
**The Report of the Attorney General Pursuant to
Section 18(a) of Executive Order 14074:**

**Department of Justice Review of
the Transition of Law
Enforcement Agencies to the
National Incident-Based
Reporting System (NIBRS)**



Department of Justice Review of the Transition of Law Enforcement Agencies to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

On May 25, 2022, President Biden issued the Executive Order on Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety (E.O. 14074). Section 18(a) of the Executive Order calls for the Attorney General, in consultation with the United States Chief Data Scientist and the United States Chief Statistician, to submit a report to the President on the status of State, Tribal, local, and territorial law enforcement agencies transitioning from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) to the NIBRS in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

This report provides a background on NIBRS and the significant improvements the transition to NIBRS will have on crime data collection nationwide. It then describes current law enforcement agency participation using NIBRS and summarizes steps the Department of Justice has taken to aid agencies in their transition to NIBRS. Lastly, the report identifies continuing challenges to increasing NIBRS participation and provides recommendations on overcoming those challenges.

I. Overview of NIBRS and Improvements to Crime Data Collection

NIBRS is a system for collecting crime data from law enforcement agencies across the country through the FBI's UCR Program. The purpose of the UCR Program is to generate reliable statistics about crime so law enforcement agencies, communities, researchers, and public leaders can better understand and make well-informed decisions about crime and public safety. The UCR Program has been providing crime statistics since 1930, and it now includes data from more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Agencies participate voluntarily and submit their crime data either through a state UCR program or directly to the FBI's UCR Program.

As of January 1, 2021, NIBRS became the FBI's national standard for law enforcement crime data reporting in the United States.¹ NIBRS is now the only mechanism for reporting crime data to the FBI's UCR Program. This includes reporting of violent crime, law enforcement assaults, and hate crime data. The transition is the culmination of a multi-year effort to move UCR from the legacy SRS to NIBRS.

NIBRS is a significant shift – and improvement – in how reported crime is measured and estimated by the federal government. The broad scope of the information collected in NIBRS greatly improves the nation's understanding of crime and public safety. Compared to the previous crime data collection system, NIBRS collects data about 47 more offenses and more

¹ In 2015, law enforcement partners recommended the FBI retire the SRS and implement NIBRS. In December 2015, the CJIS Advisory Policy Board endorsed the transition with a deadline of January 1, 2021, and the FBI Director approved the APB recommendation in February 2016.

detailed data about each victim, offender, person arrested, and property stolen or damaged for each individual crime incident. NIBRS data more accurately reflects the types of crime addressed by police agencies, like simple assault, animal cruelty, destruction of property, intimidation, and identity theft. NIBRS also captures detailed data about a broad array of offenses and the characteristics of criminal incidents, including: types and amount of property lost; demographic information about victims, offenders, and persons arrested; and, what type of weapon, if any, was used in the incident. NIBRS also provides insight into the circumstances and context for crimes like location, time of day, and whether the incident resulted in an arrest.

The transition to the richer, NIBRS-only data standard provides greater context at the national level to allow the FBI and its contributing agencies to identify and address evolving crime issues. Through NIBRS, data users can see more facets of crime, along with relationships and connections among these facets. The NIBRS standards also improve accuracy by providing users the ability to edit data to ensure that reported information is correct.

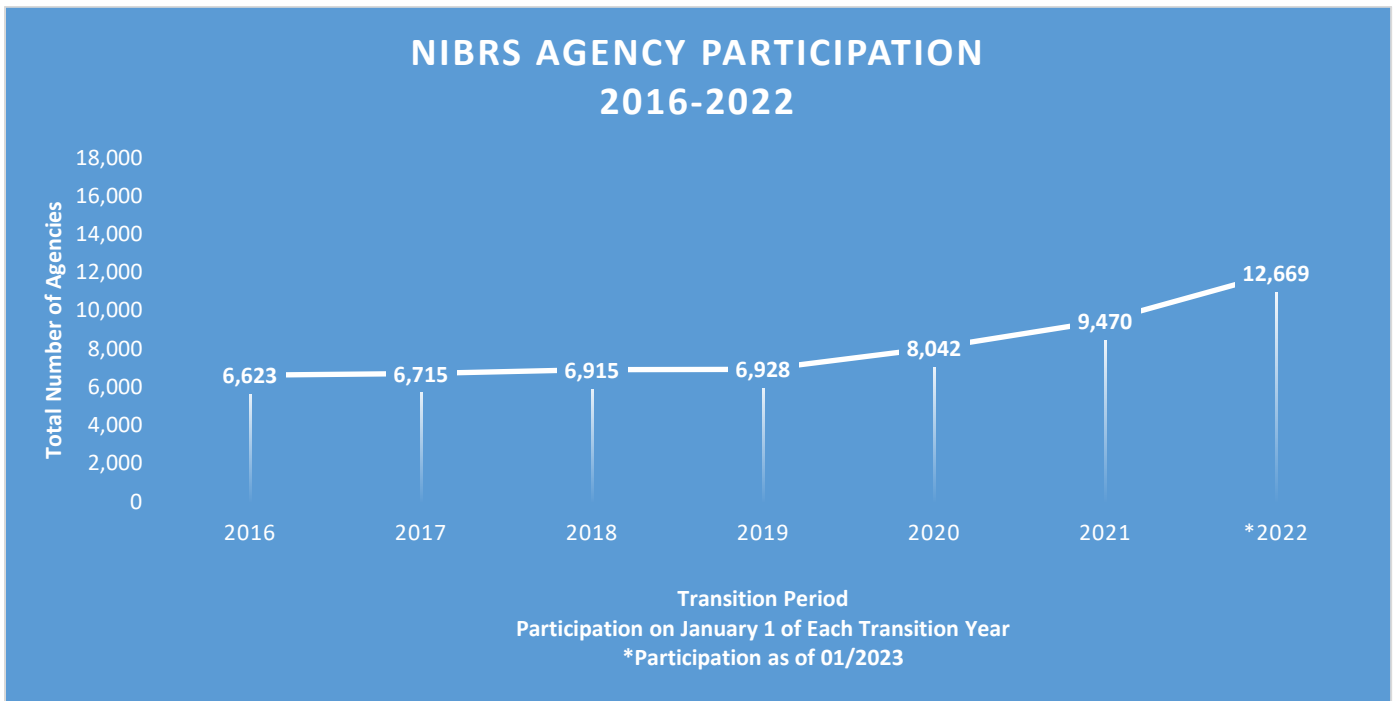
KEY BENEFITS OF NIBRS	NIBRS FAST FACTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed, high-quality data that provide a more complete and accurate picture of crime • Additional context to understand victimization and offending • Standardized data to compare crime across jurisdictions • Used for tactical or strategic analysis at the local, state, and national levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes up to 10 offenses per incident • Creates profiles of victims and offenders • Provides detail on the context of crime • Offers insight into incidents involving multiple offenses • Collects data on 71 crimes across 28 offense categories

II. NIBRS Participation

When the FBI began its transition to NIBRS-only reporting in 2016, there were approximately 6,600 agencies reporting NIBRS data from 33 state UCR programs. State UCR programs streamline the collection of UCR data, ensuring consistency and comparability of data, and providing a higher quality of service by collecting data for the state’s law enforcement agencies, and reporting it to the FBI’s UCR Program. On January 1, 2021, when the FBI transitioned to NIBRS-only reporting, there were over 9,400 agencies from 43 certified states reporting NIBRS data.

Agencies that did not make the NIBRS transition will be unable to report data to the UCR Program. This includes the ability to report violent crime, hate crime, and law enforcement assault data. While many law enforcement agencies were successful in making the transition to NIBRS by January 1, 2021, others faced challenges and were unable to modify their records management systems (RMS) to begin submitting NIBRS data.

The following graph shows the progression of agency participation through the transition to NIBRS-only reporting along with participation through the current year.



III. Engagements and Outreach Completed to Aid in the NIBRS Transition

Through sustained communication strategies, the FBI has worked diligently to message the importance of agencies transitioning to NIBRS and to assist state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement partners in their transition. The FBI has led various no-cost trainings and conferences to communicate to law enforcement organizations the importance and usability of NIBRS data. From 2016 to 2021, the FBI trained approximately 15,300 participants from 7,400 agencies. These sessions included state-specific NIBRS training and regional training in support of the NIBRS transition. In 2022, the FBI trained approximately 4,200 participants from over 2,100 agencies. Beginning in 2022, the FBI established a regional-based training schedule. The FBI continues to provide NIBRS training and support conferences of its law enforcement partners.

To assist in outreach efforts, the FBI partnered with major law enforcement organizations to communicate the importance of NIBRS data and how NIBRS can provide more useful statistics to promote constructive discussion, measured planning, and informed policing. Those organizations include the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Major Cities Chiefs Association; Major County Sheriffs of America; Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies; and National Sheriffs' Association. With the participation of these organizations, the FBI also established a NIBRS Transition Task Force that included representatives from law enforcement agencies who served as advocates, sharing the importance and benefits of transitioning to NIBRS, and providing input for NIBRS transition activities.

The FBI engaged with all state UCR programs and respective law enforcement agencies and provided data integration support and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies. The FBI also developed the NIBRS Collection Application (NCA), available on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal, to provide a no-cost solution for federal and tribal agency users to submit NIBRS data to the UCR Program and comply with the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1988.² In April 2021, the FBI made NCA available to local law enforcement agencies and the U.S. territories.

The UCR Program provided other resources to assist agencies with the transition to NIBRS including:

- *A Guide to Understanding NIBRS*³
- *NIBRS Quick Facts*⁴
- *NIBRS Technical Specification*⁵
- *NIBRS User Manual*⁶
- *30 Questions and Answers About NIBRS Transition*⁷

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) funded the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) Initiative in late 2012 to study whether it was feasible to produce nationwide estimates of reported crime that included offense details and characteristics. NIBRS captured the crime elements needed to make those estimates; BJS determined that national estimates could be generated by increasing law enforcement agency participation in NIBRS by 400 strategically identified agencies, including the 72 largest agencies in the nation that were not reporting to NIBRS. In 2013, BJS and the FBI partnered on NCS-X and began work to expand NIBRS coverage through funding, training, and technical assistance to the select state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and to state UCR programs. Approximately \$120 million was awarded to local law enforcement agencies and state UCR programs to implement NIBRS reporting with funding provided by both the FBI and BJS. There were 120 law enforcement agencies and state UCR programs that received CJIS automation funding and NCS-X funding from BJS.

Funding was awarded directly to 93 agencies including 40 of the nation's 72 largest law enforcement agencies.⁸ Among the 40 largest agencies funded, 28 successfully transitioned to NIBRS. Twelve of the 40 largest agencies experienced challenges meeting the January 1, 2021, deadline, such as the RMS service provider's inability to fully finalize the technical transition. These agencies continue to implement NIBRS. Another 36 agencies that received funding successfully transitioned to NIBRS, and the remaining 17 agencies funded via the NCS-X are

² <https://le.fbi.gov/informational-tools/leep>

³ <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/a-guide-to-understanding-nibrs.pdf/view>

⁴ <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/nibrs-quick-facts.pdf/view>

⁵ <https://le.fbi.gov/informational-tools/ucr/ucr-technical-specifications-user-manuals-and-data-tools>

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/30-faqs-about-nibrs-transition-oct-2018.pdf/view>

⁸ See Appendix A, 93 NCS-X Agencies.

still actively engaged in the transition process. Several of the 93 agencies that received direct funding also supported the transition of other agencies in the local region, through county-based RMS consortia and similar technology deployments. Of the \$120 million, \$3.5 million is being reallocated to support Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, and San Francisco.

Additionally, BJS developed a set of resources to help state UCR programs⁹ and local law enforcement agencies¹⁰ with the NIBRS transition, including:

- *NIBRS Readiness Assessment for Law Enforcement Agencies*¹¹
- *NIBRS: Law Enforcement Agency Incident-Based Reporting Playbook*¹²
- *Estimating Costs for Transitioning to NIBRS: Guidance for Local Law Enforcement Agencies*¹³
- *NIBRS – Acquiring Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) Software and Services*¹⁴
- *NIBRS Precertification Tool*¹⁵
- *NIBRS to SRS Conversion Tool*¹⁶
- *State IBR Playbook: A Guide to Implementing a Statewide Incident-Based Crime Reporting System*¹⁷
- *IBR Implementation Planning for State UCR Programs*¹⁸

To facilitate access to NIBRS data for law enforcement stakeholders and the public, BJS established the Law Enforcement Agency Reported Crime Analysis Tool (LEARCAT).¹⁹

⁹ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/national-crime-statistics-exchange#2phey>

¹⁰ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/national-crime-statistics-exchange#gku05w>

¹¹ <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/nibrs-readiness-assessment-for-law-enforcement-agencies.pdf/view>

¹² <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/nibrs-law-enforcement-agency-incident-based-reporting-playbook.pdf/view>

¹³ https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/state_-_estimating_cost_for_transitioning_to_nibrs_01232017.pdf

¹⁴ <https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/all/c/CombinedText%20for%20Acquiring%20IBR%20Software.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://nibrs.search.org/nibrs-admin/>

¹⁶ <https://nibrs.search.org/nibrs-admin/>

¹⁷ https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/state_nibrs_playbook_2.0-final.pdf

¹⁸ https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/state_ibr_implementation_planning_oct2016.pdf

¹⁹ <https://learcat.bjs.ojp.gov/IncidentsCrime?Data%20Year=2021&Unit%20of%20Analysis=Count>

LEARCAT uses NIBRS data from 2016 to 2021, as well as contextual information from other federal data sources, such as the U.S. Census Bureau, and enables users to:

- Examine NIBRS data at multiple levels of geography, including the state, county, and agency levels;
- Produce custom views of the NIBRS data that provide information on various attributes of crime;
- Produce custom data sets for analysis; and
- Generate univariate statistics and perform basic cross-tabulation analyses, among other functions.

IV. Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and U. S. Territory NIBRS Participation Metrics (As of January 17, 2023)

For 2022, 12,725 of 19,139 agencies are submitting NIBRS data. 73 percent of the population is represented by these participating agencies. For 2021, 12,742 of 19,203 agencies are submitting NIBRS data. The decrease in the total number of agencies between 2021 and 2022 is due to agencies going into a covered status (i.e. another agency reports the crime data for the agency), the agency was disbanded, or the agency becomes dormant.

The FBI’s UCR Program tracks NIBRS participation by calendar year. Participation resets on January 1, and as a result, participation may appear to decrease. However, participation will increase throughout the calendar year. Unsubmitted data for the current year will be submitted at the deadline (mid-March of the following calendar year) for inclusion in the annual data releases. In addition, agencies will continue to submit data for the previous year since NIBRS allows an agency to submit data for prior years. Data that is submitted for the previous years will be on file and available on the Crime Data Explorer (CDE).²⁰ Digitally, the CDE makes the data available to law enforcement and the public to view, access, and download.

2022			
	Submitted NIBRS Data	Total Agencies	Percentage of Agency Participation
All Agencies	12,725	19,139	66.5%
State and Local Agencies	12,515	18,678	67.0%
Tribal Agencies	172	214	80.4%
Federal Agencies	38	99	38.4%
U.S. Territories	1	5	20.0%

²⁰ www.fbi.gov/cde

2021			
	Submitted NIBRS Data	Total Agencies	Percentage of Agency Participation
All Agencies	12,742	19,203	66.4%
State and Local Agencies	12,523	18,746	66.8%
Tribal Agencies	178	212	84.0%
Federal Agencies	41	99	41.4%
U.S. Territories	1	5	20.0%

As of January 2023, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam are certified to report crime data via NIBRS. As a result, all state UCR programs can certify agencies within their domain to submit NIBRS data. In addition, 10 federal and four tribal agencies are certified and reporting NIBRS data directly to the UCR Program via the agency’s RMS. Criteria for certification are a data submission error rate of 4 percent or less; the ability to submit the NIBRS offense codes and associated required data elements; and demonstration of the ability to submit, update, and delete incidents.

A significant number of the largest agencies have transitioned to NIBRS, including Chicago, Dallas, Houston, San Diego City and County, Minneapolis, St. Louis City and County, Boston, Seattle, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, and Detroit. However, the two largest agencies in the United States – the New York Police Department (NYPD) and Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) – have not yet transitioned. Both agencies are currently taking steps to make the transition. In July 2022, NYPD began collecting NIBRS data via its RMS. In October 2022, NYPD started the certification process with the New York state UCR program. The LAPD is under contract with a new RMS vendor and projects a 2-year implementation for NIBRS reporting.

V. NIBRS Estimation

The goal of expanding NIBRS participation through the NCS-X initiative was to produce national estimates of reported crime that included offense details and characteristics. BJS and the FBI partnered to implement NCS-X with the goals to expand the number of law enforcement agencies contributing crime data to NIBRS and develop the statistical methodology to describe the details and context of crime across the United States. This partnership leveraged the FBI’s existing NIBRS program infrastructure, allowing BJS and the FBI to recruit agencies for NIBRS participation, including all the nation’s largest jurisdictions not yet reporting to NIBRS.

In 2017, BJS initiated the National NIBRS Estimation Project, to establish the statistical methodology and technological requirements to use the NIBRS data to generate national estimates of crime and arrest in the United States. The process for producing crime estimates from NIBRS data was developed by BJS and the FBI to provide a representative view of major crime across the nation using NIBRS data. NIBRS estimation is a set of statistical methods that accounts for missing data to estimate the population value for all potential contributors. This

means when an agency does not submit data, whether that is a missing data element, a missing month of reporting, or does not participate at all, the NIBRS estimation methodology approximates what the expected value would be for that missing data.

While NIBRS estimates provide a nationally representative view of crime across the country, the estimates themselves are subject to levels of uncertainty caused by incomplete NIBRS reporting. Uncertainty is calculated based on bias and variance measures generated by the estimation methodology for each estimated measure. Potential bias and variance are impacted by the rate of participation across law enforcement agencies. This means the more missing data (i.e., the fewer agencies that participate in NIBRS), the higher the uncertainty will be around the NIBRS estimates. Higher levels of uncertainty result in larger confidence intervals around the estimates and an increased possibility that certain estimates will need to be suppressed from publication because of low quality.

BJS and the FBI have released several reports to date, outlining various aspects of the NIBRS estimation methodology. Those reports are available online on the BJS website.²¹ BJS and the FBI also hosted a webinar for the public and engaged in sustained outreach to the law enforcement, criminal justice, and statistical communities to provide information about the transition to NIBRS estimation and to receive feedback from those concerned about the effect of the transition on the ability to measure crime reported to law enforcement.²² In August and September, 2022, staff from several Congressional committees were also briefed about the progress of the NIBRS transition and the development of the NIBRS estimates.

NIBRS estimates provide robust views of crime at the national, regional, and state levels, as well as crime trends that show how crime in the nation changes over time and across geographical areas. NIBRS estimates are essential to the future of crime data analysis. As NIBRS participation increases, variance and bias will decrease due to less missing data within the collection. This will improve the accuracy of the estimates and allow more estimates to be shown. Increasing participation is key to increasing the accuracy of NIBRS estimates. BJS has invested \$21 million to support training and technical assistance to agencies and to develop statistical estimation procedures that will generate national estimates of crime using the NIBRS data.

To provide public transparency and a confident comparison of crime trends across the nation, the FBI and BJS conducted a NIBRS Estimation Crime Trend Analysis, which the FBI released in the fall of 2022.²³ The trend analysis was conducted utilizing NIBRS estimates for violent and property crime from 2020 and 2021.

²¹ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/national-incident-based-reporting-system-nibrs#nibrs-recent-reports>

²² <https://bjs.ojp.gov/media/video/66506>

²³ <https://le.fbi.gov/cjis-division-resources/cjis-link/fbi-releases-data-on-crime-in-the-nation-for-2021>

VI. Challenges to Agency Participation Rates

Law enforcement agencies identified a few challenges impeding the transition to NIBRS reporting:

Funding - Agencies reported that funding is not available to procure an RMS capable of capturing and reporting NIBRS data. Instead, funding is prioritized to meet other policing needs such as police equipment. FBI and BJS will continue to offer additional grant monies to local law enforcement agencies, when possible, to transition to NIBRS.

Data input – Agencies reported that manual entry of incidents into the NIBRS Collection Application (NCA) can be time consuming for agencies with more than 25 incidents per month, and agencies are experiencing staff shortages that hinder reporting data via the NCA. The FBI is working to improve the NCA to enable agencies to report data more easily through this tool.

Training - Agencies reported that training insufficiencies result in delays in NIBRS implementation and reporting. This includes personnel who are untrained in the fundamentals of NIBRS such as correctly capturing and reporting NIBRS data within the RMS. The FBI will continue to engage state UCR programs and collaborate with all law enforcement agencies by providing technical expertise, data integration support, no-cost training (virtually and in person), and subject matter support. Beginning in 2022, the FBI established a regional-based training schedule that includes state-specific NIBRS training.

Public perception - Agencies have also expressed concerns that there will be a public perception that crime has significantly increased with the switch to NIBRS reporting. NIBRS can capture multiple criminal offenses that occur during a single incident unlike the older system which only allowed for the most serious offense to be collected. As a result, an increase in offenses is expected when agencies transition to NIBRS. The FBI addressed these concerns with a study that analyzed the effects of NIBRS reporting on offense levels and showed only a nominal increase in crime reported via NIBRS. In March 2021, the FBI published an updated version of this study, *Effects of NIBRS on Crime Statistics, 2019*, which showed there was only a 2.4 percent increase in crime reported via NIBRS.²⁴ BJS also produced the following short primer documents for law enforcement executives and other leadership about the impact of NIBRS on crime reporting:

- Will NIBRS Reporting Increase Crime Statistics? Tips for Responding to Questions²⁵
- Tactical Crime Analysis: Using NIBRS Data to Reduce Crime²⁶

²⁴ <https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

²⁵ https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/NCSX_NIBRS_Crime_Statistics.pdf

²⁶ https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/NCSX_Using_NIBRS_Data_to_Reduce_Crime.pdf

Procurement and technological issues - Agencies reported that lengthy approval and procurement processes often results in agencies acquiring difficult-to-use technology that hinder NIBRS implementation. A few state UCR programs provide an application like the NCA for smaller agencies to use to report data, but there are technology and personnel challenges. This often includes subpar RMS design that similarly results in a data entry burden for law enforcement personnel and a lack of technologic support from system service providers.

BJS, through the NCS-X technical assistance grant, has held multiple sessions with RMS service providers to discuss the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in adopting NIBRS and successfully rolling out training and reporting modules to their officers. RMS providers have noted the difficulties they face in maintaining different state-specific versions of incident-based reporting software and interfaces, all of which must connect to field-based reporting modules used by officers to record incident data and be able to convert to the FBI's NIBRS specifications. To facilitate NIBRS adoption across agencies and be responsive to the difficulties faced collectively by RMS providers and local agencies, the FBI and BJS funded the Rapid Deployment Model, being implemented by the California Department of Justice.²⁷

VII. Recommendations to Maximize NIBRS Participation

Following the consultation with the United States Chief Data Scientist and United States Chief Statistician on agencies' transition to NIBRS, the FBI, in partnership with BJS, should collaborate with the Office of Science and Technology Policy to engage with RMS service providers. The goal of the collaboration would be to further engage RMS service providers about agency barriers to adoption and to garner additional commitments to streamline the transition process, increase usability of the software, and decrease personnel training requirements where possible.

Congressional and state-level officials can serve as important and uniquely persuasive local messengers about the value of NIBRS participation. Accordingly, the FBI and BJS should conduct outreach to these stakeholders and encourage them to be supportive and continue to message the importance of NIBRS participation to the law enforcement community. Local officials encouraging NIBRS participation among respective state-level constituencies will aid in reaching the agencies that have not transitioned to NIBRS. NIBRS is the only mechanism for reporting violent crime data, law enforcement assaults, and hate crime data to the FBI's UCR Program and increased agency participation will greatly enhance the nation's understanding of crime and public safety.

²⁷ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/funding/awards/2019-mu-cx-k025>

To further maximize NIBRS participation, the FBI should continue to:

- Engage state UCR programs and collaborate with all law enforcement agencies, providing technical expertise, data integration support, no-cost training (virtually and in person), and subject matter support.
- Engage partners outside the FBI to message the importance of NIBRS to the law enforcement and user communities, including with major law enforcement organizations.
- Engage FBI field office personnel to message the importance of NIBRS participation across the law enforcement community.
- Improve NCA to enable agencies to report data through this tool.

BJS should continue to:

- Work with remaining NCS-X grant recipients to fully transition to NIBRS reporting.
- Offer additional grant monies to local law enforcement agencies, when possible, to transition to NIBRS.
- Create resources to help agencies use NIBRS data for tactical and operational purposes.
- Support the NIBRS transition efforts to improve hate crime reporting as required by the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act, which will also allow agencies to collect data disaggregated by the protected characteristics described in section 249 of title 18, United States Code.

Appendix A: 93 NCS-X Agencies

Agency	State	Transitioned
Cullman County	AL	X
Mesa	AZ	X
Phoenix	AZ	
Tucson	AZ	
Pima County	AZ	X
Blythe	CA	
California Highway Patrol	CA	X
San Francisco	CA	
Anaheim	CA	X
Arcadia	CA	X
Garden Grove	CA	
Glendale	CA	
Long Beach	CA	
Napa	CA	
Oxnard	CA	
San Diego	CA	X
San Jose	CA	
Santa Clara	CA	X
Woodland	CA	X
Contra Costa County	CA	X
Alameda County	CA	
Merced County	CA	
Riverside County	CA	
San Joaquin County	CA	
Tehama County	CA	X
Los Angeles County	CA	
Los Angeles	CA	
Murrieta	CA	X
Santa Clara County	CA	
University of California - Santa Cruz	CA	X
Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia	DC	X
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	GA	X
Atlanta	GA	X
Augusta Richmond County	GA	
Smyrna	GA	X
Gwinnett County	GA	X
DeKalb County	GA	X

Agency	State	Transitioned
Early County	GA	X
Muscogee County	GA	X
Champaign County	IL	X
Chicago	IL	X
Geneva	IL	X
Springfield	IL	X
Hancock County	IL	X
Illinois State Police	IL	X
St. Clair County	IL	X
Village of Buffalo Grove	IL	X
Village of Fairmount	IL	X
Fort Wayne	IN	X
Indianapolis	IN	X
Whiting	IN	X
Delaware County	IN	X
Goshen City	IN	X
Hamilton County	IN	X
Indiana State Excise Police	IN	X
Indiana University	IN	X
Boston	MA	X
Baltimore County	MD	X
Baltimore	MD	X
Hagerstown	MD	X
Maryland State Police	MD	X
Prince George's County	MD	X
Rockland Maine	ME	X
Sagadahoc County	ME	X
Cape Girardeau County	MO	X
Marceline	MO	X
Springfield	MO	X
St. Louis	MO	X
Indianola	MS	
Poplarville	MS	X
Washington County	MS	
Charlotte-Mecklenburg	NC	X
Fayetteville	NC	X
Cumberland County	NC	X
Omaha	NE	

Agency	State	Transitioned
Nebraska State Patrol	NE	X
Port Authority of NY and NJ	NJ	X
Albuquerque	NM	X
Las Vegas	NV	X
Buffalo	NY	X
Erie County	NY	
Suffolk County	NY	
New York State Police	NY	
Onondaga County	NY	
Enid	OK	X
Portland	OR	X
Philadelphia	PA	X
Mount Joy Borough	PA	
Northwest Lancaster County Regional	PA	
San Antonio	TX	X
Travis County	TX	X
Cody	WY	X
Evanston	WY	X