (Error Handling) for additional information on this EDS record.

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: LEOKA Segment (Level L) Length: 637 Record Format: VB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA Block: 32,760

RDW	LEVEL	FILLER	MONTH	YEAR	CITY INDICATOR	ORI NUMBER (1)	FILLER	LEOKA DATA
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-637

RECORD LAYOUT WORK SHEET

Record Name: Zero Reporting (Level 0) Length: 43 Record Format: VB
Data Set Name: UCR.NIBRS.INCIDENT.DATA Block: 32,760

RDW	LEVEL	ACTION	MONTH	YEAR	CITY INDICATOR	ORI NUMBER (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	ZERO-REPORT MONTH	ZERO-REPORT YEAR
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-39	40-43

III. ERROR HANDLING

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The magnetic media being processed by the FBI will contain data segments formatted per specifications within Section I (Magnetic Data Submission Instructions). Magnetic media will contain Group "A" Incident Reports, supplemental updates to previously submitted incident reports, and Group "B" Arrest Reports. Additionally, incident reports no longer maintained within the participant's data base in which Property Recoveries, Arrests, and Exceptional Clearances were reported will also be on the monthly submissions. Any of these submissions could be rejected because of the detection of errors through FBI edit checking.

Within this section are three parts that explain: (1) how the FBI will handle these errors; (2) how errors will be sent back to the participant; and (3) what automated procedures are necessary in order to resubmit the corrected segments to the FBI. Before production mode submission begins with the FBI, automated procedures should be in place within the participant's data processing department that address the issues mentioned herein.

COORDINATION OF NATIONAL AND PARTICIPANT DATA BASES

In order to reduce the possibility of the FBI's data base becoming out of sync with the participant's data base, guidelines have been established for submitting data to the FBI. Specifically, separate segment submissions using "A" = Add Arrest (except for Arrestee Segments), "M" = Modification, and "D" = Deletion will not be accepted for a previously submitted Group "A" Incident Report. (Separate updates will be permitted, however, for Arrest, Exceptional Clearance, and Recovered Property Segments previously submitted as Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission.)

When an incident is modified (with the exception of the addition of Arrestee Segments), the entire updated incident report should be sent to the FBI as an "I" = Incident Report. This resubmission rule will simplify automated processes that would otherwise be complex. The guidelines will also increase the reliability of the data at the national level.

GENERAL INCIDENT DATA SUBMISSION POLICY

The submission of modifications to previously submitted Group "A" Incident Reports is governed by the following two rules:

RULE 1: Any changes to a Group "A" Incident Report previously submitted to the FBI (except adding Arrestee Segments) are to be processed by first deleting the entire incident and resubmitting the entire incident report.

RULE 2: If an Arrestee Segment is being added to a previously submitted Group "A" Incident Report with no other data changes to other segments, only the Arrestee Segment is to be submitted, not the entire incident report.

Detailed specifications for supplemental processing and general data submission to the FBI are set forth in Section I.

2. HOW THE FBI HANDLES DETECTED ERRORS

Armed with knowledge about FBI error-handling processes concerning incident report data found in error, the participant's computer system can process these error segments accordingly. System designers will be able to incorporate error-processing methodology into their data processing system, thus providing for a smooth data flow between the participant and the FBI.

The FBI's computer has been programmed to take the following actions when errors are detected in the following "Segment Action Types."

SEGMENT ACTION TYPES:

"I" = INCIDENT REPORT

Whenever error(s) occur in a Group "A" Incident Report submission, the entire incident will be rejected. All segments within the incident report will be rejected even though some of the segments might have been correct. This will prevent incomplete incident reports from being added to the FBI's data base.

After correcting the rejected incident report, it should be resubmitted on the next monthly submission to the FBI, along with the next month's data.

PARTICIPANT MAY NO LONGER MAINTAIN THE INCIDENT REPORT JUST SUBMITTED

When the FBI returns the magnetic media, an incident report designated as being in error on the Error Data Set (EDS) may have been purged from the participant's data base or the FBI's data base. In such instances, a subsequent submission using Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission would be made. If the incident did not involve an Exceptional Clearance, Arrest, or Recovered Property, no subsequent submission is necessary.

Refer to Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted) and Subsection 10 (Segment Action Types), for specific instructions regarding the above situation.

"A" = ADD ARREST OR ZERO-REPORT

ZERO-REPORTING (Level 0)

The FBI will reject the specific "A" = Add Zero-Report segment in error if it contains incomplete data.

ARRESTEE SEGMENT (Level 6)

When error(s) occur in this segment, only this segment will be rejected; other "A" = Add Arrest (Arrestee Segments), if any, will be added to the incident report. As previously mentioned in Section I, Subsection 10 (Segment Action Types), the only segment that can be added to an existing incident report is the Arrestee Segment.

As specified for "I" = Incident Report submissions containing errors, the entire incident report will be rejected if any part of the incident is in error. However, this is not the case with "A" = Add Arrest submissions if one or more Arrestee Segments being submitted contains error(s). The original incident report will not be deleted automatically by the FBI; the incident report will remain intact.

If the participant no longer maintains an incident report or its software detects that the FBI no longer maintains the complete incident report, and Arrests, Exceptional Clearances, and/or Property Recoveries occur, these segments would be submitted as "W" = Time-Window Submission actions (not as "A" = Add Arrest). Refer to Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted) and Subsection 10 (Segment Action Types), for specific instructions.

GROUP "B" ARREST REPORT (Level 7)

The FBI will reject the submitted "A" = Add Arrest segment in error.

"M" = MODIFY

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT (Level 1)

The FBI will reject the submitted "M" = Modify segment in error; any existing Administrative Segment on file will remain intact.

The Administrative Segment within a Group "A" Incident Report is the only segment that can be modified, and only specific data elements may be modified. See Section I, Subsection 10 (Segment Action Types).

PROPERTY SEGMENT ..... (Level 3)
ARRESTEE SEGMENT ..... (Level 6)
GROUP "B" ARREST REPORT ..... (Level 7)

The FBI will reject the submitted "M" = Modify segment in error. The segment already on file will remain intact.

Note that "M" = Modify actions are only applicable for Property (Level 3) and Arrestee (Level 6) Segments in those cases when these segments had previously been submitted as "W" = Time-Window Submission. It is not allowable to modify these two selected segments (i.e., Property and Arrestee) within a previously submitted Group "A" Incident Report.

"D" = DELETE

There may be instances when the participant's computer "believes" the FBI's data base contains an incident report when it does not. This may occur with a resubmission for an incident report. Resubmissions are always to be preceded by a "D" = Delete action that removes the original incident report from the FBI's data base.

If the FBI subsequently detects an error on the resubmitted incident report, it would not be added to the FBI's data base and thus the incident would no longer exist, and the participant must once again update its data base to correct the FBI-detected error. The resubmission process would repeat with the generation of another "D" = Delete action that would precede the incident report resubmission.

When the second resubmittal is processed by the FBI, the "D" = Delete action would fail because the incident report does not exist. Because of this, an "Incident Not Found" error will not be sent back on "D" = Delete requests.

ZERO-REPORTING (Level 0)

The FBI will reject the specific "D" = Delete Zero-Report segment in error if it contains incomplete data.

As is the case with other "D" = Delete transactions, the FBI will not reject this segment if the month and year had not previously been submitted as an "A" = Add Zero-Report for that month.

"DELETE" TRANSACTIONS WILL ALWAYS CAUSE THE INCIDENT REPORT TO BE REMOVED FROM THE FBI'S DATA BASE

When a "D" = Delete transaction is submitted, the corresponding FBI's incident report will be removed before processing subsequent transactions. If an "I" = Incident Report follows the "D" = Delete transaction, and it contains errors, no data will be on file for the incident. Once the incident report is corrected and resubmitted, the FBI would add the data to its data base.

"W" = TIME-WINDOW SUBMISSION

The segment(s) in error will be rejected; any error-free segments for the same incident will be added to the FBI's data base, as is done for Segment Action Type "A" = Add Arrest for Arrestee Segments. The same incident is defined as those segments having the exact same data values in Data Elements 1 (ORI Number) and 2 (Incident Number).

"W" = Time-Window Submission actions are used for Exceptional Clearances, Arrests, and Recovered Property submissions, where either the participant or FBI no longer maintains the incident report. Refer to Subsection 4 (Participant's Resubmission of Rejected Data) for suggestions on how to resubmit data that was found in error.

Refer to Section I, Subsection 10 (Segment Action Types), for specific instructions concerning first-time submittals for these types of segments.

FBI "ERROR RECORDS" PROVIDE PRECISE EXPLANATION OF ERROR

All detected errors will be written by the FBI to an EDS in the format specified in Subsection 5 (Error Data Set). Each EDS record will contain sufficient detail to enable the participant to correct the error. The type of error detected and on what segment it occurred will be shown within each EDS record.

SPECIFIC SEGMENTS PASSING FBI EDIT REQUIREMENTS REJECTED AS A RESULT OF OTHER "INCIDENT REPORT" ERRORS ARE NOT WRITTEN TO EDS

If a Group "A" Incident Report contained 25 segments and one contains an error, only the error for this particular segment will be written to the EDS. The other 24 will not be written to the EDS even though they were also rejected by the FBI. The EDS only contains descriptions of errors; no references are made to valid segments rejected as a result of other FBI-detected errors within the incident report.

EDITING RULES APPLIED TO PARTICIPANT'S DATA

A list of the software edits used by the FBI on data elements is provided in Volume 4 (Error Message Manual). Software designers should incorporate these edits in their incident-based reporting systems.

3. METHOD FOR SENDING BACK FBI-DETECTED ERRORS

The following procedures will be used by the FBI in returning participant's magnetic media:

ERROR DATA SET (EDS)

A second data set will always be written by the FBI following the first data set on the magnetic tapes/cartridges submitted by the participant. This second data set, hereby designated the "Error Data Set (EDS)," will be created by the FBI. Descriptive error messages will be contained within the EDS that will reflect specific errors encountered (if any).

On Floppy Diskette submissions, the above error data will be written with a file name of FBI.NIBRS.EDS.xx, where "xx" is the 2-character state abbreviation for non-Federal participants, and an FBI-assigned 2-character code for the Federal participant.

LAST RECORD ON EDS

In addition to any error records generated, an ending record will always be written on the EDS indicating that the magnetic media was processed by the FBI. Within the ERROR MESSAGE field will be "FBI processed tape NNNNNN on MM/DD/YYYY." The ORI NUMBER will be set to 9 nines (999999999).

This will indicate that the magnetic tape or cartridge number indicated by value in "NNNNNN" was processed by the FBI on the date shown within MM/DD/YYYY. The last record on the EDS will contain this information. On Floppy Diskette submittals, the "NNNNNN" will be an FBI-assigned "work disk" serial number such as WRKxxx, SYSxxx, etc.

ASSURANCE THAT FBI PROCESSED THE MAGNETIC MEDIA

This "Nines" (999999999) record will assure the participant that the magnetic media has been processed by the FBI. If this record is not on the EDS, the UCR Section at FBI Headquarters should be contacted so the processing path of the magnetic media can be traced. The FBI will determine whether the magnetic media (1) had been processed without writing the error records, (2) was partially processed, or (3) had not been processed at all.

Automated procedures should be established to search for

this record on the returned magnetic media. The participant should verify that the tape/cartridge number in this record is the same number submitted to the FBI. This is a quality assurance procedure to ensure that the FBI had processed the data on the magnetic tape or cartridge, and that the data was returned to the correct sender.

Submitters of Floppy Diskettes should verify that the file name written to the diskette properly reflects the correct identity of the submitter.

4. PARTICIPANT'S RESUBMISSION OF REJECTED DATA

PARTICIPANTS MUST PRINT "ERROR DATA SET" TO SEE ERRORS

When the returned magnetic media is received, the EDS must be printed out to see any errors detected by the FBI. Until such time as the participant implements an automated procedure for identifying and correcting specific errors, all errors must be handled manually within its data processing system.

Errors detected by the FBI include the following: invalid data values; missing mandatory data fields; missing segments; duplicate record segments; segments already on file; etc. Specific edits applied to data elements are set forth in Volume 4 (Error Message Manual), Section II (Data Element Edits).

"EDS" ERROR RECORDS PROVIDE PRECISE EXPLANATION OF ERROR

The EDS fields located in positions 1 through 43 uniquely identify the segment containing the error. The following information about the error will be shown in data positions 44-140: 44-46, the Data Element Number; 50-61, the Data Field; and 62-140, the Error Message. These three fields provide the explanation needed to understand and correct any error detected.

Additional Error Message explanations may be found in Volume 4 (Error Message Manual). Error Numbers are provided in positions 47-49 which are referenced within the volume. Greater detail is provided than that contained within the Error Message mentioned above.

HANDLING INCIDENTS NO LONGER ON PARTICIPANT'S DATA BASE

Software designers should be aware that segments rejected with one Segment Action Type code might have to be resubmitted with a different Segment Action Type code. This could occur because the participant's system may have purged the data from its data base in connection with its routine "old" records deletion process. This deletion process may cause some incident reports just sent to the FBI to be purged from the participant's data base. Also, the FBI might have purged the data from its data base.

Although the deleted segments are on magnetic media, it would be impractical to retrieve, correct, and resubmit them.

A special Segment Action Type code of "W" = Time-Window Submission is provided for those cases involving exceptional clearances, arrests, and recovered property where either the participant or the FBI no longer maintains the incident report. Refer to Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), for specific instructions and details regarding this situation.

ERRORS COULD RESULT FROM PARTICIPANT'S SOFTWARE DEFICIENCIES/"BUGS"

Software deficiencies/"bugs" in the participant's system may cause a percentage of segments to be rejected by the FBI. Even though the original data in the data base may be correct, software bugs could cause data to be omitted from, or incorrect data to be placed onto, the submitted magnetic media. For example, property offenses must have Property Segments. The participant's software may have an error that causes the "unload" program to not load Property Segments to magnetic media. The missing Property Segments will cause the FBI to reject the entire incident reports to which they belong.

Procedures should be built into the software to process the EDS data set and match each rejected incident with those on file in the participant's data base. This matching process should trigger a subsequent unloading of the rejected segments when it becomes time to write the next normal monthly magnetic media for the FBI.

USE OF "SEGMENT ACTION TYPE" CODES IN ERROR HANDLING

The documentation that follows covers the various Segment Action Type codes (e.g., "I" = Incident Report, "A" = Add Arrest, etc.) and which errors may be detected. The participant must correct the errors and resubmit per instructions set forth.

A. SEGMENT ACTION TYPES

"I" = INCIDENT REPORT

After the error(s) are corrected, all segments within the incident report must be resubmitted. A "D" = Delete action should precede an "I" = Incident Report for a complete resubmission of the incident report.

NOTE: The software should be designed so that no first-time Group "A" Incident Report submissions are preceded by "D" = Delete.

"A" = ADD ARREST OR ZERO-REPORT

ZERO-REPORT (Level 0)

Resubmit the Zero-Report Segment (Level 0) after correcting the error(s).

ARRESTEE SEGMENT (Level 6)

In cases when errors occur in an Arrestee Segment that was being added to a Group "A" Incident Report previously sent to the FBI, either of two methods may be used: Resubmit only the rejected Arrestee Segment or resubmit the entire incident report.

If the system is designed to identify and resubmit only the Arrestee Segment in error, data transmissions to the FBI would be reduced. Designing this capability into the system will, however, be difficult, and the system designer may opt instead to resubmit the entire incident report, including the corrected Arrestee Segment(s).

WHEN DATA ELEMENTS OTHER THAN THOSE WITHIN THE REJECTED ARRESTEE SEGMENT ARE ALSO UPDATED, THE ENTIRE INCIDENT REPORT SHOULD BE RESUBMITTED

If modifications were made to the incident report between submission of an "A" = Add Arrest (Arrestee Segment) and receipt of errors from the FBI, a complete resubmission of the incident report would be required at the end of the month.

In this instance, the computer system would not resubmit the Arrestee Segment separately (if design accommodated this special feature) but would automatically resubmit the entire incident report including the Arrestee Segment after correcting the error it contained.

ERRORS SHOULD BE CORRECTED PROMPTLY

If error(s) are not corrected before the incident report is resubmitted to the FBI because of subsequent updating, the entire incident report will again be rejected because of the same FBI-detected error(s) on the Arrestee Segment. Errors must be corrected as soon as possible to prevent subsequent rejects from occurring.

Refer to Section I, Subsection 10 (Segment Action Types), for additional information regarding Arrestee Segment submissions, as well as Recovered Property and Exceptional Clearances in which an initial incident report is no longer maintained within the participant's or FBI's data base.

GROUP "B" ARREST REPORT (Level 7)

Resubmit the Group "B" Arrest Report after correcting the error(s).

"M" = MODIFY

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT (Level 1)

Resubmit the Administrative Segment (Level 1) after correcting the error(s).

PROPERTY SEGMENT ..... (Level 3)

ARRESTEE SEGMENT ..... (Level 6)

GROUP "B" ARREST REPORT ..... (Level 7)

Resubmit the applicable segment after correcting the error(s). Note that "M" = Modify actions are only applicable for Property (Level 3) and Arrestee (Level 6) Segments in those cases when these segments had previously been submitted by Segment Action Type "W" = Time-Window Submission. It is not permitted to "M" = Modify these two selected segments (i.e., Property and Arrest) within a previously submitted Group "A" Incident Report.

"W" = TIME-WINDOW SUBMISSION, WHEN:

1. PARTICIPANT MAINTAINS THE GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT BUT THE FBI DOES NOT

The participant's data base may very well retain its data longer than the 2-year retention of the FBI. As mentioned before in Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), Part A. "Time-Window," the amount of data to send is determined by the Time-Window "Base Date" calculation.

When the FBI rejects a Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission because of an error, the participant may:

1) Resubmit the segment in error after correcting it, or

2) "D" = Delete the Administrative Segment of the incident report in question, thus deleting all related segments currently maintained by the FBI. (The participant could have submitted two Arrestee Segments, one of which was kept by the FBI.) The "Delete" should be followed by resubmission of all segments having an Arrest Date, Recovered Property Date, or Exceptional Clearance Date falling within the Time-Window "Date Range."

As specified in Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), Part A. "Time-Window," under Data No Longer Maintained Will Be Removed From The FBI's Data Base And Stored On Permanent Backup Tapes, the FBI will keep segments containing exceptional clearances, recovered property, and arrestees falling within the Time-Window "Date Range." This is done so that the data may be included in yearly publications.

It is important to be aware that anytime a "D" = Delete is done to remove such segments, they must be resubmitted to the FBI. Computer software routines within the participant's system should handle this in conjunction with instructions specified in Section I, Subsection 10 (Segment Action Type).

"W" = TIME-WINDOW SUBMISSION, WHEN:

2. PARTICIPANT DOES NOT MAINTAIN THE GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT

When a Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission is rejected because of an error:

1) Resubmit the segment after correcting the error, or

2) "D" = Delete the Administrative Segment of the incident report in question, thus deleting all related segments currently maintained by the FBI. (Note that combinations of Arrestee Segments and Recovered Property could have been submitted, some of which were kept by the FBI.) The "D" = Delete should be followed by resubmission of all segments having an Arrest Date, Recovered Property Date, or Exceptional Clearance Date falling within the Time-Window "Date Range."

The participant may choose either of the two actions above, according to the data processing capabilities built into the system. Action "1" would be the most efficient manner in resubmitting segments rejected by the FBI, but would become very complicated in those situations involving multiple segment submissions for the same incident. If Action "2" is chosen, ensure that all segments falling within the Time-Window Base Date range are submitted to include the segment(s) rejected by the FBI.

"D" = DELETE

If an FBI-detected error message is generated for a "D" = Delete action, it will not be because the incident was not on file. Rejection will occur, for example, if the Incident Number was not entered or if an ORI was entered incorrectly.

Correct the error and resubmit the "Delete" transaction. (Note that any segments for the same incident that immediately followed the rejected transaction on the magnetic media were probably rejected as well, with an error message such as "Segment Already On File.")

If an Administrative Segment (Level 1) is submitted with a "D" = Delete, all segments (Levels 1 though 6) associated with the incident report will be deleted.

The participant's data base may retain its data longer than the 2-year retention used by the FBI. If it is determined that the Time-Window "Base Date" would cause the software to treat subsequent submissions as a "W" = Time-Window Submission for incidents maintained by the participant longer than 2 years, all applicable segments falling within the "Date Range" (January 1 of the previous calendar year to the present) must be submitted as a "W" = Time-Window Submission.

B. PARTICIPANT SOFTWARE SUGGESTIONS FOR GROUP "A" SUBMISSIONS

The purpose of this subsection is to provide insights into certain data-flow functions that must be considered in the development of NIBRS data processing systems. This includes normal updating of existing Group "A" Incident Reports previously sent to the FBI, new Group "A" Incident Reports, and how these actions will affect error processing.

The paragraphs that follow explain the various scenarios that the computer systems should take into account in correcting FBI-rejected segments, and in determining whether to resubmit a complete incident report or just the corrected segment.

PARTICIPANT SHOULD HAVE AN "ACTIVITY DATE" WITHIN REPORTS MAINTAINED IN ITS DATA BASE

When correcting data errors or just updating data, the software should provide a means for indicating the date of the last update or activity to the data base. This would be used by the "unload" program in locating or determining which data are to be sent to the FBI when submitting its magnetic media.

UPDATING OF PARTICIPANT'S RECORDS SHOULD SET INTERNAL UPDATE ACTION FLAGS

There is a need to maintain two internal controls for determining resubmission actions as explained under Incident Report Resubmission and Arrestee Segment Submission that follow.

INCIDENT REPORT RESUBMISSION (software flag)

An "Incident Report Resubmission" flag would reflect or indicate that data changes were made that will require a complete resubmittal (e.g., changing property values, adjusting victim's age, adding offenders, etc.). This would not be turned on during any updating to Arrestee Segments not previously submitted but would be turned on if adjusting arrest data where the Arrestee Segment had been previously sent to the FBI.

ARRESTEE SEGMENT SUBMISSION (software flag)

An "Arrestee Segment Submission" flag should be turned on whenever the arrest data are initially added to the participant's data base. This flag probably would be located with the "Incident Report Resubmission" flag in the Administrative Segment. After the Arrestee Segment has been sent to the FBI, the "Arrestee Segment Submission" flag would be turned off. The purpose of this flag is to let software decide if only the Arrestee Segment is to be sent instead of resubmitting the entire incident report.

When the time comes to write segments to magnetic media, these two flags would be used in concert to determine what should occur. This information should be used in conjunction with functional specifications set forth in Section I, Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media).

DETERMINING IF INCIDENT REPORT IS A RESUBMISSION

In addition to these two controls, the system must be designed to determine if the incident report is to be the "first" submittal or a resubmission. Refer to Section I, Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media). That subsection provides additional insight into how to determine this.

DATA SUBMISSION LOGIC SHOULD BE DESIGNED INTO THE SYSTEM

The software should also be able to determine whether to either send "I" = Incident Report, "A" = Add Arrest (for arrests), or "W" = Time-Window Submissions to the FBI. The determining factor that dictates whether, for example, Incident Report submissions just rejected should be resubmitted as "W" = Time-Window Submission actions is totally dependent upon the date (i.e., current date) that the incident data are transferred to the magnetic media in relation to the incident date. Refer to Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), regarding "A. Time-Window." This subsection provides additional instructions regarding submission criteria of incident data that are no longer maintained in the participant's or the FBI's data base.

For example, if the December, 1995, magnetic media contained a resubmitted "I" = Incident Report with an incident date of 05/01/1994 that was subsequently rejected by the FBI, the January, 1996, magnetic media submitted would contain a subset of these known as "W" = Time-Window Submission segment(s), not the corrected incident report.

In the above case, "W" = Time-Window Submission segments would be submitted because the FBI no longer maintains the "I" = Incident Report (because of the current year and one previous year constraint).

Another possibility or situation exists. Prior to correcting the incident report, the participant might have performed a purge to remove old incidents from its data base, including the incident report in error. If this is the case, it will be impossible to submit the corrected incident report since it no longer exists in the data base. Refer to Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), regarding "A. Time-Window." This subsection provides instructions regarding submission criteria of incident data that are no longer maintained by the participant or the FBI.

SPECIAL SOFTWARE REQUIRED FOR "D" = DELETE TRANSACTIONS WHEN USED WITH "W" = TIME-WINDOW SUBMISSION

Special software is required to address the submission of a "D" = Delete to remove all segments associated with an incident report. If Segment Action Type of "W" = Time-Window Submission is being used in conjunction with the "Delete," all segments [i.e., Exceptional Clearance, Recovered Property, and Arrestee Segment(s)] that fall within the Time-Window "Date Range" referenced in Section I, Subsection 6 (Determining Amount of Data to be Submitted), must accompany segments being resubmitted if they were rejected by the FBI.

CONCLUSION

Efficiency controls should be part of the data processing software to prevent unnecessary data submission where possible. For example, when the participant is entering an Arrestee Segment into its data base and has previously submitted to the FBI the Group "A" Incident Report, an "A" = Add Arrest Segment Action Type should be sent for the arrest. However, if other changes were also made (e.g., add offender, adjust property value, etc.), the entire incident report would be resubmitted as an "I" = Incident Report.

5. ERROR DATA SET (EDS)

All FBI-detected errors will be written to the EDS. An IBM Standard Label data set will be formatted fixed block with a logical record length of 146 characters. Each block will be a maximum length of 32,704 characters. The Data Set Name will be "UCR.NIBRS.ERRORS." If the participant's computer is unable to process this data set because of the attributes specified above, the FBI will alter the specifications accordingly.

On Floppy Diskette submissions, the errors will be written with a file name of FBI.NIBRS.EDS.xx, where "xx" is the 2-character state abbreviation for non-Federal participants, and an FBI-assigned 2-character code for the Federal participant.

RECORD POSITION	DESCRIPTION
1-4	YEAR This value comes from the YEAR OF TAPE field (positions 9-12). Refer to Section I, Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media), for details.
5-6	MONTH This value comes from the MONTH OF TAPE field (positions 7-8). Refer to Section I, Subsection 4 (Creation of Monthly Magnetic Media), for details.
7-13	MAGNETIC MEDIA RECORD NUMBER This will be the physical record number of the error segment on the magnetic media. For example, if the 600th record had an invalid data value, then this field will contain "0000600". Most error segments will have a number, but certain errors will not. For example, if a segment is missing from a submitted Group "A" Incident Report, no relative record number will be shown. The field may be used to assist with retrieving the exact record in error.

14 SEGMENT ACTION TYPE

This reflects what type of transaction is being processed. The types are "I" = Incident Report, "A" = Add Arrest, "M" = Modify, "W" = Time-Window Submission, and "D" = Delete.

15-23 ORI/FID NUMBER

This is the NCIC Originating Agency Identifier number (Data Element 1) of the error segment.

NOTE: The last record on file will be "999999999" to indicate that the magnetic media had been processed by the FBI Computer System (ERROR MESSAGE field will contain additional information).

24-35 INCIDENT NUMBER

This is the unique incident number (Data Element 2) of the error segment.

36 SEGMENT LEVEL

This is the Segment Level (0 through 7) of the error segment.

37-39 UCR OFFENSE CODE

This field identifies the offense code of the Offense Segment in error.

40-42 PERSON SEQUENCE NUMBER

This value identifies the sequence number for the VICTIM, OFFENDER, or ARRESTEE Segment in error.

43 TYPE PROPERTY LOSS/ETC.

This value identifies the Property Segment in error.

44-46 DATA ELEMENT NUMBER

This is the data field number that is in error. The value will be from "01" to "52" with the third position blank or an alpha letter. For example, Data Element 08A = Bias Motivation was added.

47-49 ERROR NUMBER

This value will reflect an error number that can be used to refer to additional information about the error.

See Volume 4 (Error Message Manual).

50-61 DATA VALUE/CODE IN ERROR

This will contain the data value/code that was in error. The data from the field in error will be moved here.

62-140 ERROR MESSAGE

This will explain what error occurred. For example, if Data Element 16 (Value of Property) contained alphabetic characters, the message "Must Be Numeric" will appear. All error messages will describe the detected error condition.

NOTE: When the ORI NUMBER is "999999999," the error message field will be:

"FBI PROCESSED TAPE nnnnnn ON MM/DD/YYYY"

This will indicate that the tape number indicated by value in "nnnnnn" was processed by the FBI on the date shown within "MM/DD/YYYY."

On Floppy Diskette submittals, the "NNNNNN" is an FBI-assigned number such as WRKxxx, SYSxxx, etc.

141-146 TAPE VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER

This will be the volume serial number (and only number regardless if the data set is multi-volume) of the tape from which these errors were generated.

This number should be used for quality assurance to ensure that the FBI transferred the errors back to the correct tape.

On Floppy Diskette submittals, this is an FBI-assigned serial number such as WRKxxx, SYSxxx, etc. and cannot be used for this verification purpose. Instead, the "file name" written to the diskette can be used for this verification purpose.