

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT  
1110-0009**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED DATA  
COLLECTION, LEOKA COLLECTION TOOL 1-701 FOR FELONIOUSLY KILLED**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED DATA  
COLLECTION, LEOKA COLLECTION TOOL 1-701A FOR ACCIDENTALLY  
KILLED**

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program requests a revision of a currently approved collection.

A. Justification

1. Necessity of Information Collection

Under the authority of Title 28, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 534, *Acquisition, Preservation, and Exchange of Identification Records; Appointment of Officials*, June 11, 1930, the FBI's UCR Program requests data about incidents where law enforcement officers (LEOs) were:

- Feloniously killed.
- Accidentally killed.

The FBI's Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Data Collection uses the following forms to capture this information:

- *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Data Collection, LEOKA Collection Tool 1-701 for Feloniously Killed.*
- *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Data Collection, LEOKA Collection Tool 1-701a for Accidentally Killed.*

This information collection is a necessity for the FBI to maintain a database and serve as the national clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of LEOs killed and assaulted statistics and ensures publication of the annual edition of *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*. The information collected from the death and assault incidents are invaluable to the LEOKA staff who incorporate these findings into the "Officer Safety Awareness Training" (OSAT) provided to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) nationwide.

2. Needs and Uses

As of September 2021, LEOKA assaults are no longer collected using the LEOKA form 1-701. The UCR Program now collects LEOKA assault data exclusively via the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). All references in this supporting statement are specific to felonious and accidental line of duty deaths.

The LEOKA Data Collection collects and maintains this data for the FBI's UCR Program. The primary goal of the UCR LEOKA Program is to facilitate the reduction of the number of LEO line-of-duty deaths and assaults by providing data, research, and instructional services relative to law enforcement safety. The LEOKA Program provides data regarding officer deaths and assaults via its annual publication and responds to special data requests.

Participants use the data to:

- Identify circumstances and trends in which officers are killed and assaulted in the line of duty.
- Aid LEAs in developing policies and training programs to improve officer safety:
- Include in the curriculum of the LEOKA OSAT.
- Provide information to the LEOKA staff for the composition of officer safety monthly articles.

Some examples of the data requests include offender race/ethnicity data, officer circumstantial data, number of LEOs feloniously killed, offenders with judicial history, officer-involved shooting information, time of death, weapon used when an officer is killed with a firearm, and the ages of the offenders in felonious incidents. During 2022, the FBI provided 86 OSAT classes to LEAs across the country. Of these classes, 2,052 LEOs attended, representing 1,067 LEAs. Examples of other entities using the data include:

- Federal, state, local, tribal, United States (U.S) territories and international LEAs request LEOKA information to perform research on specific topics of interest, i.e., use of body armor, weapon information, etc.
- Requests for LEOKA information from law enforcement training centers and academies.
- Requests from the media, academia, special interest groups, and the public.
- Internal statistical studies conducted by the LEOKA Program and the FBI's UCR Program on LEOKA-related topics (i.e. rise on ambush and unprovoked attacks, agency participation).
- Other officer safety article publications influenced by the LEOKA Data Collection include:
  - *What is a Safe Distance*
  - *The 4000-Pound Bullet*
  - *Ambushes on U.S. Law Enforcement Officers*
  - *Foot Pursuits: Risk v. Reward*
  - *Arrest Situations: Understanding the Dangers*
  - *Preventing Assaults: Assisting Offender Perceptions*
  - *By the Numbers: Turning LEOKA Data into Training Opportunities*
  - *Understanding Accidental Deaths Among Law Enforcement*
  - *Accidental Deaths—Speed and Seatbelts*
  - *Preventing Assaults—Can You Believe What You Perceive*
  - *Carved in Lasting Tribute to Those Who Gave All—Much More Than a Job*
  - *Exploring Potentially Lethal Law Enforcement Errors*

### 3. Use of Information Technology

All LEAs electronically submit forms 1-701 and 1-701a to the UCR LEOKA Data Collection. To facilitate easier submission of felonious and accidental death data, the FBI is redesigning its LEOKA application to allow authorized LEOKA data contributors to directly input and manage their LEOKA felonious and accidental death information. The FBI developed the LEOKA application, which is a software application housed in the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP). The application allows users to electronically complete forms 1-701 and 1-701a (OMB No. 1110-0009). This database provides a graphical user interface tool to walk the preparer through a series of questions relevant to the LEOKA incident. The LEOKA staff receives the official death notification electronically from the FBI's Strategic & Operations Information Center whenever a law enforcement officer deaths occurs. Following the notification, LEOKA staff will create an electronic communication (EC) via Sentinel containing details of the officer's death. LEOKA staff also receive unofficial notification from the Officers Down Memorial Page via email. After receiving the official notification, LEOKA personnel creates the incident within the LEOKA application. After creation of the incident, LEOKA staff work with the OSAT trainers to contact the victim officer's agency, letting them know about the data collection and instructions on how to submit incident details. The FBI's UCR Program controls initial LEOKA application account access for agencies. Once approved for access, users are assigned a user role based on their originating agency identifier. The user role controls their ability to view, enter, and manage data within the LEOKA application, including LEOKA submissions to the LEOKA Data Collection. Once the local agency completes the electronic forms, a confirmation notification is generated to verify a successful submission to LEOKA staff and the submitting agency.

The LEOKA database/application allows for the following:

- Reduction of administrative workload and burden for internal and external stakeholders to submit data.
- Reduction of incomplete and inconsistent data submissions due to built-in features and display rules within the LEOKA database.
- Elimination of work functions by automating procedures being performed manually, e.g., verification reports.
- Expansion of the ability to efficiently collect, store, edit, review, query, report, and publish data.
- Improvement of the accessibility and timeliness of releasable (nonpersonally identifiable information) data to the public.
- Increase the agility of the LEOKA database to modify the data collection.
- Automation of correspondence and communications with stakeholders from the LEOKA Program.
- Ensure the collection and timely distribution of more accurate and complete LEOKA data.
- Direct accessibility to agency's specific incident within the LEOKA application via LEEP to directly enter, edit, and review the data.

#### 4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

The enactment of 28, U.S.C., Section 534, *Acquisition, Preservation, and Exchange of Identification Records; Appointment of Officials*, authorized this information collection on June 11, 1930. The FBI's UCR Program is the only federal agency collecting extensive data on LEOs killed and assaulted in the line of duty.

#### 5. Minimizing Burden on Small Entities

This information collection has no significant impact on small entities. The LEOKA Data Collection requests LEAs electronically complete and submit either form 1-701 or 1-701a when a LEO is accidentally/feloniously killed, effectively reducing the burden on contributing agencies. LEAs submit this data at the time of the incident rather than on a quarterly, monthly, or annual basis.

#### 6. Consequences of Not Conducting or Less Frequent Collection

To serve as the national repository for crime reporting and to produce a reliable dataset, the FBI collects statistics on LEOKA data reported by LEAs at the time of the incident. Although the FBI's UCR Program requests submissions on a monthly, quarterly, and yearly basis for all other collections, LEOKA forms 1-701 and 1-701a are unique, as they are completed and submitted when a LEOKA incident occurs.

The LEOKA Data Collection provides data about incidents, in which LEOs from federal, state, local, tribal, and U.S territories LEAs were feloniously/accidentally killed or assaulted in the line of duty.

This type of data is only collected by the FBI on a national scale. Numerous entities use this data, which include, but are not limited to the following: LEOKA staff, LEAs, legislators, researchers, special interest groups, and academia to develop officer safety training and initiatives. The information collected from the death incidents are invaluable to the FBI's OSAT, which incorporate these findings into the OSAT classes provided to LEAs nationwide.

#### 7. Special Circumstances

The LEOKA Data Collection only contacts a LEA to complete forms 1-701 or 1-701a when an agency has reported an officer feloniously/accidentally killed while in the line of duty. Participation in the LEOKA Data Collection is voluntary and agencies are not required to report officer deaths. However, the FBI special agents (SA) in the jurisdictional Field Offices (FO) are required to report the law enforcement deaths to the FBI's UCR Program.

8. Public Comments and Consultations

The 60- and 30-day notices were published in the *Federal Registry*; no public comments were received on this data collection.

9. Provision of Payments or Gifts to Respondents

The FBI’s UCR Program does not provide any payment or gift to respondents.

10. Assurance of Confidentiality

Forms 1-701 and 1-701a collect the name and data of birth of the killed officer and the name, date of birth, and FBI number of the offender. According to the FBI’s UCR Program policy and procedural safeguards, the Program only releases the victim’s name for condolence purposes. The FBI’s UCR Program does not publicly release offender names and dates of birth.

11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

Forms 1-701 and 1-701a do not collect information of a sensitive nature.

12. Estimate of Respondent’s Burden

The estimated respondent’s burden for this data collection is as follows:

<b>Number of respondents</b>	118
Form 1-701	61
Form 1-701a	57
<b>Number of responses per respondent</b>	1
<b>Total annual responses</b>	118
<b>Minutes per response</b>	
Form 1-701:	45 minutes
Form 1-701a:	15 minutes
<b>Annual hour burden</b>	60
<b>State Program and Local LEA Outreach</b>	
<b>Number of respondents</b>	100
<b>Frequency of responses</b>	Varies
<b>Minutes per response</b>	180
<b>Annual hour burden</b>	300 hours
<b>Total Annual Burden</b>	360 hours

The FBI’s UCR Program frequently has questions for local LEAs. For the FBI to conduct this outreach with a larger universe of contributors, the FBI’s UCR Program is including an additional 300 annual burden hours to this information collection request.

13. Estimate of Cost Burden

Law enforcement incurs no direct costs to participate in the FBI’s UCR Program, other than their time to respond. With the revision of this collection, respondents do not incur any capital, start-up, or system maintenance costs associated with this information collection.

14. Cost to Federal Government

The following is a cost model provided by the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, Resource Management Section, Fee Programs Unit. These projections are generalized based upon prior collection activity, as well as activities anticipated over the next three years. At this time, fiscal year (FY) 2022 is the most current cost analysis available.

**Data Collection and Processing Cost**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>FY2022 Annualized Cost</b>	<b>FY2022FTE</b>
Conduct Liaison, Education, and Promotion	\$ 440,152.96	3.73
Develop and Manage Policy	\$ 223,978.77	1.38
Perform Administrative and Human Resource tasks	\$ 617,295.63	4.49
Perform Advisory Policy Board (APB) tasks	\$ 261,710.89	2.03
Perform Budget, Strategic Planning, and Program Control	\$ 339,314.59	1.93
Perform Contracting Officer Representative Duties	\$ 68,849.06	0.39
Perform Scaled Agile Framework Agile Duties	\$ 201,591.20	1.67
Planning and Implementing New Data Collections	\$ 144,920.85	1.11
Process Media, FOIA, and Congressional requests	\$ 236,155.76	1.79
Provide Support to Other FBI Units Sections (Surge)	\$ 156,287.72	0.94
Support the Crime in the United States publication	\$ 529,838.02	4.73
Support the FBI’s Crime Data Explorer (CDE)	\$ 270,739.52	2.10
Support the Hate Crimes Statistics publication	\$ 256,057.01	2.14
Support the Law Enforcement Suicide Data Collection	\$ 202,212.00	1.46
Support the LEOKA publication	\$ 296,730.75	3.01
Support the National Incident-Based Reporting Publication	\$ 155,579.91	1.28
Support the National Use-of-Force (UoF) Data Collection	\$ 426,957.37	3.59
Support the Quarterly UCR	\$ 220,385.87	1.90
Grand Total	\$ 5,048,757.86	39.69

15. Reason for Change in Burden

There is no increase in burden on the individual respondents; however, the overall annual burden hours have decreased. A reduction from 84.5 to 60 is due to a decrease in the number

of respondents. The number of respondents vary from year to year because the LEOKA Data Collection only contacts respondents when a line-of-duty death is reported. However, the total burden hours being requested has changed due to the addition of agency outreach and administrative burden hours to the total requested burden allotment. This addition increases the annual request burden allowance from 60 to 360 hours.

16. Anticipated Publication and Schedule

Published data are derived from data submissions furnished to the FBI’s UCR Program from local, state, tribal, and federal LEAs throughout the country. The *LEOKA* is released annually (see below). However, as plans for more timely submissions are established, the UCR Program may modify this schedule.

Request for completion of forms	As incidents occur
Data processing/analysis	Continuously
Data Release of Felonious/Accidentally Killed/Assault data	<i>LEOKA/Annually</i>
LEOKA Infographic	Monthly
Special Reports	Ad hoc

17. Display of Expiration Date

The FBI’s UCR Program will display the expiration date and OMB Clearance Number within the 1-701 and 1-701a collection tools.

18. Exception to the Certification Statement

The FBI’s UCR Program does not request an exception to the certification of this information collection.