

MTIBRS “Tip” on reporting Crime Data



When should I report a Cargo Theft?

The FBI’s definition of [Cargo Theft](#) can be found on our website.

From the definition, two key phrases in the classification of cargo theft are “commercial shipment” and “in the supply chain”.

For law enforcement to classify an incident as a cargo theft, the items *must be part of a commercial shipment and must be in the supply chain.*

Cargo shall be deemed as moving in commerce at all points between the point of origin and the final destination, regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise.

For example: law enforcement should consider thefts from United Parcel Service (UPS), Federal Express (FedEx), the U.S. mail, etc., to be cargo *until* the items arrive at a final distribution point. Once the business receives the items (i.e., personnel at the company sign for the goods), the goods are *no longer* considered cargo because they are outside of the supply chain.

Therefore, law enforcement *should not consider deliveries from UPS, FedEx, to individuals or other businesses* (e.g., flowers, pizza, electronics, appliances, etc.) to be cargo because they are outside of the supply chain.

A cargo theft at a Location Type of *RESIDENCE* would not fit the above explanations.

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When should I report a Cargo Theft?

Cargo Theft related offenses are:

- All Other Thefts
- Bribery
- Burglary
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/Blackmail
- Fraud Offenses (except MTIBRS codes 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154)
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Robbery
- Theft from a Building
- Theft from a Motor Vehicle