Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

Information Services Division

Field Services Unit

Oklahoma Incident-Based Reporting

Training Manual

Version 1.0

Document Date: January 2018

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
Information Services Division
Field Services Unit

Contents

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

Information Services Division

Field Services Unit

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

Information Services Division

Field Services Unit

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

Information Services Division

Field Services Unit

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Incident Based Reporting (IBR) is a concerted effort on the part of city, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to provide a nationwide view of crime. This is accomplished based on the submission of crime information in incident reports by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The incident reports are submitted to the state IBR Program, which is administered by the OSBI. The data is used for law enforcement administration, operation, and management, as well as to indicate the levels and nature of crime in the State of Oklahoma.

The OSBI IBR Program compiled this manual to assist Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in preparing and submitting incident reports via SIBRS. It addresses SIBRS policies, the types of offenses reported to SIBRS, and guidelines for an agency or private software vendor to become certified to submit SIBRS data to the OSBI.

1.1 NIBRS Historical Background

Originally designed as a summary system to collect only the most serious offense within an incident, the FBI UCR Program began using the NIBRS in 1989 to capture up to ten crime occurrences within an incident. Through the NIBRS, LEAs report data on each offense and arrest within 23 offense categories made up of 49 specific crimes called Group A offenses. For each of the Group A offenses coming to their attention, law enforcement collects administrative, offense, property, victim, offender, and arrestee information. Only arrest data is reported to the NIBRS for an additional 10 Group B offense categories.

NIBRS is an incident-based reporting system, which means data are collected on each single crime occurrence. NIBRS data are designed to be generated as a byproduct of local, state, and Federal automated records systems. Thus, an agency can build its own system to suit its individual needs, including all the information required for administrative and operational purposes. Only the data required by NIBRS are then reported to the national UCR Program.

1.2 SIBRS Historical Background

Law Enforcement Agencies in Oklahoma participate in NIBRS through the state program, SIBRS, which is administered by the OSBI. SIBRS was developed in 2001 after 9/11 as a grant-funded information-sharing system. It was made available to law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma to serve as an incident records management system, and in 2009, the FBI certified SIBRS to submit NIBRS data to the national program. In 2010, the OSBI began conducting interface projects with certain Law Enforcement agencies and their private software vendors to certify them to submit data to SIBRS, and continues to undertake new interface projects at the request of law enforcement agencies, as we increasingly shift away from UCR Summary Reporting toward Incident-Based Reporting.

Because SIBRS is focused on information sharing just as much as providing statistical data, and because many agencies across the state use the SIBRS application as their primary records system, the OSBI allows

and collects much more data in SIBRS than the standard NIBRS data elements. For example, as mentioned above, the FBI NIBRS program only collects arrest data on incidents involving Group B offenses. This means that incidents where a Group B offense occurred but no arrest was made are not reported to NIBRS. At the state level, however, the OSBI allows the agency to enter that report to SIBRS for their records, and collects that incident report in SIBRS for information sharing purposes.

Although the FBI publishes a NIBRS User Manual, the differences briefly mentioned above necessitate the publication of a manual that addresses the requirements of Oklahoma's SIBRS program.

1.3 Collection of Crime Data

The OSBI compiles the data collected in SIBRS with the data reported through the state UCR Summary program to produce the annual publication *Crime in Oklahoma*. The OSBI submits crime data through SIBRS to the FBI NIBRS program on a monthly basis. The FBI assembles, publishes, and distributes the data to contributing agencies, state UCR/IBR Programs, to government bodies, and to others interested in the nation's crime problem. While the primary goal of UCR/IBR is to produce a reliable set of criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management, its data have over the years become one of the nation's leading social indicators.

1.4 State IBR Programs

The development of state IBR Programs streamlines the collection of data from local law enforcement agencies. With the creation of a state-level program, the FBI ceases direct collection of data from local law enforcement agencies within the state. Instead, information is forwarded to the FBI through the state data collection agency. An important aspect of the transference of this responsibility is a guarantee of a high level of quality service to the nation's law enforcement community, as well as consistency and comparability in the data forwarded by the state program. The conditions under which a state program must operate are:

1. The state program must conform to the national IBR program's standards, definitions, and information requirements. These requirements, of course, do not prohibit the state from gathering other statistical data beyond the national collection.
2. The state criminal justice agency must have a proven, effective, statewide IBR program and have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.
3. The state agency must have adequate field staff assigned to conduct audits and to assist contributing agencies in record practices and crime reporting procedures.
4. The state program's submissions must cover more than 50 percent of the LEAs within its established reporting domain and be willing to recover any and all IBR-contributing agencies who wish to use the IBR Program from within its domain.
5. The state agency must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed information regularly collected by the FBI.
6. The state agency must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all the statistical data required in time to meet national UCR publication deadlines.

The OSBI fulfills its responsibilities as a state IBR program by:

1. Reviewing and editing submissions for both completeness and quality.
2. Contacting contributors directly, when necessary, in connection with crime reporting matters.
3. Maintaining contact with the National Program in connection with individual agency information and other crime reporting matters.
4. Assessing the validity of reported data by providing a monthly Data Quality Report to participating agencies.
5. Conducting training programs for participating agencies on crime reporting procedures, as necessary.
6. Supplying the National Program with all required data in a manner that meets the Program's submission standards and deadlines.

1.5 Benefits of IBR Participation

Incident Based Reporting is an indispensable tool in the war against crime because it is capable of producing detailed, accurate, and meaningful data. When used to its full potential, IBR identifies with precision when and where crime takes place, what form it takes, and the characteristics of its victims and perpetrators. Armed with such information, law enforcement can better define the resources it needs to fight crime and use them in the most efficient and effective manner.

Many individual law enforcement agencies have very sophisticated records systems capable of producing a full range of information on their own activities. IBR allows common denominator links among agencies. It will provide law enforcement agencies with extensive, specific crime information concerning similar jurisdictions, allowing the identification of common crime problems or trends. Agencies can then work together to develop possible solutions or proactive strategies for addressing the issues.

When the majority of LEAs submit their crime data via IBR, legislators, municipal planners/administrators, academicians, and the general public will be better able to assess the Nation's crime problem using the extensive data supplied by the law enforcement community. Law enforcement is a public service, and as such requires a full accounting from the police commissioner, police chief, sheriff, or director as to the administration of the agency and the status of public safety within the jurisdiction. Full participation in IBR will provide information to enable a law enforcement agency to fulfill this responsibility. IBR has, in fact, the capability of furnishing information on nearly every major criminal justice issue facing law enforcement today, including: terrorism, white collar crime, weapons offenses, missing children where criminality is involved, drug/narcotics offenses, drug involvement in all offenses, hate crimes, spouse abuse, abuse of the elderly, child abuse, domestic violence, juvenile crime/gangs, parental kidnapping, organized crime, pornography/child pornography, driving under the influence, and alcohol-related offenses. The information will be available from all levels of law enforcement—Federal, state, and local—aggregated at the level and in the manner that best meets the informational needs of the user.

1.6 Incident Based Reporting Advantages Over Summary Reporting System

Although most of the general concepts for collecting, scoring, and reporting UCR data in the Summary Reporting System (SRS) apply in Incident Based Reporting, such as jurisdictional rules, there are some important differences in the two systems. The most notable differences that give Incident Based Reporting an advantage over Summary Reporting are:

- No Hierarchy Rule – In Summary Reporting, the Hierarchy Rule requires LEAs to report only the most serious offense per incident; therefore, they do not report lower-listed offenses in multiple-offense incidents. In IBR, LEAs report every offense occurring during an incident provided the offenses are separate and distinct crimes, not just part of another "mutually exclusive" offense. (For more information about mutually exclusive offenses, see Chapter 5 Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to IBR Offense Code) and Appendix C)

- Revised, Expanded, and New Offense Definitions – The FBI UCR Program revised several SRS offense definitions for IBR reporting purposes (for example, the definition of assault to include the offense of Intimidation). Furthermore, IBR defines and collects many specific sex offenses, including such crimes as sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and fondling, and non-forcible sex offenses including statutory rape and incest. In SRS, these crimes are lumped under a single category of "Other Sex Offenses," a Part II arrest offense.

- Using IBR, law enforcement can report offense and arrest data for 23 Group A offense categories (including 49 specific crimes) rather than the 10 Part I offenses in the SRS. In addition, the Oklahoma IBR Program captures data on 10 Group B offense categories (reporting only the arrest data on these categories to NIBRS), while the SRS collects arrest data for 20 Part II crimes.

- Distinguishing between Attempted and Completed Group A Crimes—Except for the offenses of rape and burglary, the SRS does not differentiate between attempted and completed Part I crimes. IBR recognizes the difference between attempted and completed on all Group A crimes except Homicide and Assault offenses.

- Greater Specificity in Reporting – Because the SRS collects most of its crime data in the form of categories (e.g., age groupings and property value groupings), it provides very little capability to break down the resulting data into specific subcategories. However, because IBR collects the details of crime incidents, it allows much greater specificity in reporting. Some of those details include type of victim, residential status of victim and arrestee, weapons data for several crimes, and the value of property stolen or recovered.

- Additional Scoring Category – In addition to the categories of Crimes Against Persons (murder, rape, aggravated assault) and Crimes Against Property (robbery, burglary, and larceny/theft) in the SRS, IBR offers the category of Crimes Against Society. These crimes represent society's prohibitions on engaging in certain types of activity, such as drug/narcotic offenses, alcohol offenses, gambling offenses, pornography/obscene material, and prostitution offenses.

- Expanded Victim-to-Offender Relationship Data – In the SRS, law enforcement reports the relationship of the victim to the offender (victim was: husband, wife, employer, or acquaintance, of the offender) only for homicide offenses. In IBR, law enforcement reports the victim's relationship to the offender(s) when the victim was the object of a Crime Against Person, such as an assault offense, homicide offense, kidnapping/abduction, or sex offense. Victim-to-offender

relationship data are also reported for Robbery (Crime Against Property) because one of its elements is an assault, which makes it a violent crime.

- Expanded Circumstance Reporting – The SRS and IBR both provide for collecting circumstance data for homicides, but IBR also collects circumstance data for aggravated assault. Furthermore, IBR permits entry of up to two circumstance codes for each homicide or aggravated assault.
- Expanded Collection of Drug-Related Offenses – In the SRS, the subcategories of drug violations are limited to sale/manufacturing and possession. However, in IBR, LEAs report the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic. Agencies report the suspected drug type in one of the expanded drug-type categories. In the event of a seizure, agencies report the estimated quantity. IBR also allows agencies to report the unlawful manufacture, sale, possession, purchase, or transportation of drug equipment.
- Capturing Computer Crime – To combat the growing problem of computer crime, IBR provides the capability to indicate whether a computer was the object of the reported crime and to indicate whether the offenders used computer equipment to perpetrate a crime.
- Association of Update Reports – LEAs handle information updates, such as unfounded offenses or recovered property with subsequent submissions via the SRS, but there is no way to tie the update to the original offense. In IBR, however, updated information is available with, and directly tied to, the original incident.
- Identification of Common Problems or Trends – Aside from national data requirements, many individual LEAs have sophisticated records systems capable of producing a full range of statistics on their own activities. The Oklahoma IBR Program includes additional data elements and data values to satisfy local and state needs. As a byproduct of all those systems, IBR provides more common links between agencies. As more agencies use IBR, it will allow the identification of common crime problems or trends among similar jurisdictions. Agencies can then work together to develop possible solutions or proactive strategies for addressing the issues.

1.7 Requirements for Participation

Agencies wishing to participate should have computerized systems capable of processing IBR information. IBR was designed to be a byproduct of an existing automated law enforcement records system. Participation should not place any significantly new burden on officers preparing incident reports as most of the data elements required for IBR are already being entered into such reports. A law enforcement agency may build its IBR system to suit its individual needs; i.e., it can have a different file structure than that used by the state and national IBR programs and include additional data elements and values. However, participation in IBR necessitates meeting all the reporting guidelines/requirements set forth in this handbook. Any agency within the state can participate in NIBRS only through the state IBR program, with the exception of tribal agencies. Tribal law enforcement agencies may report directly to the national IBR program or through the state IBR program.

1.8 Hosted vs. Non-Hosted Agencies

Hosted:
Agencies that use the SIBRS system as a fundamental or primary Records Management System (RMS) are referred to as Hosted Agencies. Upon signing on to the SIBRS portal, a hosted agency enters its incident reports directly into the state IBR repository via the SIBRS web application.

Non-Hosted:
Non-Hosted agencies will be able, with the use of an XML interface, to electronically upload incidents from a RMS. This upload process occurs monthly for most agencies, but could be more often for large amounts of data generated by large agencies. More information on the interface and certification process is available at the OSBI website listed below. RMS vendors interested in developing such an interface should obtain the Technical Documentation for information regarding specific requirements at http://www.ok.gov/osbi/Law_Enforcement_Programs/SIBRS_/SIBRS_Technical_Documentation/index.html

CHAPTER 2
INCIDENT BASED REPORTING

Participation in IBR requires that certain facts are reported on each criminal incident coming to law enforcement attention. The information is captured, in most cases, through an incident report form, generally completed when a crime is first reported to the law enforcement agency. Subsequent investigation may add pertinent information to law enforcement records, may alter the classification of the offense, or may determine that no offense occurred.

Because IBR collects the details of crime incidents, it allows greater specificity in reporting. For example, breakdowns can be made among crimes against individuals, businesses, financial institutions, government, religious organizations, society/public, and other entities; crimes committed by and against residents versus nonresidents; and crimes involving various types of weapons and injuries. Furthermore, because IBR collects the specific values of stolen and recovered property, many more monetary value breakdowns can be made.

IBR employs both explicit (specifically coded) and implied (non-coded but connected by virtue of proximity) linkages. Explicit linkages are used to connect offenses, property, victims, offenders, and arrestees to the incident and to connect victims to the offenses committed against them. One of the implied linkages is between the offenders and victims within an incident. Because all of the offenders must have participated in some way in the commission of all of the offenses included in the incident, all of the offenders have an implied linkage to all of the victims. These explicit and implied linkages provide the capability to generate reports reflecting a multitude of interrelationships among incident reports.

In IBR, law enforcement agencies collect and submit detailed information regarding individual crime incidents and arrests by using prescribed data elements and values. In most cases, an initial incident report will be comprised of a minimum of four segments containing required data elements. Each incident report should contain an Administrative Segment, Offense Segment(s), Victim Segment(s), Suspect/Arrestee Segment(s), Narrative Segment(s), and Property Segment(s) (if applicable).

2.1 Jurisdiction

The purpose of establishing appropriate jurisdiction is to depict the nature and amount of crime in a particular community. Throughout the United States there are thousands of law enforcement agencies, some of which have overlapping jurisdictions. To be certain that LEAs with overlapping jurisdictions do not report duplicate information, the FBI developed the following jurisdiction guidelines:

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

2. When two or more LEAs are involved in the investigation of the same offense, the agency with the most local jurisdiction or the agency with investigative jurisdiction based on local, county, state, tribal, and federal law and/or applicable interagency agreements should report the offense.

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

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

Note: The purpose of reporting IBR data is to depict the nature and volume of crime in a particular community, not to claim or take "credit" for the number of investigations, arrests, etc., or to serve as a measurement of workload. *Crime in the United States* and *Crime in Oklahoma* do not articulate who reported the crime, nor do they show who is investigating the crime. They simply depict what crimes have occurred and where. The jurisdictional guidelines, therefore, provide for "most local" reporting, i.e., whenever possible, the local law enforcement agency of the geographical area in which the crime occurred reports the offense.

Cities having their own police departments as a rule report their own crime data. However, crime data for smaller locales may be combined with those for larger agencies, e.g., sheriffs' offices. This practice most often occurs in rural or unincorporated places employing constables, town marshals, or other officers who infrequently report offenses. In cases where the county sheriff has a contract to provide law enforcement services for an incorporated city, the sheriff will continue to report incidents occurring within the boundaries of these cities. In some localities, the sheriff, state police, or a Federal law enforcement agency will assist a local police department in the investigation of crimes committed within the limits of the city. Even though this is the case, the city police department will report the offenses.

Definition of an Incident

For IBR purposes, the OSBI and the FBI define and "incident" as one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.

The Concept of Acting in Concert

Acting in concert requires that the offenders actually commit or assist in the commission of the crime(s). The offenders must be aware of, and consent to, the commission of the crime(s); or even if nonconsenting, their actions assist in the commission of the offense(s). See Example 2, Acting in Concert (page 9). This is important because all of the offenders in an incident are considered to have committed all of the offenses in the incident. If one or more of the offenders did not act in concert, then there is more than one incident involved. See Examples 1 and 3, Acting in Concert (page 9).

The Concept of Same Time and Place

Same Time and Place means that the time interval between the offenses and the distance between the locations where they occurred were insignificant. This is of crucial importance since the application of the concept will determine whether the crimes should be reported as individual incidents, or as a single incident comprised of multiple offenses. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken

time duration and at the same or adjoining location(s). However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses, which by their nature involve continuing criminal activity by the same offender(s) at different times and places, as long as the activity is deemed to constitute a single criminal transaction. See Example 4, Same Time and Place (below) for an illustration of a "continuing" offense.

Example 1, Acting in Concert
Two offenders robbed a bar. The bartender was forced at gunpoint to surrender money from the cash register. The robbers also took money and jewelry from three customers. One of the robbers, in searching for more customers to rob, found a female customer in the rest room and raped her there outside of the view of the other offender. When the rapist returned, both robbers left. There were two incidents, one involving robbery and the other involving forcible rape, because the offenders weren't "acting in concert" in both offenses.

Example 2, Acting in Concert
Same situation as Example 1, except that the rape occurred in the bar and the other offender told the rapist to stop and only rob the victim. There was only one incident with two offenses, i.e., robbery and forcible rape. Although the other robber did not consent to the rape, by displaying a gun he prevented someone coming to the victim's assistance and thereby assisted in the commission of the crime.

Example 3, Acting in Concert
A domestic argument escalated from a shouting match between a husband and wife to an aggravated assault where the husband began severely beating the wife. The wife, in her own defense, shot and killed the husband. The responding officer submitted a report with one incident number, #000222070. This should have been reported under IBR as two incidents because the husband cannot be said to be acting in concert with the wife in his own killing. One incident involving the aggravated assault perpetrated by the husband could have been submitted as #000222070A. The second incident involving the killing could have been submitted as #000222070B. This would have allowed the maintenance of the original incident number for record keeping purposes at the local level and simultaneously satisfied reporting requirements for IBR.

Example 4, Same Time and Place
Over a period of 18 months, a computer programmer working for a bank manipulated the bank's computer and systematically embezzled $70,000. The continuing criminal activity constituted a single "incident" involving the crime of embezzlement.

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

2.2 Classifying Offenses

For the NIBRS, LEAs must report *all* offenses within a particular crime. For example, an incident can include the crimes of Rape, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Kidnapping/Abduction. LEAs must ensure each reported offense is a separate, distinct crime and not just a part of another offense. For example, every robbery includes some type of assault, but because the assault is an element integral to the crime of Robbery, the LEA should report only Robbery. However, if during a robbery the offender forces the victim to engage in sexual relations, then the LEA should report both Robbery and Rape since forced sexual intercourse is not an element of the crime of Robbery.

Note: Law enforcement should classify and report offenses after they complete the preliminary investigation of a call for service or a complaint. Agencies should report only offenses known to law enforcement, not the findings of a court, coroner, jury, or prosecutor since identifying the crime problems faced by law enforcement is one of the objectives of the NIBRS.

Data Elements and Data Values

LEAs use data elements and data values to report data to the OSBI and the FBI NIBRS/N-DEx Program via SIBRS. Additional information about reporting requirements and specifications for submitting data to SIBRS is located in SIBRS Technical Documentation on the OSBI website.

Definition of Data Element

A *data element* is the smallest named item of data which conveys meaningful information or condenses a lengthy description into a short code. Law Enforcement should use a series of the established data elements, or data fields, within each segment of the incident report to describe the details of each component of crime. Most data elements accept one data value (or entry) per element. In this manual, the number of allowed entries will only be noted if more than one entry is allowed for that data element. Some data elements are mandatory, while others are optional. Information must be entered into mandatory data elements in reports submitted to the State IBR System (SIBRS), or the reports will be rejected by SIBRS as containing an error. For example, a date and time must be entered into the (Incident Date/Hour) on the Administrative Segment. Whether information is entered into optional data elements is up to the discretion of the submitting agency, so the absence of data in them will not cause rejections. For example, no entry is required for (Ethnicity of Victim). Refer to the SIBRS Interface Control Document available on the OSBI website for further information on mandatory/optional data elements.

Definition of Data Values

A *data value* is a characteristic of an object (such as the sex of a person) or a parameter of a data element. For each data element, reporting agencies should choose the most appropriate data value(s). Although some data values require a specific format, most are codes from an approved list. For example, for Data Element 3 (Incident Date), the specific format for the data value is YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss. For Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim), agencies may enter one of the codes M = Male, F = Female, or U = Unknown

to describe the gender of the victim; but for Data Element 48 (Sex of Arrestee), agencies can enter only M = Male or F = Female to describe the sex of the arrestee.

IBR Submissions

IBR submissions address crime incidents and all the elements associated with them; for example, offenses, victims, offenders, property loss, clearances, and arrestees. The Incident Report is used to report all information within the following segments: Administrative, Victim, Offense, Suspect/Arrestee, Vehicle, Property, Reportee/Witness, and Narrative. The following chapters discuss each segment and their associated data elements in the order which they are usually encountered in SIBRS.

CHAPTER 3
ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT

The administrative segment of the Incident Report allows the IBR Program to identify each criminal incident reported, along with common characteristics of all offenses within each incident; for example, the date and hour the incident occurred. A single Administrative Segment should be submitted for each reported incident. The data elements reported in the Administrative Segment are outlined below.

Data Element	Description
Data Element 1	ORI Number
Data Element 2	Incident Number
Data Element 2A	Cargo Theft
Data Element 3	Incident Date/Time
Data Element 4	Exceptional Clearance
Data Element 5	Exceptional Clearance Date
Data Element 56	Incident Type
Data Element 58	Report Category
Data Element 59	Is LEOKA

Data Element 1 (ORI Number)

ORI is a unique nine-character identifier the NCIC has assigned to each LEA and is used to identify (a) the reporting agency and (b) the location where the incident occurred. This data element is mandatory in each IBR submission. To request information on obtaining an ORI Number, please contact the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Field Services Unit Supervisor at (405) 879-2533.

Data Element 2 (Incident Number)

Incident Number is the number assigned by your agency to each Incident Report to identify it uniquely. The number can be up to 12 characters in length, cannot contain lower case letters, and can be the actual case number or a number assigned purely for IBR purposes. In either event, the incident numbers will be encrypted by the FBI prior to their dissemination to data requesters. The encryption will ensure recipients cannot identify actual cases. The incident number, again, allows the FBI to identify the case, or incident, and link all information to the original case or incident and is mandatory in each IBR submission.

Data Element 2A (Cargo Theft)

The Cargo Theft data element indicates whether or not the incident involved a Cargo Theft. The FBI UCR Program has defined Cargo Theft as "the criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, chattels, money, or baggage that constitutes, in whole or in part, a commercial shipment of freight moving in commerce, from any pipeline system, railroad car, motor truck, or other vehicle, or from any

tank or storage facility, station house, platform, or depot, or from any vessel or wharf, or from any aircraft, air terminal, airport, aircraft terminal or air navigation facility, or from any intermodal container, intermodal chassis, trailer, container freight station, warehouse, freight distribution facility, or freight consolidation facility. For purposes of this definition, cargo shall be deemed as moving in commerce at all points between the point of origin and the final destination, regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise." Two key phrases in the classification of cargo theft are "commercial shipment" and "in the supply chain." For LEAs to classify an incident as Cargo Theft, the items must be part of a commercial shipment and must be in the supply chain (moving in commerce).

LEAs should consider thefts from United Parcel Service (UPS), Federal Express (FedEx), the U.S. Mail, and other shippers to be cargo until the items arrive at a final distribution point. Once the business receives the items (personnel at the company sign for the goods), the goods are no longer considered cargo because they are outside of the supply chain. Therefore, LEAs should not consider deliveries from UPS or FedEx to individuals or other businesses (flowers, pizza, electronics, appliances, etc.) to be cargo because they are outside of the supply chain. Cargo Theft-related offenses are:

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

Valid Data Values

Y = Yes
N = No

Data Element 3 (Incident Date/Time)

The Incident Date element reports the year, month, day, and time when the incident occurred, or a date/time range during which the incident occurred. If the incident date is unknown, use the date that the incident was reported to the agency. When an incident occurs over a period of time, use a date range. "Military" 24-hour time should be used. For example, 01:59 indicates 1:59 a.m. while 13:59 indicates 1:59 p.m.

Data Element 4 (Exceptional Clearance)

The Exceptional Clearance data element indicates whether or not the LEA cleared the incident by exceptional means. In IBR, clearances are performed by the incident, not by the offense. This means that a clearance by arrest or exceptional means of one offense in a multiple-offense incident will clear the entire incident. The first Arrestee Segment reported in connection with an incident will automatically clear the incident. An incident *cannot be cleared exceptionally* if *any arrest has been made* in connection with the incident (the incident has already been "cleared by arrest").

Incidents can be cleared by exceptional means when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes a physical arrest. Any exceptional clearance in an incident clears all related offenses. Do not report exceptional clearance information for justifiable homicides, as no crimes have, in reality, occurred.

In order to clear an offense by exceptional means, each of the following four conditions must be met:

1. The investigation must have clearly and definitely established the identity of at least one offender.

2. Sufficient probable cause must have been developed to support the arrest, charging, and prosecution of the offender.

3. The exact location of the offender must be known so that an arrest could be made.

4. There must be a reason outside the control of law enforcement which prevents the arrest.

   Valid Data Values

Exceptional clearances can be made and should be reported under one of the following five circumstances, which are also the valid data values for the data element:

   A = Death of the Offender (e.g., offender accidentally killed or dies of natural causes after warrant is obtained, suicide of the offender, double murder, deathbed confession, offender killed by police or citizen)

   B = Prosecution Declined (by the prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause, e.g., offense falls outside prosecution guidelines by virtue of value of loss, first-time offender, etc.)

   C = In Custody of Other Jurisdiction/Extradition Denied (offender prosecuted by state or local authorities in another city for a different offense or prosecuted in another city or state by the Federal government for an offense which may be the same [an attempt is made to return the offender for prosecution, but the other jurisdiction will not allow the release])

   D = Victim Refused to Cooperate (in the prosecution)

E = Juvenile/No Custody (the handling of a juvenile without taking him/her into custody but rather by oral or written notice given to the parents or legal guardian in a case involving a minor offense, such as petty larceny)

N = Not Applicable (not cleared exceptionally)

Instances may occur when an offender already in custody or serving a sentence confesses to an un-cleared crime. This situation is actually a variation of a true clearance by arrest and should not be exceptionally cleared. Arrestee information should be reported on the offender who, although not "apprehended," will in most instances be prosecuted on the new charge. The offense will be cleared automatically upon receipt of the arrestee segment.

It is recognized that internal policy in various law enforcement agencies permits the discontinuance of investigation and the administrative closing of cases when all productive investigation has been completed. The administrative closing of a case or the "clearing" of it by departmental policy does not permit exceptionally clearing an offense unless all four criteria, listed above, have been met. The recovery of property does not clear a case for IBR purposes. Clearances in accordance with IBR procedures should have no effect on whether an agency has internal policies as to "closing" a case administratively or discontinuing active investigation.

Example
A kidnapper holding a hostage killed himself when the building in which he barricaded himself was surrounded by police. The incident is cleared exceptionally by "A = Death of the Offender."

Data Element 5 (Exceptional Clearance Date)

If an incident was cleared by exceptional means, the month, day, and year of the clearance must be reported. This data element should only be entered if there was an exceptional clearance in data element 4; if there was no exceptional clearance, this field should be blank.

Data Element 56 (Incident Type)

This data element is unique to SIBRS (not reported to the FBI through NIBRS) for an agency's internal use to indicate the type of report. For example, if a report is a domestic violation, it could be indicated in this area.

Valid Data Values

Persons	Arrest
Arson-Loss $	Phone Report
Gang Related	Juvenile
Property	Child Abuse
Information	Domestic Violence
Vehicle	Other

*Data Element 58 (Report Category) Do not use until further notice.
This data element is unique to SIBRS (not reported to the FBI through NIBRS) to separate criminal activity reports and intelligence reports.

      Valid Data Values

      Criminal Activity
      Intelligence

Data Element 59 (Is LEOKA)

This data element is unique to SIBRS (not reported to the FBI through NIBRS) to indicate whether the incident involves an assault on an officer.

      Valid Data Values

      Officer Safety/No Assault/Crime
      Officer Assault/Assaulted Officer
      None

CHAPTER 4

OFFENSE SEGMENT

Offense Segments are used to identify and describe the types of offenses involved in the incident (e.g., 200 Arson or 90D DUI). At least one Offense Segment must be submitted for each Incident Report. The Data Elements reported in the Offense Segment are outlined below.

Data Element	Description
Data Element 6	IBR Offense Code
Data Element 7	Offense Attempted/Completed Status
Data Element 8	Offender Suspected of Using
Data Element 8A	Bias Motivation
Data Element 9	Location Type
Data Element 10	Number of Premises Entered
Data Element 11	Method of Entry
Data Element 12	Type Criminal Activity/Gang Activity
Data Element 13	Type Weapon/Force Involved

The following information requirements apply to each offense within each crime incident. Since all offenses occurring in an incident are to be reported, care must be taken to identify all such offenses involved in an incident. For example, a rape case might also involve the crimes of motor vehicle theft and kidnapping, and they should all be reported. Care must also be taken to ensure that each offense that is reported is a separate, distinct crime, rather than just a part of another offense. For example, every robbery includes some type of assault; but because the assault is an element that makes up the crime of robbery, only Robbery should be reported. If during a robbery, however, the victim is forced to engage in sexual relations, both Robbery and Forcible Rape should be reported, as forced sexual intercourse is not an element of robbery. Burglary is another example in that it almost always includes a larceny offense. Because burglary is, however, defined in terms of theft, only the burglary is to be reported.

Data Element 6 (IBR Offense Code)

LEAs should report one IBR offense code for all offenses involved in the incident. Record each code only once even though there may have been more than one victim per offense. One set of offense data is to be submitted for each code reported. Below is a listing of the acceptable IBR offense codes in numerical order. A complete list and definitions of the IBR offense codes can be found in Chapter 11.

Valid Data Values

Group "A" Offenses:
09A = Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
09B = Negligent Manslaughter

09C = Justifiable Homicide
09D = Suicide (Attempted/Completed)
100 = Kidnapping/Abduction
11A = Forcible Rape
11B = Forcible Sodomy
11C = Sexual Assault with an Object
11D = Forcible Fondling
120 = Robbery
13A = Aggravated Assault
13B = Simple Assault
13C = Intimidation
200 = Arson
210 = Extortion/Blackmail
220 = Burglary/Breaking and Entering
23A = Pocket-Picking
23B = Purse-Snatching
23C = Shoplifting
23D = Theft From Building
23E = Theft From Coin-operated Machine or Device
23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle
23G = Theft of Vehicle Parts or Accessories
23H = All Other Larceny
240 = Motor Vehicle Theft
250 = Counterfeiting/Forgery
26A = False Pretense/Swindle/Confidence Game
26B = Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud
26C = Impersonation
26D = Welfare Fraud
26E = Wire Fraud
26F = Identity Theft
26G = Hacking/Computer Invasion
270 = Embezzlement
280 = Stolen Property Offenses (Receiving, etc.)
290 = Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations
35B = Drug Equipment Violations
36A = Incest
36B = Statutory Rape
370 = Pornography/Obscene Material
39A = Betting/Wagering
39B = Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling
39C = Gambling Equipment Violations
39D = Sports Tampering
40A = Prostitution

40B = Assisting or Promoting Prostitution
40C = Purchasing Prostitution
510 = Bribery
520 = Weapon Law Violations
64A = Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts
64B = Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude
720 = Animal Cruelty

Group "B" Offenses:
90A = Bad Checks
90B = Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
90C = Disorderly Conduct
90D = Driving Under the Influence
90E = Drunkenness
90F = Family Offenses, Non-Violent
90G = Liquor Law Violations
90H = Peeping Tom
90I = Runaway
90J = Trespass of Real Property
90Z = All Other Offenses, Non-Traffic

80 Series Non-Criminal Codes (Additional SIBRS Codes):
80A = Civil – Attachment
80B = Civil – Child Support
80C = Civil – Commitment
80D = Civil – Execution
80E = Civil – Garnishment
80F = Civil – Juvenile
80G = Civil –Notice to Quit
80H = Civil – Notice to Vacate
80J = Civil – Restraining Order
80K = Civil – Subpoena
80L = Civil – Summons
80M = Civil – Writ of Execution
80N = Civil – Other
81A = Conservation – Game & Fish
81B = Conservation – Other
82A = Emergency – Aircraft Crash
82B = Emergency – Message
82C = Emergency – Flood
82D = Emergency – Range Fire
82E = Emergency – Summer Storm
82F = Emergency – Tornado
82G = Emergency – Winter Storm

82H = Emergency – Explosion
82J = Emergency – Other
83A = Family – Domestic Affair
83B = Family – Missing Person
83C = Family – Runaway
83D = Family – Other
84A = Health/Safety – Dumping Garbage
84B = Health/Safety – Hazardous Material
84C = Health/Safety – Littered Yard
84D = Health/Safety – Pollution
84E = Health/Safety – Other
85A = Judicial – Assist Court
85B = Judicial – Assist Prosecutor
85C = Judicial – Other
86A = Public Peace – Alarms Calls
86B = Public Peace – Ambulance Request
86C = Public Peace – Animal Bites
86D = Public Peace – Animal/Other
86E = Public Peace – Door Found Open
86F = Public Peace – Fire Call
86G= Public Peace – Found Property
86H = Public Peace – House Check
86J = Public Peace – Loitering
86K = Public Peace – Lost Property
86L = Public Peace – Loud Party
86M = Public Peace – Mental Case
86N = Public Peace – Non-Vehicular Accident
86P = Public Peace – Unattended Death
86Q = Public Peace – Unlocked Car Door
86R = Public Peace – Recovery/Other Agency
86S = Public Peace – Other
87A = Traffic – Abandoned Vehicle
87B = Traffic – Direct Traffic
87C = Traffic – Escorts-Money, Funeral
87D = Traffic – Impounds
87E = Traffic – Signs and Signal
87F = Traffic – Other
88A = Warrants – For Other Agency
88B = Warrants – Local
88C = Warrants – Other

Determine the appropriate offense code to report based on the facts of the agency's investigation.

Example 1
Police responded to a robbery where the offender also raped a female victim. The agency would report two sets of offense information, including two IBR offenses: 120 = Robbery and 11A = Forcible Rape.

Example 2
In Example 1, police learned that there was a second female rape victim. The agency should still only report one set of offense data using IBR code 11A = Forcible Rape and one using IBR code 120 = Robbery. The two rape victims would be recorded in the Victim Segment.

For more information on classifying offenses, refer to the list of IBR definitions in Chapter 11 and Classifying Offenses in Chapter 2.

Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed Status)

For each offense within an incident, indicate whether the crime was attempted or completed. If there was more than one occurrence of the same IBR offense within an incident, and only one was completed, then "Completed" is still reported.

    Valid Data Values

    0 = Attempted
    1 = Completed

Note: Attempted Murder should be reported as Aggravated Assault, and all Assault Offenses should be reported as 1 = Completed.

Data Element 8 (Offender Suspected of Using)

This element indicates whether any of the offenders in the incident were suspected of consuming alcohol or using drugs/narcotics during or shortly before the incident; or of using a computer, computer terminal, or other computer equipment to perpetrate the crime. LEAs can enter up to three types of activity for each offense.

    Valid Data Values
    Alcohol
        1 = Yes/True
        0 = No/False
    Computer Equipment
        1 = Yes/True
        0 = No False
    Drugs/Narcotics
        1 = Yes/True
        0 = No False

Example 1: Witnesses to an assault reported that the victim and offender were in a bar drinking beer when an argument broke out, and the offender attacked the victim with a knife. The report should indicate "Alcohol."

Example 2: A rape victim advised that her attacker bragged that he had been using cocaine just prior to the incident. The report should read "Drugs/Narcotics."

Example 3: A medical supply warehouse was burglarized and large amounts of Methadone, Morphine, Benzedrine, and Valium were stolen. The report should *NOT* indicate "Drugs/Narcotics." While the drugs were the object of the crime, there was no indication that the offenders used drugs or narcotics before or during the incident. The drugs that were the object of the offense will be recorded with the property data on the crime.

Example 4: A computer "hacker" used his personal computer and a telephone modem to gain access to a company's computer to steal proprietary data. "Computer Equipment" should be reported.

Data Element 8A (Hate/Bias Motivation)

The Hate/Bias Motivation data element is used to indicate whether or not the offense was motivated by bias and, if so, what kind. Records Management Systems usually default the Hate/Bias indicator to "None." Because of the difficulty of knowing the offender's motivation, the Hate/Bias indicator should be reported only if investigation reveals sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias against race, religion, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

Hate/Bias Motivation is not a separate crime or IBR offense code. It is an indicator that one of the traditional IBR offenses was motivated by the offender's hate/bias. IBR offenses that are most commonly motivated by hate/bias include:

  Murder
  Forcible Rape (Forcible Sex Offenses)
  Robbery
  Aggravated Assault
  Burglary
  Larceny-Theft
  Motor Vehicle Theft
  Arson
  Simple Assault
  Intimidation
  Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism

Valid Data Values

Race:
11 = Anti-White
12 = Anti-Black or African American
13 = Anti-American Indian or Alaskan Native
14 = Anti-Asian
15 = Anti-Multi-Racial Group
16 = Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Religion:
21 = Anti-Jewish
22 = Anti-Catholic
23 = Anti-Protestant
24 = Anti-Islamic (Muslim)
25 = Anti-Other Religion (Buddhism, Hinduism, Shintoism, etc.)
26 = Anti-Multi-Religious Group
27 = Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism
28 = Anti-Mormon
29 = Anti-Jehovah's Witness
81 = Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.)
82 = Anti-Other Christian
83 = Anti-Buddhist
84 = Anti-Hindu
85 = Anti-Sikh

Ethnicity:
31 = Anti-Arab
32 = Anti-Hispanic or Latino
33 = Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin

Sexual Orientation:
41 = Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
42 = Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
43 = Anti-Mixed Group (LGBT)
44 = Anti-Heterosexual
45 = Anti-Bisexual

Disability:
51 = Anti-Physical Disability
52 = Anti-Mental Disability

Gender:
61 = Anti-Male
62 = Anti-Female

Gender Identity:
71 = Anti-Transgender/Transsexual
72 = Anti-Gender Non-Conforming

None/ Unknown:
88 = None (No Bias)
99 = Unknown (offender's motivation not known)

Note: Unless the bias for a hate crime falls into one of the bias categories, the agency should report zero hate crime data (leave the Hate/Bias Motivation data element on the default "88 = None"). Incidents involving ambiguous facts (i.e., where some facts are present but are not conclusive) are to be reported as "99 = Unknown." The agency should make every effort to update this information if later investigation reveals a specific Hate/Bias motivated the incident, or if no bias was found.

See FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division's publications, *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines* and *Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection,* for further information on reporting bias motivation.

Example 1
While driving through a predominantly Hispanic neighborhood, a black male stopped his car to repair a flat tire. A group of Hispanics leaving a bar across the street verbally attacked the driver and then physically assaulted him with bottles and clubs. During the attack, the offenders called the victim by a well-known and recognized racial slur used against blacks and told him that blacks were not welcome in the neighborhood. The bias motivation should be reported as 12 = Anti-Black or African American because the victim and offenders are of different races, the offenders used a racial slur, and the facts reveal no other reason for the attack than the stated one, to keep blacks out of the neighborhood.

Example 2
A white juvenile male snatched a Jewish woman's purse, in doing so knocked her down, and called her by a well-known and recognized slur commonly used against Jewish people. The offender's identity is not known. Although the offender used a slur commonly used against Jewish people, it is not known whether he belongs to another religious group or whether his motive was anything more than robbery. Because the facts are ambiguous, the bias motivation should be reported as 99 = Unknown. Should an offender be arrested, further investigation would determine whether or not the offense was bias motivated, and the bias motivation then should be reported as either 88 = None or as a bias crime entry.

Example 3
Overnight, unknown persons broke into a synagogue and destroyed several religious objects. The perpetrators painted a large red swastika on the door and wrote "Death to Jews" on a wall. Although valuable items were present, none were stolen. The bias motivation should be reported as 21 = Anti-

Jewish because the offenders destroyed religious objects, left anti-Semitic words and graffiti behind, and theft did not appear to be the motive for the burglary.

Example 4

A 29-year-old Asian male was attacked by a 51-year-old white male wielding a tire iron. The victim suffered severe lacerations and a broken arm. The incident took place in a parking lot next to a bar. Investigation revealed that the offender and victim had previously exchanged racial insults in the bar, the offender having initiated the exchange by calling the victim by a well-known and recognized slur used against the Japanese and complaining that the Japanese were taking jobs away from Americans. The bias motivation would be reported as 14 = Anti-Asian based on the difference in race of the victim and offender, the exchange of racial insults, and the absence of other reasons for the attack.

Example 5

A group home for persons with psychiatric disabilities who were in transition back into the community was the site of a reported arson. Apparently, neighbors had expressed many concerns about the group home and were angry that the house was located in their community. Shortly before the fire was reported, a witness heard a white male state, "I'll get rid of those 'crazies.' I'll burn them out." The bias motivation would be reported as 52 = Anti-Mental Disability because the suspect apparently committed the crime because of his bias against persons with psychiatric disabilities.

Data Element 9 (Location Type)

This data element reports the type of location/premises where each offense in an incident took place.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> 01 = Air/Bus/Train Terminal (airports, bus or train stations, and terminals)
> 02 = Bank/Savings and Loan (includes other financial institutions, whether in a separate
> building or inside of another store)
> 03 = Bar/Nightclub (establishments that are primarily for entertainment, dancing, and the
> consumption of beverages)
> 04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque (buildings for public religious activities,
> meetings, or worship)
> 05 = Commercial/Office Building (establishments that pertain to commerce and trade)
> 06 = Construction Site (includes all buildings/locations that are under some type of
> construction)
> 07 = Convenience Store (establishments that are primarily for convenience shopping,
> e.g., stores that include the sale of other items as well as gasoline or vehicle
> repairs)
> 08 = Department/Discount Store (establishments that are considered department stores.
> Includes stores that are free-standing and sell a wide range of goods. This
> category does not include shopping malls.)
> 09 = Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital (includes medical supply companies and
> buildings. Includes stores that are primarily considered pharmacies.)

10 = Field/Woods (areas that are primarily open fields or wooded areas. This category does not include parks.)

11 = Government/Public Building (buildings that are primarily used for local, state, or federal offices, or public businesses)

12 = Grocery/Supermarket (establishments that are primarily used for the buying/selling of food items, etc.)

13 = Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk (open public ways for the passage of vehicles, people, and animals)

14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. (includes other temporary lodgings. This category does not include campgrounds or recreational vehicle parks.)

15 = Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility (places for the confinement of persons in lawful detention or awaiting trial)

16 = Lake/Waterway/Beach (shorelines, lakes, streams, canals, or bodies of water other than swimming pools)

17 = Liquor Store (establishments that are primarily used for the buying/selling of alcoholic beverages)

18 = Parking/Drop Lot/Garage (areas that are primarily used for parking motorized vehicles)

19 = Rental Storage Facility (includes any mini-storage and/or self-storage buildings)

20 = Residence/Home (permanent residences. Includes apartments, condominiums, townhouses, nursing homes, residential driveways, and/or residential yards.)

21 = Restaurant (includes cafeterias. Any commercial establishments that serve meals or refreshments.)

22 = School/College (No longer in use: replaced by 52 and 53)

23 = Service/Gas Station (establishments where motor vehicles are serviced and gasoline, oil, etc., are sold)

24 = Specialty Store (includes fur stores, jewelry stores, television stores, dress shops, and clothing stores, etc.)

25 = Other/Unknown (any location that does not fit a specific location or when the actual location of the incident is unknown)

26 = Oil and Gas Storage/Site (additional SIBRS code)

37 = Abandoned/Condemned Structure (buildings or structures which are completed but have been abandoned by the owner and are no longer being used)

38 = Amusement Park (indoor or outdoor commercial enterprises that offer rides, games, and other entertainment)

39 = Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum (open-air or enclosed amphitheater-type areas designed and used for the presentation of sporting events, concerts, assemblies, etc.)

40 = ATM Separate from Bank (machines that provide the ability to make deposits and/or withdrawals using a bank card. If located at a banking facility, use 02 = Bank/Savings and Loan.)

41 = Auto Dealership New/Used (businesses specifically designed for selling new and used motor vehicles)

42 = Camp/Campground (areas used for setting up camps, including tent and recreational vehicle campsites)

44 = Daycare Facility (child or adult care. Facilities designed to provide supervision, recreation, and/or meals during the daytime for adults or children.)

45 = Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal (platforms at which trucks, ships, or trains load or unload cargo)

46 = Farm Facility (facilities designed for agricultural production or devoted to the raising and breeding of animals, areas of water devoted to aquaculture, and/or all building or storage structures located there. Includes grain bins.)

47 = Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track (indoor or outdoor facilities used to legally bet on uncertain outcomes of games of chance, contests, and/or races.)

48 = Industrial Site (manufacturing locations, factories, mills, plants, etc., specifically designed for the manufacturing of goods)

49 = Military Installation (locations specifically designed and used for military operations)

50 = Park/Playground (areas of land set aside for public use usually maintained for recreational or ornamental purposes)

51 = Rest Area (designated areas, usually along a highway, where motorists can stop)

52 = School–College/University (institutions for the higher education of individuals, which gives instruction in specialized fields. Includes community colleges and/or trade schools.)

53 = School–Elementary/Secondary (institutions for the instruction of children from preschool through 12th grade)

54 = Shelter–Mission/Homeless (establishments that provide temporary housing for homeless individuals and/or families)

55 = Shopping Mall (shopping areas and/or centers with multiple stores and/or businesses. Includes strip malls.)

56 = Tribal Lands (Native American reservations, communities, and/or trust lands)

57 = Community Center

58 = Cyberspace

Example

An assault started in a bar, continued into an adjoining parking lot, and ended in the street. Since the bar was the location where the offense was initiated and best describes the circumstances of the crime, the entry should be 03 = Bar/Nightclub.

Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered)

Report this data element *only if* the IBR offense is 220 = Burglary Breaking and Entering *and* the entry in Data Element 9 (Location Type) is *either* 14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. *or* 19 = Rental/Storage Facility, which would mean the Hotel Rule applies (see the offense definition of Burglary/Breaking and Entering in Chapter 11 for more information about the Hotel Rule). If a number of dwelling units under a single manager are burglarized and the offenses are most likely to be reported to the police by the manager rather than the individual tenants, the burglary should be reported as one incident. In such cases, the

number of structures (premises) entered should be reported. The total number of individual rooms, units, suites, storage compartments, etc., entered should be reported in this data element.

When this data element is required, the entry must be a whole number between 01 and 99.

Example 1
A burglar forcibly entered 11 rented storage compartments in a self-storage building. The owner/manager of the building reported the incident to police. Since the offense was 220 = Burglary/Breaking and Entering and the location type was 19 = Rental Storage Facility, the entry for Number of Premises Entered should be 11.

Example 2
Police investigate a burglary at a private residence. The agency should enter offense code 220 = Burglary/Breaking and Entering and location type 20 = Residence/Home. Since the location type was neither 14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. nor 19 = Rental Storage Facility, no entry should be made on Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered).

Data Element 11 (Method of Entry)

Report this data element *only if* the IBR offense is 220 = Burglary Breaking and Entering. For each Burglary/Breaking and Entering offense, report whether force or no force was used by the burglar(s) to enter a structure.

Valid Data Values

1 = Force
0 = No Force

A forced entry is where force of any degree or a mechanical (e.g., passkey or skeleton key) of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. This act includes entry by use of tools; breaking windows; forcing windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators; cutting screens, walls, or roofs; and where known, the use of master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, or other devices which leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock. Burglary by concealment inside a building followed by exiting the structure after the theft is included in this category.

An unforced entry involves unlawful entry through an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this classification, which includes thefts from open garages and warehouses, open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses (where entry is by someone other than by the tenant who has lawful access). If the structure entered was one of open access, thefts from the premises would not involve an unlawful trespass and would be reported as larceny.

If both forcible and non-forcible entries were involved in the crime, the offense should be reported as having been accomplished through force.

Example

An investigation of a burglary complaint disclosed that the offender(s) entered the building through an unlocked street door and then forced a locked door to an office and stole a computer. Since one door was forced, 1 = Force should be entered.

Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Activity)

This data element indicates the criminal activity or gang involvement of the offender for certain offenses.

> **Valid IBR Offense Codes (Criminal Activity)**
>
> 250 = Counterfeiting/Forgery
> 280 = Stolen Property Offenses
> 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations
> 35B = Drug Equipment Violations
> 39C = Gambling Equipment Violations
> 370 = Pornography/Obscene Material
> 520 = Weapon Law Violations
> 720 = Animal Cruelty

For each of the IBR offenses above, enter up to three types of criminal activity:

> **Valid Data Values (Criminal Activity)**
>
> A - Simple/Gross Negligence (failure to provide food, water, shelter, veterinary care, etc.)
> B - Buying/Receiving
> C - Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing/Producing
> D - Distributing/Selling
> E - Exploiting Children
> F - Organized Abuse (dog fighting and cock fighting)
> I - Intentional Abuse and Torture
> O - Operating/Promoting/Assisting
> P - Possessing/Concealing
> S - Animal Sexual Abuse
> T - Transporting/Transmitting/Importing
> U - Using/Consuming

Note: Criminal Activity Codes "A," "F," "I," and "S" can only be entered when the IBR Offense Code is 720 = Animal Cruelty

Example
The offenders published and sold pornographic photographs they took of children. Because up to three types of activity can be reported, C = Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing/Producing, D = Distributing/Selling, and E = Exploiting Children should be recorded.

Valid IBR Offense Codes (Gang Activity)

09A = Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
09B = Negligent Manslaughter
100 = Kidnapping/Abduction
120 = Robbery
11A = Forcible Rape
11B = Forcible Sodomy
11C = Sexual Assault With An Object
11D = Forcible Fondling
13A = Aggravated Assault
13B = Simple Assault
13C = Intimidation

For each of the IBR offenses above, enter up to two type of gang activity:

Valid Data Values (Gang Activity)

J = Juvenile Gang
G = Gang/Other
N = None/Unknown

For IBR reporting purposes, a gang is an ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons who have a common interest and/or activity characterized by the commission of or involvement in a pattern of criminal or delinquent conduct. If an agency establishes gang involvement with any of the offenses above, the agency should use the predominant age of the associated gang's membership (and not the offender's age) to determine whether J = Juvenile Gang or G = Other Gang should be entered.

Juvenile Gang refers to a group of persons who go about together or act in concert, especially for antisocial or criminal purposes; typically adolescent members have common identifying signs and symbols, such as hand signals and distinctive colors; they are also known as street gangs.

Other Gang refers to persons associated with the world of criminal gangs and organized crime commonly related to widespread criminal activities coordinated and controlled through a central syndicate and who rely on their unlawful activities for income; they traditionally extort money from businesses by intimidation, violence, or other illegal methods.

Example

Two males, aged 19, were riding bicycles through a neighborhood when they were approached by three males and forced to stop. Words were exchanged, and one of the bicyclists was attacked. Each of the three attackers, one, aged 16, and the other two, aged 17, had identical tattoos on their upper arm. This marking was commonly associated with a local gang. The entry should be J =Juvenile Gang.

Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved)

This data element provides information about the type of weapon or force used by the offender in certain offenses, generally Crimes Against Persons and Robbery.

Valid IBR Offense Codes

09A = Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
09B = Negligent Manslaughter
09C = Justifiable Homicide
100 = Kidnapping/Abduction
11A = Forcible Rape
11B = Forcible Sodomy
11C = Sexual Assault with an Object
11D = Forcible Fondling
120 = Robbery
13A = Aggravated Assault
13B = Simple Assault
210 = Extortion/Blackmail
520 = Weapon Law Violation
64A = Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts
64B = Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude
720 = Animal Cruelty

For each of the IBR offense codes above, enter up to three types of weapon or force used by the offender.

Valid Data Values

11 = Firearm (type not stated)
11A = Firearm-Full Automatic
12 = Handgun
12A = Handgun-Full Automatic
13 = Rifle
13A = Rifle-Full Automatic
14 = Shotgun
14A = Shotgun-Full Automatic
15 = Other Firearm
15A = Other Firearm-Full Automatic

20 = Knife/Cutting Instrument (e.g., ax, ice pick, screwdriver, or switchblade)
30 = Blunt Object (e.g., club, hammer, etc.)
35 = Motor Vehicle (when used as a weapon)
40 = Personal Weapons (i.e., hands, feet, teeth, etc.)
50 = Poison
60 = Explosives
65 = Fire/Incendiary Device
70 = Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills
85 = Asphyxiation (by drowning, strangulation, suffocation, gas, etc.)
90 = Other (any weapon or force, including deadly diseases, not fitting the above
        specifically coded weapons/force)
95 = Unknown
99 = None

Note: An automatic firearm is defined as any firearm that shoots, or is designed to shoot, more than one shot at a time by a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading. This means only fully automatic weapons qualify, *not* semi-automatic.

When reporting the weapons used, select the most specific weapon-type listed, e.g., a revolver should be reported as "Handgun" rather than "Firearm." If a weapon was used that could be employed in several ways, choose the weapon type that indicates how the weapon was used. For example, if a glass bottle was used in the commission of a murder, report 30 = Blunt Object if the victim was beaten, or 20 = Knife/Cutting Instrument if the victim was cut or stabbed.

Example
Three robbers held up a bank. One was armed with a revolver, the second had a sawed-off shotgun, and the third had an automatic assault rifle. The weapons reported should be 12 = Handgun, 14 = Shotgun, and 15A = Full Automatic Other Firearm.

Address of Offense
The address where the incident took place should be entered to assist in the investigation and for crime mapping purposes. In instances of locations with no exact address, enter either the nearest 911 address, cross streets, or rural routes. However, every attempt should be made to enter the most specific address.

CHAPTER 5

VICTIM SEGMENT

Victim Segments are used to describe the victims involved in the incident (e.g., their age, sex, and race). A separate Victim Segment should be submitted for each of the victims (up to 999) involved in the incident. There must be at least one Victim Segment for each incident report. The Data Elements reported in the Victim Segment are outlined below.

Data Element	Description
Data Element 23	Victim Sequence Number
Data Element 24	Victim Connected to IBR Offense Code(s)
Data Element 25	Type of Victim/Is LEOKA
Data Element 26	Age of Victim
Data Element 27	Sex of Victim
Data Element 28	Race of Victim
Data Element 29	Ethnicity of Victim
Data Element 30	Resident Status of Victim
Data Element 31	Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances
Data Element 32	Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances
Data Element 33	Type of Injury
Data Element 34	Offender Number(s) to be Related
Data Element 35	Relationship of Victim to Offender
Data Element 61	Victim Hair Color
Data Element 62	Victim Eye Color
Data Element 63	Marital Status
Data Element 64	Victim Suspected of Using/Under the Influence of
Data Element 65	Victim Handicap
Data Element 69	Injury Location

Data Element 23 (Victim Sequence Number)

Victim sequence number is used to assign each victim in an incident a sequence number from 001 to 999. A separate sequence number and victim information is required for each victim in the incident.

The sequence numbers provide uniqueness when there are multiple victims. For example, if three victims were involved in an incident, one victim would be assigned the number 001, the next victim would be designated 002, and the last victim 003.

Some assault situations can pose difficulties in distinguishing victims. If a number of persons are involved in a dispute or disturbance and law enforcement investigations cannot establish the aggressors from the victims, record all persons involved as both victims and offenders. Similar situations can occur with domestic disputes, etc.

Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to IBR Offense Code)

Every victim may not be affected by every offense in an incident. The Victim Connected to IBR Offense Code data element is used to link each victim to up to ten of the most serious Group A offenses which were perpetrated against him/her during the incident.

Example
An offender robbed two victims, Victim 001 and Victim 002 and also raped Victim 001. In the victim information for Victim 001, the agency reported both 120 (Robbery) and 11A (Rape). In the victim information for Victim 002, the agency reported only 12 (Robbery).

Some offenses are incompatible with others for the same victim in the same report. Since both Robbery and Rape include elements of assault, the example incident above would NOT report an additional assault offense. See the table in Appendix C for information on mutually exclusive offenses in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to IBR Offense Code).

Data Element 25 (Type of Victim)

The type of victim is to be reported for each numbered victim. Only one of the following types is to be reported for each victim:

Valid Data Values

I = Individual
B = Business
F = Financial Institution
G = Government
R = Religious Organization
S = Society/Public
O = Other
U = Unknown
L = Law Enforcement Officer (valid for offenses 09A, 13A, 13B, and 13C only)

Example
During a bank robbery, the offender pointed a gun at a teller, then demanded and received money. The robber also pistol-whipped a customer who tried to interfere with the escape. Report three victims: the bank (F = Financial Institution), the teller (I = Individual), and the pistol-whipped customer (I = Individual).

Note: If **L = Law Enforcement Officer** is selected as the victim type, the additional LEOKA data elements in Chapter 6 (page 46) must be completed.

Data Element 26 (Age of Victim)

If the victim was a person (Individual), his/her age is to be reported either as an exact age, a range of years, or as unknown. An age is required for each "Individual" victim.

>	**Valid Data Values**
>
>	NN = Under 24 hours (neonate)
>	NB = 1-6 days old
>	BB = 7-364 days old
>	01- 98 = years old (report the exact age in whole years)
>	99 = Over 98 years old
>	00 = Unknown

Example 1
If the victim was a person 18 years old, report "18."

If the exact age is unknown, an "approximate age" can be reported. Any range in years is acceptable. Enter any combination of "__" to "__" years.

Example 2
If a deceased female victim appeared to be a teenager, the report could be "13 to 19."

Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim)

If the victim was a person (Individual), his/her sex is to be indicated as:

>	**Valid Data Values**
>	M = Male
>	F = Female
>	U = Unknown

Data Element 28 (Race of Victim)

If the victim is a person (Individual), his/her race should be reported in this data element.

>	**Valid Data Values**
>
>	W = White
>	B = Black
>	I = American Indian/Alaskan Native
>	A = Asian
>	P = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
>	U = Unknown

White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black or African American - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, e.g., individuals who are Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean, Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese, and Yapese.

Note: The term "Native Hawaiian" does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii simply by virtue of being born there.

Data Element 29 (Ethnicity of Victim)

If the victim was a person (Individual), his/her ethnic origin should be entered in this data element.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> H = Hispanic or Latino
> N = Not Hispanic or Latino
> U = Unknown

The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Data Element 30 (Resident Status of Victim)

If the victim was a person (Individual), this data element reports whether he/she was a resident of the locality where the incident occurred.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> R = Resident
> N = Nonresident
> U = Unknown

A "Resident" is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (i.e., town, city, community) where the crime took place. Federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions. Concerning university/college campuses, only persons living "on campus" (i.e., in dormitories, etc.) would be considered "residents" if victimized within the confines of the school property and the crime is reported by a campus law enforcement agency.

Example 1
A victim was robbed in Hydro, Oklahoma where she resides. Report "Resident."

Example 2
The victim of a crime was a business. LEAs should not use this data element since the type of victim was not an individual.

Notes: Resident Status does not refer to the immigration or national citizenship status of the individual. Instead, it identifies whether individuals are residents or nonresidents of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. It also enables agencies having a high transient population to show their population at risk is actually higher than their official resident population.

Data Element 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances)

This data element describes the circumstances surrounding Aggravated Assaults and Homicide Offenses (Murder, Negligent Manslaughter, Justifiable Homicide). Remember, selections of circumstances should be based on information known to law enforcement following their investigation, not decisions of a grand jury, coroner's inquest, or other agency outside law enforcement. Always select the most descriptive circumstances as determined by investigation.

    Valid Data Values

    For 13A Aggravated Assault: (Enter up to two.)
    For 09A Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: (Enter up to two.)

    01 = Argument
    02 = Assault on Law Enforcement Officer(s)
    03 = Drug Dealing
    04 = Gangland (Organized Crime Involvement)
    05 = Juvenile Gang
    06 = Lovers' Quarrel
    07 = Mercy Killing (Not applicable to Aggravated Assault)
    08 = Other Felony Involved
    09 = Other Circumstances
    10 = Unknown Circumstances

For 09B Negligent Manslaughter: (Enter only one.)

30 = Child Playing With Weapon
31 = Gun-Cleaning Accident
32 = Hunting Accident
33 = Other Negligent Weapon Handling
34 = Other Negligent Killings

Traffic fatalities, accidental deaths, or deaths of victims due to their own negligence are not to be included as negligent manslaughters. LEAs should report Information regarding all other negligent manslaughters regardless of actions to prosecute.

For 09C Justifiable Homicide: (Enter only one.)

20 = Criminal Killed by Private Citizen
21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer

Example 1

Two rival juvenile street gangs rumbled over "turf rights" to sell drugs and one of the gang members was killed. Involved are "Argument"; "Drug Dealing"; and "Juvenile Gang." While all three apply, only two circumstances can be reported. Therefore, the two most descriptive categories (in the judgment of the reporting agency) should be used. In this case, they would be "Drug Dealing" and "Juvenile Gang."

Example 2

In resisting arrest, a fugitive pulled a gun and fired two times at the two officers attempting the apprehension. Neither officer was hit, but both returned fire, killing the fugitive. As this is a justifiable homicide, report "Criminal Killed by Police Officer."

Data Element 32 (Justifiable Homicide Circumstances)

This data element further describes the circumstances of justifiable homicide incidents, where LEAs report offense code 09C Justifiable Homicide and either 20 = Criminal Killed by Private Citizen or 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer in Data Element 31.

Valid Data Values

A = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and That Officer Killed Criminal
B = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and Criminal Killed by Another Police Officer
C = Criminal Attacked a Civilian
D = Criminal Attempted Flight From a Crime
E = Criminal Killed in Commission of a Crime
F = Criminal Resisted Arrest
G = Unable to Determine/Not Enough Information

As only one category can be reported, the most descriptive (as determined by the reporting agency) should be selected. Assuming the facts as in Example 2 above, the possible choices are "Criminal Attacked Police Officer and That Officer Killed Criminal" and "Criminal Resisted Arrest." The former is more descriptive of the occurrence.

Data Element 33 (Type of Injury)

This data element describes the type of injury sustained by the victim (Individual victim type) resulting from certain offenses. Report Data Element 33 (Type of Injury) for Individual victims of the following offenses:

Valid IBR Offense Codes

100 = Kidnapping/Abduction
11A = Forcible Rape
11B = Forcible Sodomy
11C = Sexual Assault With An Object
11D = Forcible Fondling
120 = Robbery
13A = Aggravated Assault
13B = Simple Assault
210 = Extortion/Blackmail

Valid Data Values

Enter up to five injury types for each victim.

N = None
B = Apparent Broken Bones
G = Major/Minor Gunshot Wound (additional SIBRS code)
I = Possible Internal Injury
L = Severe Laceration
M = Apparent Minor Injury
O = Other Major Injury
T = Loss of Teeth
U = Unconsciousness

Example 1
The offender assaulted a man with a tire iron, breaking the man's arm and opening a cut about 3 inches long and 1 inch deep on his back. The report should be "Apparent Broken Bones" and "Severe Laceration."

Example 2
The victim was blackmailed regarding his sexual activities. As he suffered no physical injury, none should be reported.

Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related)

Along with the following data on Relationship of Victim to Offender, this sequence number is used to link victims to offenders who have perpetrated a Crime Against Person (Assault, Homicide, Kidnapping/Abduction, Forcible Sex Offense, and Non-Forcible Sex Offense) and/or a Robbery. For each robbery or personal crime victim, link the victim to the offenders involved. If nothing is known about the perpetrators, report "00 = Unknown Offender." The sequence number reported by Data Element 34 must match the sequence number reported by Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) in the Suspect/Arrestee Segment, if any.

This data element is mandatory when one or more of the following offenses occurs in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to IBR Offense Code).

Valid IBR Offense Codes

09A Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
09B Negligent Manslaughter
09C Justifiable Homicide
100 Kidnapping/Abduction
11A Rape
11B Sodomy
11C Sexual Assault With An Object
11D Fondling
120 Robbery
13A Aggravated Assault
13B Simple Assault
13C Intimidation
36A Incest
36B Statutory Rape
64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts
64B Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

Valid Data Values
01-99
00 = Unknown Offender

Example
If three offenders assault a victim, the agency should report three data values in Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related), i.e., 01, 02, 03.

Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender)

Relationship of Victim to Offender is used, along with Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related), to report the relationship of the victim to the offender(s) who perpetrated a Crime Against Person or a Robbery against the victim.

When the LEA identifies more than ten offenders, they should enter the ten most closely related to the victim.

This data element is mandatory when one or more of the offenses reported in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to IBR Offense Code) is a Crime Against Person or a Robbery and Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) is other than 00 = Unknown. Valid IBR offense codes are the same as for Data Element 34 above.

Relationships should be entered using the following format or structure: "Victim was _____ to offender."

Valid Data Values

Within Family
AP = Victim was Adoptive/Foster Parent (additional SIBRS code)
AC = Victim was Adoptive/Foster Child (additional SIBRS code)
BP = Biological Parents of Same Child (additional SIBRS code)
SE = Victim Was Spouse
CS = Victim Was Common-Law Spouse
PA = Victim Was Parent
SB = Victim Was Sibling (brother or sister)
CH = Victim Was Child
GP = Victim Was Grandparent
GC = Victim Was Grandchild
IL = Victim Was In-law
SP = Victim Was Stepparent
SC = Victim Was Stepchild
SS = Victim Was Stepsibling (stepbrother or stepsister)
OF = Victim Was Other Family Member

Outside Family But Known to Victim
AQ = Victim was Acquaintance
FR = Victim was Friend
NE = Victim was Neighbor
BE = Victim was Babysittee (the baby)
BG = Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend
CF = Victim was Child of Boyfriend or Girlfriend
HR = Homosexual Relationship

XS = Victim was Ex-Spouse
SX = Victim was Spouse of Ex-Spouse (additional SIBRS code)
RM = Victim was Roommate (additional SIBRS code)
XR = Victim was Ex-Roommate (additional SIBRS code)
EE = Victim was Employee
ER = Victim was Employer
OK = Victim was Otherwise Known

Not Known By Victim
RU = Relationship Unknown
ST = Victim was Stranger

Other
VO = Victim Was Offender

The category "Victim Was Offender" is to be used in cases where all of the participants in the incidents were victims and offenders of the *same* offense such as: domestic disputes where both husband and wife are charged with assault; double murders (i.e., two people kill each other); or barroom brawls where many participants are arrested.

Example 1
An employee assaulted his employer (a person) with his fists. The LEA should report "ER=Victim Was Employer."

Example 2
Two unknown men robbed a male and female couple. Report "ST=Victim Was Stranger" as the relationship of each of the two victims to each of the two offenders.

Data Element 61 (Victim Hair Color)

Valid Data Values

BLD = Bald (Bald is used when the subject has lost most of the hair on his head)
BLK = Black
BLN = Blonde or Strawberry
BRO = Brown
GRY = Gray or Partially Gray
RED = Red or Auburn
SDY = Sandy
WHI = White
XXX = Unknown
BLU = Blue
PLE = Purple
GRN = Green

ONG = Orange
PNK = Pink

Data Element 62 (Victim Eye Color)

Valid Data Values

BLK = Black
BLU = Blue
BRO = Brown
GRN = Green
GRY = Gray
HAZ = Hazel
MAR = Maroon
MUL = Multicolored
PNK = Pink
XXX = Unknown

Data Element 63 (Victim Marital Status)

Valid Data Values

D = Divorced
M = Married
N = Separated
S = Single
U = Unknown
W = Widowed

Data Element 64 (Victim Suspected of Using/Under the Influence)

Valid Data Values

A = Alcohol
B = Both
D = Drugs
N = None
U = Unknown

Data Element 65 (Victim Handicap)

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> A = Age
> H = Hearing
> M = Mental
> N = None
> P = Physical
> U = Unknown
> V = Visual

Data Element 69 (Victim Injury Location)

This data element reports the location of the victim's injuries that were reported in Data Element 33 (Type of Injury).

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> F1 = General front head injury above shoulders
> F2 = General front body injury above waist below the neck
> F3 = General front body injury below waist above the knee
> F4 = General front body injury below knees including feet
> B1 = General back head injury above shoulders
> B2 = General back body injury above waist below the neck
> B3 = General back body injury below waist above the knee
> B4 = General back body injury below knees including feet
> RH1 = Right side injury to the back of the head
> RH2 = Right side injury to the center of the head including ears
> RH3 = Right side injury to the front of the head
> FH1 = Front side injury to the face above the eyes
> FH2 = Front side injury to the face below forehead above the mouth
> FH3 = Front side injury to the face below nose above the neck
> LH1 = Left side injury to the front of the head
> LH2 = Left side injury to the center of the head including ears
> LH3 = Left side injury to the back of the head

Other Personal Identifiers
Additional data elements that are not coded fields but are gathered for information sharing purposes include:

> DOB – Date of Birth of victim
> Height – Recorded in feet and inches. A height range may be used.
> Weight – A weight range may be used if exact weight is unknown

Address – Address where the victim resides
Phone Number – Include area code
Employer
Business Address – Address for where the victim is employed
Business Phone
DL Number – Driver's License number of victim
SS # - Social Security number of victim
Gang Affiliation
OSBI Number/FBI Number
Scars/Marks/and Tattoos/ and Other Characteristics
Alias

CHAPTER 6

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED (LEOKA)

If **L = <u>Law Enforcement Officer</u>** is selected as the victim type, the additional LEOKA data elements below must be completed.

Data Element	Description
Data Element 25A	Type of Officer Activity/Circumstance
Data Element 25B	Officer Assignment Type
Data Element 25C	Officer – ORI Other Jurisdiction
Data Element 66	Officer Killed?
Data Element 67	Officer Assault/Homicide – Vest Worn?
Data Element 68	Officer Assault/Homicide – Weapon Ownership

Note: When L = Law Enforcement Officer is selected as the victim type, "Officer Assault" should be entered in Data Element 59 (Is LEOKA) in the Administrative Segment. In addition, officer assault incidents must be reported in their own incident number. There may be no victims or victim types other than the officer(s) assaulted and no offenses other than the Homicide or Assault offense against the officer.

Victim type "Law Enforcement Officer" refers to sworn officers with full arrest powers killed or assaulted in the line of duty. Count all assaults which resulted in serious injury or in which a weapon was used which could have caused serious injury or death. Other assaults not causing injury should be included if they involved more than mere verbal abuse or minor resistance to an arrest. In other words, all assaults on officers with or without injuries should be reported.

If an officer is killed or injured with a knife/cutting instrument or firearm in the line of duty, please contact the OSBI Field Services Unit. Once notified of an officer's death or injury with a knife/cutting instrument or firearm, the agency will be contacted for additional details concerning the circumstances pertaining to the incident.

The FBI will also furnish information on two Federal programs—a compensation program for non-Federal law enforcement officers overseen by the U. S. Department of Labor and the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program administered by the U. S. Department of Justice for local, state, and Federal officers. These programs provide benefits to survivors of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty, as well as disability benefits for officers suffering duty-related injuries. Either can be contacted directly for information. The addresses and telephone numbers are:

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs
United States Department of Labor
Post Office Box 37117
 Washington, D.C. 20013 (202) 724-0713

Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program
United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Assistance
 633 Indiana Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20531
 (202) 307-0635

The importance of the Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted data cannot be overemphasized. They are the basis of an analysis of assaults on police officers; thus, the more complete the data collected, the more valid the conclusions.

Data Element 25A (Type of Officer Activity/Circumstance)

Each time an officer is assaulted in the line of duty, the type of activity in which the officer was engaged at the time of assault should be reported.

Valid Data Values

01 = Responding to Disturbance Call (Family Quarrels, Person with Firearm, Etc.)
02 = Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects
03 = Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects
04 = Attempting Other Arrests
05 = Civil Disorder (Riot, Mass Disobedience)
06 = Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners
07 = Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances
08 = Ambush/No Warning
09 = Mentally Deranged Assailant
10 = Traffic Pursuits and Stops
11 = All Other

Data Element 25B (Officer Assignment Type)

Indicate the type of assignment the officer was on at the time he/she was killed/assaulted.

Valid Data Values

F = Two-Officer Vehicle
G = One-Officer Vehicle (Alone)
H = One-Officer Vehicle (Assisted)
I = Detective or Special Assignment (Alone)
J = Detective or Special Assignment (Assisted)
K = Other (Alone)
L = Other (Assisted)

Code F (Two-Officer Vehicle) and codes G and H (One-Officer Vehicle) pertain to uniformed officers

Codes I and J (Detective or Special Assignment) to non-uniformed officers

Codes K and L (Other) to officers assaulted or killed while in other capacities, such as foot patrol, off duty, etc. The term *assisted* refers to law enforcement assistance only.

Example 1
An agency dispatches a one-officer vehicle to the scene of a crime in progress. There are no other units to back up the officer. The perpetrator, who had committed a burglary, immediately fired on the officer upon his arrival at the scene. The agency should report the incident as G = One-Officer (Alone).

Example 2
An agency dispatches a one-officer vehicle to the scene of a crime in progress. Another one-officer vehicle answers the call as well. While attempting to apprehend the individual, the perpetrator punches one of the officers. The agency should code the incident as H = One-Officer (Assisted).

Data Element 25C (Officer – ORI Other Jurisdiction)

This is the unique nine-character Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) Number that has been assigned to each agency by the National Crime Information Center. If a law enforcement officer is killed or assaulted in the line of duty in a jurisdiction other than his own, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction should report the law enforcement officer killed or assaulted and use Data Element 25C to identify the ORI of that law enforcement officer's agency. No entry is required if the officer is assaulted in his own jurisdiction.

Example
A perpetrator shot a law enforcement officer working in conjunction with a state narcotics task force in a jurisdiction outside his own duty assignment while serving a warrant on an individual known to be operating a methamphetamine lab. The most local agency covering the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred should report the incident and should indicate Data Element 25C (Officer – ORI Other Jurisdiction) because the law enforcement officer was assaulted in the line of duty outside his regularly assigned jurisdiction.

Data Element 66 (Officer Killed?)

This data element reports whether or not the victim officer was killed as a result of this LEOKA incident.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> 0 = No/False (Officer was not killed)
> 1 = Yes/True (Officer was killed)

Data Element 67 (Vest Worn?)

This data element reports whether or not the victim officer was wearing a bulletproof vest at the time of the LEOKA incident.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> 0 = No (vest was not worn by officer)
> 1 = Yes (vest was worn by officer)

Data Element 68 (Weapon Ownership)

This data element reports whose weapon was actually used to injure the officer victim.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> 0 = Police Officer's Weapon
> 1 = Offender's Weapon

In order to report this data element, confirm which weapon actually injured the officer. Next, consider which person brought that weapon to the scene of the incident.

Example 1
While an officer was attempting to make an arrest, the suspect resisted with the officer and gained control of the officer's gun. The officer was shot in the leg with his own gun before he regained control of the suspect and made the arrest. Report Weapon Ownership "0 = Police Officer's Weapon."

Example 2
While an officer was attempting to make an arrest, the suspect resisted with the officer and punched him in the face. Since the offender used his own personal weapons to assault the officer, report "1 = Offender's Weapon."

CHAPTER 7

SUSPECT/ARRESTEE SEGMENT

Offender information includes characteristics (age, sex, and race) of each offender (up to 99) involved in crime incident whether or not an arrest has been made. The object is to capture any information known to law enforcement concerning the offenders even though they may not have been identified. There are, of course, instances where no information about perpetrators is known. There must be at least one Suspect/Arrestee Segment for each criminal incident report. The Data Elements reported in the Suspect/Arrestee Segment are outlined below.

Data Element	Description
Data Element 36	Offender Sequence Number
Data Element 37	Age of Offender
Data Element 38	Sex of Offender
Data Element 39	Race of Offender
Data Element 39A	Ethnicity of Offender
Data Element 40	Arrestee Sequence Number
Data Element 41	Arrest Transaction Number
Data Element 42	Arrest Date
Data Element 43	Type of Arrest
Data Element 44	Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator
Data Element 45	IBR Arrest Offense Code
Data Element 46	Arrestee Was Armed With
Data Element 47	Age of Arrestee
Data Element 48	Sex of Arrestee
Data Element 49	Race of Arrestee
Data Element 50	Ethnicity of Arrestee
Data Element 51	Resident Status of Arrestee
Data Element 52	Disposition of Arrestee Under 18
Data Element 70	Offender Age Class
Data Element 71	Offender Hair Color
Data Element 72	Offender Eye Color
Data Element 73	Offender Marital Status
Data Element 74	Offender Identifiers (Scars, Marks, Tattoos)
Data Element 75	Suspect/Arrestee Type
Data Element 76	Juvenile Guardian Relationship

Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number)

Each offender in the incident is to be assigned a sequence number from "01" to "99." A separate set of offender data is to be submitted for each numbered offender. If nothing is known about the offender(s), report "00." If any identifier is known (age, race, sex) treat the offender as a Suspect and

assign a sequence number; do not use sequence number "00." Sequence numbers are usually handled in the background of Records Management Systems.

Note: Only one sequence number "00" is allowed for each unique incident.

Note: The sequence number reported by Data Element 36 must match the number assigned in Data Element 34 (Offender Number to be Related) in the Victim Segment because the offenders perpetrated a Crime Against Person or a Robbery, if any.

Valid Data Values

01 – 99
00 = Unknown Offender

Example 1
A corpse with five bullet holes was found in an abandoned warehouse. There were no witnesses to the crime and nothing is known about the suspect(s). Data Element 36 should report "00 = Unknown Offender." The remaining offender data are ignored. Remember that "00 = Unknown Offender" should also be reported in Data Element 34 (Offender Number to Be Related) in the Victim segment since murder is a Crime Against Persons.

Example 2
A witness saw two offenders fleeing the scene of a burglary, but because they were wearing ski masks, their age, sex, and race could not be determined. Two sets of offender data would be recorded—one with sequence number "01" and the other with "02." "Unknown" would be reported in the remaining offender categories.

Data Element 37 (Age of Offender)

Age of Offender reports the age or age range of each numbered offender in an incident. Age ranges are reported in two fields, "Age Min." and "Age Max."

Valid Data Value

01 – 98 (report the exact age in whole years)
99 = Over 98 years old
00 = Unknown

Note: If the exact age is unknown, an approximate "age range" can be reported. Any range in years is acceptable. Any combination of "__" to "__" years is acceptable. When possible, estimating an age range should stay within juvenile or adult ranges where applicable (e.g., juvenile range 1-17, adult range 18-98).

Example
A robbery victim described his assailant, who escaped, as in his "mid-twenties." The report could be "24 to 26" years old.

Data Element 38 (Sex of Offender)

Sex of Offender reports the sex of each numbered offender in an incident.

Valid Data Values

F = Female
M = Male
U = Unknown

Data Element 39 (Race of Offender)

Race of Offender reports the race of each numbered offender in an incident.

Valid Data Values

W = White
B = Black
I = American Indian/Alaskan Native
A = Asian
P = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
U = Unknown

White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black or African American - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, e.g., individuals who are Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean, Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese, and Yapese.

Note: The term "Native Hawaiian" does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii simply by virtue of being born there.

Data Element 39A (Ethnicity of Offender)

Ethnicity of Offender reports the ethnicity of each numbered offender in an incident.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> H = Hispanic or Latino
> N = Not Hispanic or Latino
> U = Unknown

The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Example
If the offender was Cuban, report "Hispanic or Latino."

ADDITIONAL ARRESTEE DATA ELEMENTS

LEAs should report Arrestee information for all persons apprehended for the commission of all crimes, that is, except Justifiable Homicide (not a crime). Listings of the offenses can be found in Chapter 4, and the offense code definitions can be found in Chapter 11.

LEAs should remember that the object of this segment is to collect information on persons arrested, not on charges lodged. For example, a person may be arrested on several charges in connection with the same incident; in this situation, only one set of arrestee information would be reported, again, if the offenses involved were in connection with one incident. Likewise, one person may be arrested many times during a given time span for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction. Because of a separation of time between the arrests, a set of arrestee information is to be reported for each separate arrest. Again, more than one charge could be logged during the individual arrests, but only one set of arrestee information would be reported for each crime incident.

The arrestee information to be reported describes the arrestee (e.g., his/her age, sex, race, etc.) and the circumstances of the arrest. Arrest information can be recorded for each arrestee involved in each incident. Record arrest information on all persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons for committing an offense within the reporting jurisdiction. Include:

1. Those persons arrested and released without a formal charge being placed against them.
2. Juveniles taken into custody or arrested but merely warned and released without being charged.

Information on persons taken into custody for other jurisdictions should not be reported by the arresting agency. The jurisdiction where the offense occurred will report the arrestee information, and thus, duplication in reporting will be avoided. Most agencies will, of course, maintain a separate record of such arrests for administrative use. The incident can be submitted to the State IBR program for information sharing using the state's non-criminal offense codes.

Data Element 40 (Arrestee Sequence Number)

The LEA should assign each arrestee reported in a Group A Incident Report or Group B Arrest Report a sequence number from 01 to 99. This sequence number should correspond to Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number).

Data Element 41 (Booking Number)

The LEA assigns a Booking Number to an arrest report to identify it uniquely. It may be the Incident Number relating to the arrest or a separate arrest transaction number. The number may be up to 12 characters in length.

Data Element 42 (Arrest Date)

The month, day, and year (MM/DD/YYYY) the arrest took place. The Arrest Date must occur after the Incident Occurred On/Between and the Reported On Date.

Example
If an arrest was made on July 23, 2012, the report would be "07/23/2012."

Data Element 43 (Type of Arrest)

Describe the type of apprehension (at the time of initial contact with the arrestee) by selecting one of the following for each arrestee:

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> O = On-View Arrest (apprehension without a warrant or previous incident report)
> S = Summoned/Cited (not taken into custody)
> T = Taken Into Custody (based on a warrant and/or previously submitted incident report)

Example 1
An officer arrested a female without a warrant while in the act of soliciting for prostitution on a street corner. The report would be "O = On-View Arrest."

Example 2
An officer contacted a man regarding his child's attendance at school. The officer issued a citation and a summons to appear in court. The report would be "S = Summoned/Cited."

Example 3
A citizen filed a complaint. The LEA then investigated the incident and, based on a warrant, took the offender into custody. The LEA should report T = Taken Into Custody for Type of Arrest.

Data Element 44 (Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator)

This information helps ensure that an arrestee (person) is counted only once when a single apprehension results in the submission of arrestee data for more than one Incident Report for your jurisdiction. That is, the arrestee was involved in more than one crime incident, and his/her arrest data are duplicated in each Incident Report. In such situations, "Count" arrestee is to be recorded in one set of arrestee data. "Multiple" is recorded in all other Incident Reports containing data on this arrestee. If a suspect's arrest did not clear additional incidents, the entry should be N = Not Applicable.

Valid Data Values

C = Count Arrestee
M = Multiple
N = Not Applicable

Example
After a suspect's arrest for robbery, it was learned that he was also the perpetrator of five additional robberies within the jurisdiction. A set of arrestee data should be reported for each of the six robberies. Five should have "Multiple" and one "Count" arrestee.

This process will, again, identify that one arrestee is involved in multiple incidents and only count the arrestee (person) once. Any of the six arrestee segments will result in clearing all incidents if no other earlier arrests were made in connection with the incidents.

Data Element 45 (IBR Arrest Offense Code)

The IBR Arrest Offense code identifies the three-digit IBR Offense Code for which the arrestee was apprehended.

Usually there is only one crime classification involved in an arrest. If the arrestee was apprehended for more than one offense, the reporting agency must determine the most serious offense and report it as the arrest offense. The Offense Lookup Table in Appendix B will assist as a general guide in determining whether the arrest offense is a Group A or Group B offense. A Group B offense code can be recorded even for Group A Incident Reports, as long as the Group B offense was in the view of the reporting agency's primary arrest offense. Remember, any arrest (regardless of arrest offense reported) made in connection with a Group A offense will result in its clearance.

Data Element 46 (Arrestee Was Armed With)

Indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a commonly known weapon at the time of his/her apprehension. Up to two weapons can be reported.
Note: The FBI defines an automatic firearm as any firearm which shoots or is designed to shoot more than one shot at a time by a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading.

>   **Valid Data Values**
>
>   01 = Unarmed
>   11 = Firearm (type not stated)
>   11A = Firearm-Full Automatic
>   12 = Handgun
>   12A = Handgun-Full Automatic
>   13 = Rifle
>   13A = Rifle-Full Automatic
>   14 = Shotgun
>   14A = Shotgun-Full Automatic
>   15 = Other Firearm
>   15A = Other Firearm-Full Automatic
>   16 = Lethal Cutting Instrument (e.g., switchblade knife or martial arts stars)
>   17 = Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles

Example 1
When apprehended, an arrestee had in his possession a .357-magnum handgun and a penknife. The handgun should be reported using "12 = Handgun." Because the small pocket knife is not generally considered to be a "weapon," it does not qualify for reporting.

Example 2
A suspect resisted arrest using a liquor bottle and a chair as weapons before being subdued. The report should be "01 = Unarmed." Although the arrestee used items as weapons, they were not commonly known weapons.

Data Element 47 (Age of Arrestee)

See Data Element 37 (Age of Offender).

Data Element 48 (Sex of Arrestee)

See Data Element 38 (Sex of Offender). "U = Unknown" is not allowed for Arrestee Sex.

Data Element 49 (Race of Arrestee)

See Data Element 39 (Race of Offender).

Data Element 50 (Ethnicity of Arrestee)

See Data Element 39A (Race of Offender).

Data Element 51 (Resident Status of Offender/Arrestee)

This element indicates whether the offender or arrestee was a resident or nonresident of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> R = Resident
> N = Nonresident
> U = Unknown

Resident status does not refer to the immigration or national citizenship status of the individual.

A "Resident" is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (i.e., town, city, community) where the crime took place. Federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions. Concerning university/college campuses, only persons living "on campus" (i.e., in dormitories, etc.) would be considered "residents" if the incident occurred within the confines of the school property and the crime is reported by a campus law enforcement agency.

Data Element 52 (Disposition of Arrestee Under 18)

LEAs should use this element to report the nature of the arrestee's detention when the arrestee was 17 years of age or younger at the time of arrest. The word "arrest" as it applies to juveniles is intended to mean the law enforcement handling of all juveniles (under age 18) who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstances that, if the juvenile were an adult, an arrest would have been reported. Police interactions with juveniles where no offense has been committed and instances wherein juveniles are taken into custody for their own protection should not be recorded as arrests.

An adult is usually held for prosecution for some charge or is released for future handling in court. However, a juvenile, depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of the juvenile court; to welfare agencies; to other law enforcement agencies; or in the case of serious offenders, to criminal or adult court by waiver of juvenile court. Therefore, not only should arrests in the usual sense be included, but an LEA should report any situation where they handle/process a juvenile for a violation of

the law, in lieu of an actual arrest, such as a summons, citation, or notification to appear before a juvenile or youth court or similar authority.

Valid Data Values

H = Handled Within Department (released to parents, released with warning, etc.)
R = Referred to Other Authorities (turned over to juvenile court, probation department, welfare agency, other police agency, criminal or adult court, etc.)

Example 1
The arrestee, age 13, who is taken into custody for vandalizing a school, is released to his parents with a warning. The entry should be "H = Handled Within Department."

Example 2
The arrestee, age 17, who is arrested for murder, is turned over to adult court to be tried as an adult. The entry should be "R = Referred to Other Authorities."

Note: Laws or regulations pertaining to the confidential treatment of the identity of juvenile offenders do not apply since SIBRS is a law enforcement system and used for investigative purposes. Do not preclude the collection of arrest information for IBR purposes or an agency's administrative use.

Data Element 70 (Offender Age Class)

This element reports the age class of the offender.

Valid Data Values

A = Adult
J = Juvenile
U = Unknown

Note: Only one "Unknown" offender is allowed for each incident, and refers to an offender about which nothing at all is known. An entry of "U = Unknown" in Data Element 70 should correspond to a sequence number of "00 = Unknown" in Data Elements 34 and 36, if applicable.

Data Element 71 (Offender Hair Color)

Valid Data Values

BLD = Bald (Bald is used when the subject has lost most of the hair on his head)
BLK = Black
BLN = Blonde or Strawberry
BRO = Brown
GRY = Gray or Partially Gray

RED = Red or Auburn
SDY = Sandy
WHI = White
XXX = Unknown
BLU = Blue
PLE = Purple
GRN = Green
ONG = Orange
PNK = Pink

Note: codes reference NCIC Codes

Data Element 72 (Offender Eye Color)

Valid Data Values

BLK = Black
BLU = Blue
BRO = Brown
GRN = Green
GRY = Gray
HAZ = Hazel
MAR = Maroon
MUL = Multicolored
PNK = Pink
XXX = Unknown

Note: codes reference NCIC Codes

Data Element 73 (Offender Marital Status)

Valid Data Values

D = Divorced
M = Married
N = Separated
S = Single
U = Unknown
W = Widowed

Data Element 74 (Offender Identifiers – Scars, Marks, Tattoos)

This element reports offender identifiers such as scars, marks, and tattoos (SMT). The valid data values follow NCIC manual Section 13 guidelines. See NCIC Manual for code list. 13.1-13.8 Page 5-28.

Data Element 75 (Suspect/Arrestee Type)

This data element indicates the type or status of the offender.

>   **Valid Data Values**
>
>   A = Arrestee
>   S = Suspect
>   I = Institutional
>   X = Other
>   R = Runaway

Note: Codes I, X, and R can only be used with the State of Oklahoma's non-criminal codes.

Data Element 76 (Juvenile Guardian Relationship)

When a juvenile is arrested, the LEA should indicate whether a parent/guardian was notified. If a guardian was notified, this element indicates the relationship of the person who was notified to the juvenile arrestee.

>   **Valid Data Values**
>
>   AP - Adoptive/Foster Parents
>   AQ- Acquaintance
>   BP – Biological Parents of Same Child
>   CH – Child
>   FR – Friend
>   GP – Grandparent
>   PA – Parent
>   RU – Relationship Unknown
>   SB – Sibling
>   SP – Step Parent

Other Offender Information
Additional data elements that are not coded fields but are gathered for information sharing purposes include:

Offender of Offense – the linkage of each offender to an offense
DOB – Date of Birth of offender
Height – Recorded in feet and inches. A height range may be used.
Weight – A weight range may be used if exact weight is unknown

Address – Address where the offender resides
Phone Number – Include area code
Employer
Business Address – Address for where the offender is employed
Business Phone
DL Number – Driver's License number of offender
SS # - Social Security number of offender
Gang Affiliation
OSBI Number/FBI Number
Scars/Marks/and Tattoos/ and Other Characteristics
Alias
Juvenile Parent/Guardian Notified
Name of Person Notified
Date/Time Notified
Notified By

CHAPTER 8
PROPERTY SEGMENT

Property Segments are used to describe the type, value, and (for drugs and narcotics seized in drug cases) quantity of property involved in the incident.

Data Element	Description
Data Element 14	Type Property Loss/Etc.
Data Element 15	Property Description
Data Element 16	Value of Property
Data Element 17	Date Recovered
Data Element 18	Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles
Data Element 19	Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles
Data Element 20	Suspected Drug Type
Data Element 21	Estimated Drug Quantity
Data Element 22	Type Drug Measurement

A Property Segment should be submitted for each type of property loss/etc., i.e., Burned, Counterfeited/Forged, Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized, Recovered, Seized, and/or Stolen/Etc. (includes bribed, defrauded, embezzled, extorted, ransomed, robbed, etc.) that occurred in the incident.

Property Segments should be submitted when a Crime Against Property or Kidnapping/Abduction is involved in an incident. Therefore, Property Segments should be submitted only if the incident included one or more of the following offenses:

100 = Kidnapping/Abduction
120 = Robbery
200 = Arson
210 = Extortion/Blackmail
220 = Burglary/B&E
23A = Pocket-picking
23B = Purse-snatching
23C = Shoplifting
23D = Theft From Building
23E = Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device
23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle
23G = Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories
23H = All Other Larceny
240 = Motor Vehicle Theft
250 = Counterfeiting/Forgery
26A = False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game

26B = Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud
26C = Impersonation
26D = Welfare Fraud
26E = Wire Fraud
270 = Embezzlement
280 = Stolen Property Offenses (Receiving, etc.)
290 = Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations
35B = Drug Equipment Violations
39A = Betting/Wagering
39B = Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling
39C = Gambling Equipment Violations
39D = Sports Tampering
510 = Bribery

Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.)

This data element should be used to describe the type(s) of property loss, recovery, seizure, etc., which occurred in an incident. A separate Property Segment should be submitted for each type of loss/etc., when the incident involved one or more of the offenses listed above.

The types of offenses in the incident (e.g., Arson, Bribery, Burglary/B&E, Counterfeiting/Forgery, or Larceny/Theft) determine which type(s) of loss/etc. and data elements apply.

Valid Data Values

1 = None
2 = Burned (includes damage caused by fighting an arson fire)
3 = Counterfeited/Forged
4 = Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized
5 = Recovered (applies to property that was previously stolen)
6 = Seized (applies to impound property that was *NOT* previously stolen)
7 = Stolen/Etc. (includes bribed, defrauded, embezzled, extorted, ransomed, robbed, etc.)
8 = Unknown
9 = Evidence (property gathered to assist investigation) (Agencies may use this code at their discretion. "Evidence" loss code does not satisfy the property requirements for any offense.)

Note: Seized loss code can only be used for the following three types of IBR offenses:

250 = Counterfeiting/Forgery
35(A-B) = Drug/Narcotic Violations
39(A-D) = Gambling Offenses

Note: An agency should report property stolen in its jurisdiction only. Likewise, the agency that reported the property stolen should also report the property recovered even if another jurisdiction recovered the property.

Example 1
For Arson, the Type Property Loss entries could be 1 = None (an attempt with no property burned), 2 = Burned (property burned) or 8 = Unknown (not known whether property burned).

Example 2
For Burglary, the Type Property Loss entries could be 1 = None (an attempted burglary or the structure was entered but no property was taken), 7 = Stolen/Etc. (property was taken), 5 = Recovered (stolen property was recovered), or 8 = Unknown (it is not known whether property was taken).

Data Element 15 (Property Description)

This data element reports coded descriptions of the property that was burned, counterfeited, destroyed/damaged/vandalized, etc., as a result of the incident.

Valid Data Values

01 = Aircraft (any machines or devices capable of atmospheric flight. Includes airplanes, helicopters, dirigibles, gliders, ultralights, hot air balloons, blimps, etc. This category does not include toy planes.)

02 = Alcohol (any intoxicating liquors containing alcohol used for human consumption. Includes alcoholic beverages, e.g., beer, wine, and liquor. Denatured alcohol should be classified under chemicals or fuel. Rubbing alcohol should be classified under consumable goods.)

03 = Automobiles (any passenger vehicles designed for operation on ordinary roads and typically having four wheels and a motor, with the primary purpose of transporting people other than public transportation. Includes sedans, taxicabs, minivans, sport utility vehicles, limousines, and other similar motor vehicles.)

04 = Bicycles (vehicles usually propelled by pedals, connected to the wheel by a chain, and having handlebars for steering and a saddle-like seat. Includes tandem bicycles, unicycles, and tricycles.)

05 = Buses (motor vehicles that are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport groups of people on a commercial basis. Includes school/coach/tourist/double-decker buses, trolleys, commercial vans, etc.)

06 = Clothes/Furs (garments for the body, articles of dress, wearing apparel for human use. Includes accessories such as belts, shoes, scarves, ties, etc.)

07 = Computer Hardware/Software (electrical components making up a computer system or written programs, procedures, or rules and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and that are stored in read/write memory.

Includes computers, printers, storage media, video games, video consoles such as Wii®, Game Boy®, PlayStation®, and Xbox®, and software packages.)

08 = Consumable Goods (expendable items used by humans for nutrition, enjoyment, or hygiene. Includes food, non-alcoholic beverages, grooming products, cigarettes, firewood, etc.)

09 = Credit/Debit Cards (plastic cards that function like a check and through which payments or credit for purchases or services are made electronically to the bank accounts of participating establishments directly from the cardholders' accounts. Includes automatic teller machine cards and electronic benefit transfer [EBT] cards. This category does not include gift cards.)

10 = Drugs/Narcotics (substances such as narcotics or hallucinogens that affect the central nervous system, causing changes in behavior and often addiction. Includes prescription, over the counter, legal, and illegal drugs.)

11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment (articles, items, products, etc. used to prepare and consume drugs or narcotics. Includes glass pipes, bongs, pop cans, meth labs, etc.)

1101 = Drug/Narcotic Precursor (additional SIBRS code)

12 = Farm Equipment (any kind of machinery used on a farm to help with farming. Includes tractors, combines, etc.)

13 = Firearms (weapons that fire a projectile by force of an explosion. Includes handguns, rifles, shotguns, assault rifles, semiautomatics, homemade guns, etc. Does not include "BB," pellet, or gas-powered guns.)

131 = Handgun/Revolver (additional SIBRS code)

132 = Handgun/Semi-Automatic (additional SIBRS code)

133 = Rifle/Single Shot/Bolt Action (additional SIBRS code)

134 = Shotgun (additional SIBRS code)

135 = Rifle/Semi-Automatic/Automatic (additional SIBRS code)

14 = Gambling Equipment (any equipment or devices used to produce, manufacture, or perpetrate gambling. Includes slot machines, keno, card tables, poker chips,   bingo, raffles, lottery tickets, etc.)

15 = Heavy Construction/Industrial Equipment (large-scale equipment used in the construction of buildings, roads, etc. Includes cranes, bulldozers, steamrollers,   oil drilling rigs, backhoes, excavators, etc.)

16 = Household Goods (items which would normally be used to furnish a residence. Includes furniture, appliances, utensils, air conditioning/heating equipment, mailboxes, household lighting, etc. This category does not include radios, televisions, digital video discs [DVDs], compact disc [CD] players, etc.)

17 = Jewelry/Precious Metals/Gems (articles of gold, silver, precious stones, etc., for personal adornment. Includes bracelets, necklaces, rings, watches, gold, silver, platinum, loose gems, etc.)

18 = Livestock (domesticated animals raised for home use or profit. Includes cattle, chickens, hogs, horses, sheep, bees, etc. Includes household pets, such as dogs   and cats, if commercially raised for profit.)

181 = Livestock – Cattle (additional SIBRS code)

183 = Livestock – Horses (additional SIBRS code)

185 = Livestock – Swine (additional SIBRS code)

19 = Merchandise (items/goods which are exposed or held for sale. Use specific category if possible.)

20 = Money (any circulating medium of exchange, legal tender, currency. Includes coins, paper money, demand deposits, etc.)

21 = Negotiable Instruments (any documents, other than currency, that are payable without restriction. An unconditional promise or order of payment to a holder upon issue, possession, on demand, or at a specific time. Includes endorsed checks, [including forged checks that have been endorsed], endorsed money orders, endorsed traveler's checks, bearer checks, and bonds.)

22 = Nonnegotiable Instruments (documents requiring further action to become negotiable. Includes unendorsed checks, money orders, traveler's checks, stocks, bonds, blank checks, etc.)

23 = Office-type Equipment (items which would normally be used in an office/business setting. Includes calculators, cash registers, copying machines, facsimile machines, shredders, etc.)

24 = Other Motor Vehicles (motorized vehicles that do not fit the definition of automobile, bus, truck, or recreational vehicle. Includes motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, go-carts, Segways®, etc.)

25 = Purses/Handbags/Wallets (bags or pouches used for carrying articles such as money, cards, keys, photographs, and other miscellaneous items. Includes briefcases, fanny packs, and backpacks when used as a purse/wallet.)

26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs (items used to transmit audible signals and visual images of moving and stationary objects. Includes radios, televisions, videocassette recorders, high fidelity and stereo equipment, CD players, MP3 players, iPods®, cable boxes, etc. This category does not include radios/stereos installed in vehicles; these are considered vehicle parts/accessories.)

27 = Recordings–Audio/Visual (phonograph records, magnetic tapes, or wires upon which sound and visual images have been recorded. Includes phonograph records, CDs, tape recordings, cassettes, VHS tapes, DVDs, magnetic media, audio/visual recording discs, etc.)

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

29 = Structures–Single Occupancy Dwellings (buildings occupied by single families, individuals, or housemates, commonly referred to as houses, mobile homes, townhouses, duplexes, etc.)

30 = Structures–Other Dwellings (any other residential dwellings not meeting the definition of 29 = Structures–Single Occupancy Dwellings, e.g., apartments, tenements, flats, boarding houses, and dormitories, as well as temporary living quarters, such as hotels, motels, inns, and bed and breakfasts)

31 = Structures–Other Commercial/Business (buildings designated to or engaged in the buying and selling of commodities or services, commercial trade, or forms of

gainful activity that have the objective of supplying commodities. Includes stores, office buildings, restaurants, etc.)

32 = Structures–Industrial/Manufacturing (buildings designated to or engaged in the production or distribution of goods, refined and unrefined, for use by industry. Includes factories, plants, assembly lines, etc.)

33 = Structures–Public/Community (buildings used by a group of people for social/cultural/group/recreational activities, common interests, classes, etc. Includes colleges, hospitals, jails, libraries, meeting halls, passenger terminals, religious buildings, schools, sports arenas, etc.)

34 = Structures–Storage (buildings used for storing goods, belongings, merchandise, etc. Includes barns, garages, storehouses, warehouses, sheds, etc.)

35 = Structures–Other (any other types of structures not fitting the descriptions of Structures. Includes outbuildings, monuments, buildings under construction, etc.)

36 = Tools (hand-held implements that are used in accomplishing work. Includes hand and power tools.)

37 = Trucks (motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo on a commercial basis, or vehicles designed for transporting   loads.)

38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories (items attached to the inside or outside of a vehicle. Includes motor vehicle batteries, engines, transmissions, heaters, hubcaps, tires, radios, CD/DVD players, and automotive global positioning system [GPS] navigation systems, etc.)

39 = Watercraft (vehicles used in the water, propelled by a motor, paddle, or sail. Includes motorboats, sailboats, canoes, fishing boats, jet skis, etc.)

41 = Aircraft Parts/Accessories (parts or accessories of an aircraft, whether inside or outside. This category does not include aircrafts that are intact or model/toy planes.)

42 = Artistic Supplies/Accessories (items or equipment used to create or maintain paintings, sculptures, crafts, etc.)

43 = Building Materials (items used to construct buildings. Includes lumber, concrete, gravel, drywall, bricks, plumbing supplies, uninstalled windows, uninstalled doors, etc. This category is not to be used when items are stolen from a completed building. This category does not include copper wire, aluminum, etc. See 71 = Metals, Non-Precious.)

44 = Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies (items, tools, or objects used for recreational camping, hunting, or fishing. Includes tents, camp stoves, fishing poles, sleeping bags, etc. Rifles, pistols, and shotguns should be listed under 13 = Firearms.)

45 = Chemicals (substances with distinct molecular compositions that are produced by or used in chemical processes. Includes herbicides, insecticides, industrial or household products, solvents, fertilizers, lime, antifreeze, mineral oil, paint thinners, etc., except when used in conjunction with illegal drug activity, which would be classified as 10 = Drugs/Narcotics or 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment.)

46 = Collections/Collectibles (objects that are collected because they arouse interest due to being novel, rare, bizarre, or valuable. Includes art objects and

stamp/baseball/comic book collections. Report a specific category, if possible. For example, the theft of a collection of old guns should be 13 = Firearms.)

47 = Crops (cultivated plants or agricultural produce grown for commercial, human, or livestock consumption and use. Usually sold in bulk. Includes grains, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton. This category does not include crops that yield illegal substances. Crops of illegal substances should be classified as drugs.)

48 = Documents/Personal or Business (includes affidavits, applications, certificates, credit card documents, savings account books, titles, deposit slips, pawn shop slips, patents, blueprints, bids, proposals, personal files, and U.S. mail. This category does not include identity documents.)

49 = Explosives (devices that explode or cause an explosion. Includes bombs, dynamite, Molotov cocktails, fireworks, ammunition, etc.)

59 = Firearm Accessories (items used in conjunction with a firearm to improve ease of use or maintenance. Includes gun belts, cases, cleaning tools/equipment, targets, aftermarket stocks, laser sights, and rifle, spotting, and handgun scopes.)

64 = Fuel (products used to produce energy. Includes coal, gasoline, diesel, biodiesel, natural gas, and oil.)

65 = Identity Documents (formal documents that provide proof pertaining to a specific individual's identity. Includes passports, visas, driver's licenses, social security cards, alien registration cards, voter registration cards, etc.)

66 = Identity–Intangible (sets of characteristics or behavioral or personal traits by which an entity or person is recognized or known. Includes damaged reputations, disclosed confidential information, etc.)

67 = Law Enforcement Equipment (equipment specifically used by law enforcement personnel during the performance of their duties. Includes vests, handcuffs, flashlights, nightsticks, badges, etc. Does not include firearms.)

68 = Lawn/Yard/Garden Equipment (equipment used for maintaining and decorating lawns and yards. Includes mowers, line trimmers, tools, tillers, etc. Does not include plants, trees, fountains, bird baths, etc.)

69 = Logging Equipment (equipment specifically used by the logging industry personnel during the performance of their duties. Includes choker cables, binders, blocks, etc.)

70 = Medical/Medical Lab Equipment (equipment specifically used in the medical field. Includes X-ray machines, testing equipment, magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] machines, ultrasound machines, wheelchairs, etc.)

71 = Metals, Non-Precious (base metals or alloys possessing luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat. Includes ferrous and nonferrous metals such as iron, steel, tin, aluminum, copper, brass, copper wire, copper pipe, etc.)

72 = Musical Instruments (instruments relating to or capable of producing music. Includes percussion, brass, woodwind, and string instruments, etc.)

73 = Pets (animals kept for pleasure or companionship, other than livestock. Includes cats, dogs, household birds, fish, rodents, reptiles, and exotic animals

raised as pets and not for profit.)

74 = Photographic/Optical Equipment (equipment used to take photographs and/or relating to the science of optics or optical equipment. Includes cameras, camcorders, telescopes, lenses, prisms, optical scanners, binoculars, monoculars, etc. Does not include camera phones.)

75 = Portable Electronic Communications (electronic devices used to communicate audible or visual messages. Includes cell phones, camera phones, pagers, personal digital assistants [PDAs], BlackBerrys®, etc.)

76 = Recreational/Sports Equipment (equipment and materials used for recreational purposes or during sports activities. Includes skis, balls, gloves, weights, nets, bats, rackets, etc.)

77 = Other (all other property not fitting the specific descriptions identified.)

*773 = Grain

*774 = Hay/Feed

*775 = Herbicides/Insecticides

776 = Mining Equipment (additional SIBRS code)

*777 = Explosives

778 = Crude Oil and Gas*

779 = Oil Field Equipment (additional SIBRS code)

*77T = Trailers

78 = Trailers (transportation devices designed to be hauled by a truck or tractor trailer. Includes truck trailers, semi-trailers, utility, etc.)

79 = Watercraft Equipment/Parts/Accessories (watercraft equipment or accessories that are used for the crafts' maintenance or operation. Includes buoys, life preservers, paddles, or sails. This category does not include accessories for water sports; these should be coded under 76 = Recreational/Sports Equipment.)

80 = Weapons–Other (weapons not classified under other categories. Includes knives, swords, nunchakus, brass knuckles, flare guns, crossbows, bows and arrows, sling shots, "BB" guns, pellet guns, gas-powered guns, paintball guns, etc.)

88 = Pending Inventory (property description unknown until an inventory is conducted)

99 = (OSBI Official Use Only) (special category to be used by the state IBR Program to compile statistics on certain designated types of property)

*Note: Removed per FBI NIBRS Addendum. New agencies do not add this code. Current agencies may choose to keep for historical data.

If there are multiple items that fall under the same loss code and description code, they may all be reported under a single entry and the value reported in Data Element 16 (below) as the sum of the category. However, if there are individual items that have serial numbers, a separate entry should be made for each item so the unique serial number may be recorded.

Data Element 16 (Value of Property)

This data element reports the total dollar value (in whole dollars) of the property burned, counterfeited, stolen, recovered, destroyed, seized, etc., as a result of the incident.

There is no requirement to list the value of any drugs/narcotics "seized" in a Drug/Narcotic Violation offense. Thus, if the offense was 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violation, the property description was "Drugs/Narcotics," and the type property loss, "Seized," no value is required. However, when drugs are involved in other types of crime (e.g., they were stolen in a burglary or burned in an arson) their value must be reported. Data on drugs seized are handled separately in specific categories relating to them. (See Data Elements 20-22, pages 71-74.)

Example
Two victims had their bicycles stolen at the same time and place—one was worth $300 and the other $150. "Bicycles" would be the property description and the total value of the two "$450" ($300 + $150 = $450) the value reported.

Guidelines for Property Valuation

Questions frequently arise as to how to valuate property involved in a criminal incident. The following guidelines are suggested:

1. Round values to the nearest whole dollar.
2. Use fair market value for articles which are subject to depreciation because of wear and tear, age, or other factors which cause the value to decrease with use.
3. Use cost to the merchant (wholesale cost) of goods recovered, seized, stolen, etc., from retail establishments, warehouses, etc. In other words, use the dollar value representing the actual cash loss to the victim without any markup or profit added.
4. Use victim's valuation of items such as jewelry, watches, and other similar goods which decrease in value slightly or not at all with use or age.
5. Use replacement cost or actual cash cost to victim for new or almost new clothes, auto accessories, bicycles, etc.
6. When the victim obviously exaggerates the value of stolen/destroyed/damaged property for insurance or other purposes, common sense and good judgment will dictate a fair market value to be placed on the stolen items by law enforcement.

In most instances, the victim's valuation can be accepted. The theft of nonnegotiable instruments such as traveler's checks, personal checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, food stamps, etc., should be scored but no value recorded. Again, "hair splitting" refinements are unnecessary. Negotiable instruments such as bonds payable to the bearer, etc., are valued at the current market price at the time of the theft, seizure, etc. Values should be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Often the condition of the property is different at recovery than it was when stolen. The market value at the time of recovery should be used even though it is less than the value reported at the time of the

theft. If the value has increased by the time the property is recovered, the recovery value should not exceed its value at the time it was stolen.

An agency should only report the value of property stolen in its jurisdiction. Likewise, the value of property recovered will include only property originally stolen in its own jurisdiction. It does not matter who recovers the property or where it was recovered. Although another police agency recovers the stolen property, the jurisdiction from which the property was stolen would report the value of the recovery. This procedure applies to all stolen property, including motor vehicles. Some agencies find it valuable, of course, to maintain separate records on property recovered by them for other jurisdictions.

Data Element 17 (Date Recovered)

If previously stolen property is recovered, the month, day, and year of its recovery is to be reported. This data element should only be used if Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) reports data value 5 = Recovered. If there is more than one date of recovery for the same type of property, report the earliest date. If the recovery date is unknown, record the date of the report.

Note: LEAs should report recovered property only if they also first reported the property stolen (ie., it was stolen in the agency's jurisdiction and a report was generated). Furthermore, the agency should not generate a new incident number to report the recovered property, but instead modify the original report by adding a property entry using Type Property Loss 5 = Recovered.

Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles)

This data element reports the number of motor vehicles that were stolen in connection to a Motor Vehicle Theft offense. Therefore, it should only be used when the IBR offense code is 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft, the Type Property Loss is 7 = Stolen, and Property Description is 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks. This is typically programmed into the IBR system linking the property segment with a corresponding vehicle segment (See Chapter 9 for Vehicle Segment).

Data Element 19 (Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles)

This data element reports the number of motor vehicles that were recovered in connection to a Motor Vehicle Theft offense. Therefore, it should only be used when the IBR offense code is 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft, the Type Property Loss is 5 = Recovered, and Property Description is 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks. This is typically programmed into the IBR system linking the property segment with a corresponding vehicle segment (See Chapter 9 for Vehicle Segment).

Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type)

This data element identifies the types of drugs or narcotics the LEA seized in a drug case. Because it is often difficult to determine the true identity of drugs or narcotics at the time an initial incident report is prepared, only the "suspected type of drug" must be reported. This data element should only be used if one of the offenses in the incident was 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations, the Type Property Loss was 6 = Seized or 1 = None, and Property Description was 10 = Drugs/Narcotics. Type Property Loss 1 = None would be reported if the offenders flushed drugs down a toilet, swallowed them, or the LEA used the drugs as part of an undercover investigation. This data element should not be reported for drugs that are burned, stolen, etc., in connections with other offenses such as Arson, Burglary, Larceny/Theft, etc.

Report up to three types of drugs/narcotics per incident.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> A = Crack Cocaine
> B = Cocaine (all forms except Crack)
> C = Hashish
> D = Heroin
> E = Marijuana
> F = Morphine
> G = Opium
> H = Other Narcotics: Codeine; Demerol; Dihydromorphinone or Dilaudid; Hydrocodone or Percodan; Methadone; etc.
> I = LSD
> J = PCP
> K = Other Hallucinogens: BMDA or White Acid; DMT; MDA; MDMA; Mescaline or
>   Peyote; Psilocybin; STP; etc.
> L = Amphetamines/Methamphetamines
> M = Other Stimulants: Adipex, Fastine, and Lonamin (Derivatives of Phentermine);
>   Benzedrine; Didrex; Methylphenidate or Ritalin; Phenmetrazine or Preludin;
> Tenuate; etc.
> N = Barbiturates
> O = Other Depressants: Glutethimide or Doriden, Methaqualone or Quaalude,
> Pentazocine or Talwin, etc.
> P = Other Drugs: Antidepressants (Elavil, Triavil, Tofranil, etc.); Aromatic
> Hydrocarbons; Propoxyphene or Darvon; Tranquilizers (Chlordiazepoxide or
> Librium, Diazepam or Valium, etc.); etc.
> U = Unknown Type Drug
> X = Over 3 Drug Types

Up to three drug/narcotic types can be recorded in each incident. If more than three are involved, the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account the quantity, value,

and deadliness of the drugs) are to be reported under their applicable drug types and the remaining drugs are to be recorded as X = Over Three Drug Types. The system allows only a single entry of X = Over 3 Drug Types for each incident report because it incorporates all remaining drugs not reported individually. Furthermore, agencies must enter two *other* drug types in order for the use of X = Over Three Drug Types to be allowed.

Note: Only agencies in jurisdictions where the possession of Spice, also known as K2, is illegal should report offenses and/or arrests for the drug. Spice is a synthetic, cannabinoid herbal substance that, when smoked, produces a marijuana-like high. However, agencies should not classify Spice as marijuana for crime reporting purposes. Because it has been known to cause hallucinations in some users, the FBI Laboratory's Chemical Unit has advised the drug should be reported as K = Other Hallucinogens by agencies reporting in Incident Based Reporting Systems.

Example
In a drug case, the following drugs were seized: (1) 1.5 kilograms of "crack"; (2) 20.3 pounds of marijuana; (3) 2.125 liquid ounces of morphine; and (4) 200 Valium capsules. Because of their quantity, the "crack" and marijuana are the most important drugs, and therefore, should be reported separately using A = Crack Cocaine and E = Marijuana. The morphine and Valium are reported as X = Over Three Drug Types because more than three types of drugs were seized.

Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity)

Because of problems in determining the "street value" of drugs or narcotics, no monetary value should be reported when they are seized in connection with Drug/Narcotic Violations. However, in order to obtain some measure of the drug problem, the "Estimated Quantity" of seized drugs or narcotics is to be reported for each Drug/Narcotic Violation where drugs are seized. This data element should only be used if the IBR offense is 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations, the Type Property Loss was 6 = Seized, and Property Description was 10 = Drugs/Narcotics. This data element should not be reported for drugs that are burned, stolen, etc., in connections with other offenses such as Arson, Burglary, Larceny/Theft, etc.

Up to three quantities can be made to match the "Suspected Drug Types" reported. If more than three drugs or narcotics are involved, the quantities of the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account their quantity, value, and deadliness) are to be reported. No quantity indicator is required for the "Over Three Drug Types" category.

This data element reports a numerical quantity of drugs seized, which then is combined with a measurement unit (pound, ounces, grams, etc.) in Data Element 22 (Type Drug Measurement below) to report the amount of drugs seized.

Data Element 22 (Type Drug Measurement)

This data element reports the type of measurement or units used in quantifying drugs or narcotics seized in a drug incident. This data element should only be used if the IBR offense is 35A =

Drug/Narcotic Violations, the Type Property Loss was 6 = Seized, and Property Description was 10 = Drugs/Narcotics. This data element should not be reported for drugs that are burned, stolen, etc., in connections with other offenses such as Arson, Burglary, Larceny/Theft, etc.

This data element can contain up to three entries, which should correspond to the Suspected Drug Type reported in Data Element 20 and the numerical Estimated Drug Quantity reported in Data Element 21. If more than three drugs or narcotics are involved, the types of measurement of the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account their quantity, value, and deadliness) are to be reported. No type of measurement indicator is required for the "Over Three Drug Types" category.

Valid Data Values

GM = Gram
KG = Kilogram
OZ = Ounce
LB = Pound
DU = Dosage Unit (Number of capsules, pills, tablets, etc.)
ML = Milliliter
LT= Liter
FO =Fluid Ounce
GL = Gallon
NP = Number of Plants (e.g., marijuana plants, bushes)
XX = Waiting On Lab Results (Interim report; must subsequently be replaced with true value.)

Example
In the preceding example given for Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type), 1.5 KG should be reported for the "crack" and 20.3 LB for the marijuana. No report is required for the morphine and Valium.

It is frequently the case that suspected drugs/narcotics are sent to a forensic laboratory for assessment as to type, measurement, etc. In such instances, XX = Waiting On Lab Results can be used in the interim. Upon receipt of laboratory results, the incident must be updated.

Other Property Information
Additional data elements that are not coded fields but are gathered for information sharing purposes include:

NCIC Entry
Make/Model/Serial Number
Description/Comments

CHAPTER 9

VEHICLE SEGMENT

Vehicle Segments are used to describe the vehicles involved in an incident, including vehicle type, color, involvement type, value, serial/VIN number, plate type, tag number, and stolen/recovery information. A Vehicle Segment is required when the IBR offense code is 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft, the Type Property Loss is 7 = Stolen, and Property Description is 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks. In most IBR systems, this vehicle segment is linked to the corresponding stolen motor vehicle Property Segment to report Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles)(see Chapter 8 for Property Segment).

Data Element	Description
Data Element 77	Vehicle Plate Type
Data Element 78	Vehicle Code Type (Type of Involvement)
Data Element 79	Vehicle Color Codes
Data Element 80	Area Stolen
Data Element 81	Stolen in Officer's Jurisdiction
Data Element 82	Recovered in Officer's Jurisdiction

Data Element 77 (Vehicle Plate Type)

This data element reports the plate type of the involved vehicle.

Valid Data Values

AM = Ambulance
AP = Apportioned (The word APPORTIONED must appear on the plate)
AR = Amateur Radio/Radio Operator (Also called HAM Radio Operator)
AQ = Antique/Classic/Collector (Includes historic, street rod, pioneer, horseless carriage,
        or vintage.
AT = All Terrain Vehicle
BU = Bus (Includes church, scouting franchise, school, public/private carrier)
CC = Consular Corps
CI = City-owned or Municipal Vehicle
CL = Collegiate (Includes colleges and universities)
CM = Commemorative (Includes bicentennials, centennials, Pearl Harbor Survivor, and
statehood anniversaries)
CN = Conservation/Wildlife (Includes highway beautification, soil conservation, and
wildlife (includes birds and water fowl)
CO = Commercial
CU = County Owned Vehicle
DA = Drive Away

DB = Dune Buggy

DD = Dentist

DL = Dealer (Does not apply to motorcycle dealer)

DP = Diplomatic (Includes diplomat and diplomatic staff)

DU = Duplicate, Reissue, or Replacement (Only if this is indicated on the plate)

DV = Disabled Veteran

DX = Disabled Person/Handicapped Veteran

EX = Exempt (All types of vehicles can display an exempt plate)

FD = Fire Department (For volunteer fire department and privately operated fire department plates)

FG = Foreign Government

FM = Farm Vehicle (Includes farm and agriculture plates)

HI = Hearing Impaired

IP = International Plate

IT = In-Transit (Type of temporary plate)

JJ = Judge or Justice

LE = Legislative, Federal (Member of U.S. Congress)

LF = Law Enforcement (Police department, state police, sheriff, etc.)

LS = Legislative, State (Senator, representative, assemblyman, delegate, etc.)

MC = Motorcycle (Motorized bikes and motor scooters are registered as motorcycles in some states)

MD = Motorcycle Dealer

MF = Manufacturer

ML = Military Vehicle, Canadian

MP = Moped

MR = Armed Forces Reservist (Includes Military Reservist, Personal owned vehicle plates)

MV = Military Vehicle, U.S.

NG = National Guard Member (Personally owned vehicle plates)

OB = Omnibus (OMNIBUS must appear on the plate)

OR = Organization (Includes Girl Scouts, Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus, Ladiess Auxiliary, Masons, and Farm Bureau)

PC = Passenger Car

PE = Personalized/Customized (All types of vehicles)

PF = Professions (Includes architects, chiropractors, educators, engineers, nurses, and visiting nurses. Do not use for dentists, judges, law enforcement, pharmacists, and physicians.)

PH = Physician/Doctor/Veterinary (Medical, veterinary, osteopathic, etc.)

PR = Press (Includes news media/television and news photographers)

PS = Professional Sports Team

PX = Pharmacist

RE = Reciprocal or Reciprocity

RV = Rental Vehicle or Trailer (Includes livery)

SC = Special Purpose Commercial Vehicle (Street cleaners, welding trucks, etc.)

SN = Snowmobile

ST = State-Owned Vehicle (Includes highway department, department of public safety)

SV = School Vehicle (Includes bus and driver education car)

TK = Truck

TL = Trailer (Boat, camper, cargo, travel, house, mobile home, semi, utility, etc.)

TM = Temporary

TP = Transporter

TR = Truck-Tractor/Semi-truck

TX = Taxi/Cab

US = U.S. Government Vehicles

VF = Vietnam Veteran/Purple Heart (Includes Medal of Honor, Veteran of Foreign Wars, Prisoner of War)

ZZ = All Other (Not Listed Above)(Includes camper-truck mounted, construction equipment, hearse, material handling equipment, motor/motorized home, repossession, wrecker, etc.)

Data Element 78 (Vehicle Code Type – Type of Involvement)

This data element describes the type of involvement that the vehicle had in the incident. This is the only data element that is mandatory for every Vehicle Segment.

Valid Data Values

Stolen
> 1 = Yes/True
> 0 = No/False

Recovered
> 1 = Yes/True
> 0 = No/False

Impounded
> 1 = Yes/True
> 0 = No/False

Received
> 1 = Yes/True
> 0 = No/False

Theft From
> 1 = Yes/True
> 0 = No/False

Other
> 1 = Yes/True
> 0 = No/False

Suspect's
> 1 = Yes/True
> 0 = No/False

Victim's
>   1 = Yes/True
>   0 = No/False

Unauthorized Use
>   1 = Yes/True
>   0 = No/False

Abandoned
>   1 = Yes/True
>   0 = No/False

Seized
>   1 = Yes/True
>   0 = No/False

Vandalized
>   1 = Yes/True
>   0 = No/False

When a Vehicle Segment is linked to a Motor Vehicle Theft offense, Data Element 78 (Vehicle Code Type) must correspond to Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss). For example, if the Property Segment reports 7 = Stolen in Data Element 14, the Vehicle segment must also report "Stolen" in Data Element 78. If you have an additional Property Segment reporting the same vehicle recovered (ie. 5 = Recovered in Data Element 14), the corresponding Vehicle segment must report both "Stolen" and "Recovered" in Data Element 78 (Vehicle Code Type).

Data Element 79 (Vehicle Color Code)

This Data Element describes the color of the involved vehicle using NCIC codes.

Valid Data Values

BLU = Blue
MAR = Burgundy/Maroon
WHI = White
BLK = Black
BRO = Brown
GRY = Gray
YEL = Yellow
RED = Red
GRN = Green
PLE = Purple
SIL = Silver/Aluminum
PNK = Pink
AME = Amethyst
TAN = Tan
TEA = Teal

LBL = Light Blue
GLD = Gold
ONG = Orange
BGE = Beige
DBL = Dark Blue
BRZ = Bronze
CAM = Camouflage
COM – Chrome/Stainless Steel
CPR = Copper
CRM = Cream/Ivory
DGR = Dark Green
LGR = Light Green
LAV = Lavender
MVE = Mauve
MUL/COL = Multi-Colored
TPE = Taupe
TRQ = Turquoise

Data Element 80 (Area Stolen)

This data element describes what type of area the vehicle was in when it was stolen.

Valid Data Values

1 = Business
2 = Residential
3 = Rural

Data Element 81 (Stolen in Officer's Jurisdiction)

This data element indicates whether the vehicle was within the reporting officer's jurisdiction when it was stolen. It should only be reported when Data Element 78 (Vehicle Code Type) is "Stolen," and the Vehicle Segment is linked to a Property Segment with Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss) reporting 7 = Stolen.

Valid Data Values

1 = Yes/True
2 = No/False

In general, if the vehicle was NOT stolen in the agency's jurisdiction (ie. this data element indicates 2 = No/False), the agency should NOT report offense 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft NOR a Property Segment with a stolen vehicle, NOR Vehicle Type "Stolen" in Data Element 78. This is because if the vehicle was not stolen in your jurisdiction, some other jurisdiction is responsible for reporting that incident

(including the offense and the stolen property). If the vehicle was not stolen within the agency's jurisdiction, the incident is essentially an information/agency assist report, and you should report one of the 80-Series Non-Criminal codes in the Offense Segment (See Chapter 4 or Appendix A for a list of valid offense codes).

Data Element 82 (Recovered in Officer's Jurisdiction)

This data element indicates whether the vehicle was within the reporting officer's jurisdiction when it was recovered. It should only be reported when Data Element 78 (Vehicle Code Type) both "Stolen" and "Recovered," and the Vehicle Segment is linked to a Property Segment with Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss) reporting 7 = Stolen and 5 = Recovered.

> **Valid Data Values**
>
> 1 = Yes/True
> 2 = No/False

Similar to Data Element 81 above, this element refers only to vehicles which were stolen in the agency's jurisdiction. If this element indicates 1 = Yes, the vehicle must have been stolen and recovered within the agency's jurisdiction. If this element indicates 2 = No, the vehicle must have been stolen within the agency's jurisdiction and recovered elsewhere.

CHAPTER 10

REPORTEE/WITNESS SEGMENT

Reportee/Witness Segments are used to describe the Witnesses and Reportees involved in the incident (e.g., their sex, race, and descriptors). A separate Reportee/Witness Segment should be submitted for each of the witnesses or reportees involved in the incident. The Data Elements reported in the Reportee/Witness Segment are outlined below.

Data Element	Description
Data Element 83	Reportee/Witness Sex
Data Element 84	Reportee/Witness Race
Data Element 85	Reportee/Witness Hair Color
Data Element 86	Reportee/Witness Eye Color
Data Element 87	Reportee/Witness Marital Status
Data Element 88	Reportee/Witness Resident Status
Data Element 89	Reportee/Witness Ethnicity

Data Element 83 (Reportee/Witness Sex)

Valid Data Values

M = Male
F = Female
U = Unknown

Data Element 84 (Reportee/Witness Race)

Valid Data Values

W = White
B = Black
I = American Indian/Alaskan Native
A = Asian
P = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
U = Unknown

White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black or African American - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, e.g., individuals who are Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean, Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese, and Yapese.

Note: The term "Native Hawaiian" does not include individuals who are native to the state of Hawaii simply by virtue of being born there.

Data Element 85 (Reportee/Witness Hair Color)

    Valid Data Values

    BLD = Bald (Bald is used when the subject has lost most of the hair on his head)
    BLK = Black
    BLN = Blonde or Strawberry
    BRO = Brown
    GRY = Gray or Partially Gray
    RED = Red or Auburn
    SDY = Sandy
    WHI = White
    XXX = Unknown
    BLU = Blue
    PLE = Purple
    GRN = Green
    ONG = Orange
    PNK = Pink

Data Element 86 (Reportee/Witness Eye Color)

    Valid Data Values

    BLK = Black
    BLU = Blue
    BRO = Brown
    GRN = Green
    GRY = Gray

HAZ = Hazel
MAR = Maroon
MUL = Multicolored
PNK = Pink
XXX = Unknown

Data Element 87 (Reportee/Witness Marital Status)

Valid Data Values

D = Divorced
M = Married
N = Separated
S = Single
U = Unknown
W = Widowed

Data Element 88 (Reportee/Witness Resident Status)

Valid Data Values

R = Resident
N = Nonresident
U = Unknown

A "Resident" is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (i.e., town, city, community) where the crime took place. Federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions. Concerning university/college campuses, only persons living "on campus" (i.e., in dormitories, etc.) would be considered "residents" if victimized within the confines of the school property and the crime is reported by a campus law enforcement agency.

Data Element 89 (Reportee/Witness Ethnicity)

Valid Data Values

H = Hispanic or Latino
N = Not Hispanic or Latino
U = Unknown
The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

CHAPTER 11
IBR OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

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

As developed by law enforcement, the purpose of the FBI UCR Program is to provide a common language transcending the varying local and state laws. Therefore, the developers did not intend LEAs to use NIBRS offense definitions for charging persons with crimes. Instead, LEAs should use the definitions as receptacles to translate crime into the common IBR language used throughout the United States. Though state statutes specifically define crimes so persons facing prosecution will know the exact charges placed against them, the definitions used in the NIBRS must be generic in order not to exclude varying state statutes relating to the same type of crime.

The developers based the NIBRS offense definitions on the common-law definitions found in *Black's Law Dictionary*, as well as those used in the NCIC 2000 Uniform Offense Classifications. Due to most states basing their statutes on the common-law definitions, even though they may vary as to specifics, most should fit into the corresponding NIBRS offense classifications.

State Offenses
If a state statute for an offense includes additional offenses not fitting the NIBRS offense definition, LEA should report the nonconforming offenses according to their NIBRS offense classifications. For example, Oklahoma's burglary statute is worded so broadly that it includes automobile burglaries. For SIBRS purposes, auto burglaries would be classified as 23F = Theft from Motor Vehicle, not 220 = Burglary/Breaking and Entering.

Certainly, unusual situations will arise in classifying offenses, and this manual cannot cover all circumstances. In classifying unusual situations, law enforcement should consider the nature of the crime along with the guidelines provided. In addition to the Group A and Group B offense definitions and explanations, the Offense Lookup Table at the end of this section will also aid in classifying offenses.

IBR Offense Code Definitions

The offense categories listed below are in numerical order according to their numeric IBR code. Each entry includes the following information:

NIBRS offense code, offense name
Definition
Considerations and examples (as appropriate)

09A – 09C Homicide Offenses

The killing of one human being by another

LEAs should report the circumstances of a homicide in Data Element 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances).

09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

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

As a general rule, agencies should classify in this category any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime. Although LEAs may charge offenders with lesser offenses, e.g., negligent manslaughter, agencies should report the offense as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter if the killing was willful or intentional.

Agencies should not classify suicides, traffic fatalities (including those involving DUI), fetal deaths, assaults to murder, attempted murders, or accidental deaths as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. The FBI UCR Program traditionally excludes suicides, traffic fatalities, and fetal deaths from its crime counts. In addition, the FBI UCR Program classifies assault to murder and attempted murder as Aggravated Assault, and it counts some accidental deaths as Negligent Manslaughter. Situations in which a victim dies of a heart attack as a result of a robbery or of witnessing a crime likewise do not meet the criteria for inclusion as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. An offender cannot willfully cause someone to have a heart attack. Even in instances where an individual has a weak heart, there is no assurance an offender can cause sufficient emotional or physical stress to guarantee the victim will suffer a fatal heart attack.

Note: The findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., should not influence the reporting of offenses in this category.

09B Negligent Manslaughter

The killing of another person through negligence

This offense includes killings resulting from hunting accidents, gun cleaning, children playing with guns, etc. It does not include deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and accidental traffic fatalities.

Note: This offense does not include Vehicular Manslaughter, which agencies should report as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter if not accidental or All Other Offenses if accidental.

09C Justifiable Homicide (Not a Crime)

The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual

Justifiable homicide, by definition, often occurs in conjunction with a serious criminal offense, i.e., a felony or high misdemeanor. Agencies must report the crime that was being committed when the justifiable homicide took place as a separate incident. The definition of an incident requires all offenders to act in concert. Certainly, the criminal killed justifiably did not act in concert with the police officer or civilian who killed him; likewise, the police officer or civilian who killed the criminal did not act in concert with the criminal in committing the offense, which resulted in the justifiable homicide. Therefore, justifiable homicide cases involve at least two criminal incidents rather than one. If the "justified" killer committed another offense in connection with the justifiable homicide (e.g., illegal possession of the gun he/she used), the LEA should report a third incident.

Law enforcement must report the additional circumstances regarding a Justifiable Homicide in Data Element 32 (Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances).

09D Suicide

To kill oneself intentionally

Suicide is not a crime, and is not included in a LEAs crime statistics. This is an Oklahoma specific IBR code that was added to give LEAs a means to report suicides and track violent deaths within the state. LEAs should report the appropriate Attempted/Completed status in Data Element 7. (This offense should be shown as Completed only when a death occurs.)

100 Kidnapping/Abduction

The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian

Kidnapping/Abduction includes hostage situations as well. Although the object of a kidnapping may be to obtain money or property, this offense type captures information only on the persons actually kidnapped or abducted, not those persons or organizations paying ransoms. Therefore, for each kidnapping incident, law enforcement should report only those persons taken or detained against their will as victims.

Kidnapping/Abduction is the only Crime Against Persons where LEAs must report property information. Property information is necessary so LEAs can report information regarding any ransom paid for the victim's release, or if there was another objective e.g., motor vehicle theft. In instances where no property was obtained during a Kidnapping/Abduction, a property page with loss code "none" can be entered.

11A – 11D Sex Offenses

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

11A Rape (except Statutory Rape)

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

Agencies should classify the crime as rape, regardless of the age of the victim, if the victim did not consent or if the victim was incapable of giving consent. If the victim consented, the offender did not force of threaten the victim, and the victim was under the statutory age of consent, agencies should classify the crime as statutory rape.

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

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

11B Sodomy

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

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

11C Sexual Assault With An Object

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

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

11D Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Note: Fondling does not include any penetration.

120 Robbery

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

Robbery involves the offender taking or attempting to take something of value from a victim, usually the property owner or custodian, by the use of force or threat of force. (The victim must be present.) Though direct confrontation occurs in pocket-pickings or purse-snatchings, force or threat of force is absent. However, if during a purse-snatching or other such crime, the offender uses force or threat of force to overcome the active resistance of the victim, law enforcement should classify the offense as Robbery.

Law enforcement should classify cases involving pretend weapons or those in which the robber claims to possess a weapon but the victim does not see it as Robbery and report the alleged weapon. If an immediate on-view arrest proves there was no weapon, the agency should classify the offense as Robbery and report the weapon with the data value "None."

Because assault is an element of the crime of Robbery, law enforcement should not report an assault as a separate crime as long as the offender committed the assault in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury results in death, law enforcement must also report a Homicide offense.

As in the case of all crimes against property, law enforcement should report only one offense for each distinct operation of robbery, regardless of the number of victims involved. However, the victims of a robbery include not only those persons and other entities (businesses, financial institutions, etc.) from whom property was taken (or was attempted to be taken), but also those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense. Therefore, although the primary victim in a bank robbery would be the financial institution, law enforcement should report as a victim the teller toward whom the robber pointed a gun and made a demand, as well as any other person against whom the offender committed an assault during the course of the robbery.

Law enforcement should enter the type of weapon/force used (or threatened) and the resulting injury in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved) and Data Element 33 (Type Injury).

13A – 13C Assault Offenses

An unlawful attack by one person upon another

Careful consideration of the following factors should assist in classifying assaults:
1. The type of weapon employed or the use of an object as a weapon.
2. The seriousness of the injury.
3. The intent and capability of the assailant to cause serious injury.

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

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

13A Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness

In the definition above, a weapon is a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item becoming one, although not usually thought of as a weapon, when used in a manner that *could* cause the types of severe bodily injury described. The NIBRS considers mace and pepper spray to be weapons. A severe laceration is one that should receive medical attention. A loss of consciousness must be the direct result of force inflicted on the victim by the offender.

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

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

13B Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness

Simple Assault includes offenses such as minor assault, hazing, assault and battery, and injury caused by culpable negligence.

13C Threats/Intimidation

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

This offense includes stalking. In addition, the offender can make the threats associated with intimidation in person, over the telephone, or in writing. If a weapon is used or displayed, Aggravated Assault should be reported.

200 Arson

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

An LEA should report only fires determined through investigation to have been unlawfully and intentionally set. Though the agency should include attempts to burn, it should not include fires of suspicious or unknown origin. In addition, an agency should report one incident for each distinct arson operation originating within its jurisdiction. If a fire started by arson in one jurisdiction spreads to another jurisdiction and destroys property, the LEA in which the fire started should report the incident. If a fire marshal collects arson-related incident information, the LEA having jurisdiction should gather the information from the fire marshal and report it with their monthly submission.

The FBI UCR Program excludes arson-related deaths and injuries of police officers and firefighters, unless determined as willful murders or assaults, due to the hazardous nature of these professions. LEAs should report the type of property burned into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and the value of property burned in Data Element 16 (Value of Property), which includes incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire.

210 Extortion/Blackmail

To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means

Even though persons are involved or victimized in cases of Extortion/Blackmail, the object of these crimes is to obtain money or property; therefore, they should be classified as Crimes Against Property. Extortions include offenses where the offender made threats in non-confrontational circumstances and the victim is not in fear of immediate harm. If during a demand for money, property, etc., there is a personal confrontation between the victim and offender and the offender has the opportunity to carry out the threat of force or violence immediately, the agency should report the offense as Robbery.
If the thing gained from Extortion/Blackmail is intangible, agencies should enter it as data value 77 = Other in Data Element 15 (Property Description). Intangibles are anything a person cannot perceive by the sense of touch. They can be a benefit (a right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation, etc.) or a detriment (the loss of reputation, injured feelings, etc.).

220 Burglary/Breaking & Entering

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

LEAs should classify offenses locally known as burglary (any degree), unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, and safecracking as burglary. However, because larceny/theft is an element of Burglary, agencies should not report the larceny as a separate offense if it is associated with the unlawful entry of a structure. The element of trespass is essential to the offense of Burglary/ Breaking & Entering.

By definition, a structure has four walls, a ceiling, a floor, and a door (e.g., apartment, barn, cabin, church, condominium, dwelling house, factory, garage, house trailer or houseboat used as a permanent dwelling, mill, office, outbuilding, public building, railroad car, room, school, stable, vessel or ship, warehouse).

A structure is also any house trailer or other mobile unit permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse. However, a tent, tent trailer, motor home, house trailer, or any other mobile unit used for recreational purposes is not a structure. LEAs should not classify the illegal entry of such mobile units, followed by a felony, theft, or attempt to commit a felony or theft, as Burglary, but rather as larceny.

23A – 23H Larceny/Theft Offenses

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

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in IBR. Local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny have no bearing on the fact LEAs should report one

offense for each distinct operation of such larcenies for IBR purposes, regardless of the value of the property stolen.

When multiple types of larceny/theft occur within a single incident, agencies should report all types of larceny/theft involved. LEAs should report multiple offenses because these offenses are not inherent. For example, if an individual stole a factory-installed compact disc player valued at $600 and a laptop computer valued at $1,500 from a motor vehicle in the same incident, the agency should report both offenses—23G = Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories for the CD player and a 23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle for the laptop.

The FBI UCR Program does not include motor vehicle theft in the larceny/theft offense category. Because of the great volume of such thefts, the FBI UCR Program counts these offenses separately. Also, agencies should not classify embezzlement, fraudulent conversion of entrusted property, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by a bailee, counterfeiting, obtaining money by false pretenses, larceny by check, larceny by bailee, and check fraud as larceny offenses. Each of the aforementioned crimes falls within other offense categories.

Agencies should enter the type of property which was the object of the theft in Data Element 15 (Property Description)

23A Pocket-picking

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

This type of theft includes removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets and usually occurs in a crowded area or on public transportation to disguise the activity. Agencies should also classify a theft from a person in an unconscious state, including an individual who is drunk, as Pocket-picking.

Note: If the offender manhandled the victim in any way or used force beyond simple jostling to overcome the victim's resistance, the agency must classify the offense as a strong-arm robbery.

23B Purse-snatching

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

If the victim left a purse or other item of value unattended in a location which was open to the general public and the item was later stolen, the agency should classify the incident as 23D = Theft From Building, 23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle, or other appropriate larceny category and not as a 23B = Purse-snatching. Purse-snatching only applies when the victim has physical possession of the item (i.e., it is on the victim's person).

Note: If the offender used more force than was actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the victim, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then a strong-arm robbery occurred rather than a Purse-snatching.

23C Shoplifting

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

This violation assumes the offender had legal access to the premises, and thus, no trespass or unlawful entry was involved. This offense includes thefts of merchandise displayed as part of the stock in trade outside of buildings such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, and fruit stands. The victim of shoplifting should be a business and should use victim type B = Business in Data Element 25.

23D Theft From Building

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

Thefts from buildings include those from such places as churches, restaurants, schools, libraries, public buildings, and other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to the public. Agencies should not include shoplifting and thefts from coin-operated machines or devices within open buildings, but should classify these as other specific larceny types.

For example, if an individual invites another person to their home for a meal, and the other person takes something from the home during the course of the meal, the incident should be classified as Theft From Building (the guest had every right to be in the home but they stole something from the home while they were there).

Note: Law enforcement should report a theft from a structure where the offender entered the structure illegally, as burglary and not larceny.

23E Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device

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

This includes machines or devices that accept paper money as well as those that accept coins. Examples include candy and food vending machines; telephone coin boxes; parking meters; pinball machines; or washers and dryers located in laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.

If an offender breaks into a building or illegally enters a building and rifles a coin-operated machine for money and/or merchandise, law enforcement should classify this as burglary.

23F Theft From Motor Vehicle (except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)

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

This type of larceny includes thefts from automobiles, trucks, truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, motor homes, or other recreational vehicles. It also includes thefts from any area in the automobile or other type of vehicle, e.g., the trunk, glove compartment, or other enclosure. Some of the items stolen in this type of theft are cameras, suitcases, wearing apparel, packages, etc., which are not an integral part of the vehicle.

Agencies should not include items considered automobile accessories, as they fall under Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories. For larceny situations in which offenders steal both articles from the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories, agencies should report the offense resulting in the greatest value of property loss, but should include the value for all property stolen.

Certain state statutes might interpret thefts from motor vehicles as burglaries. However, agencies must classify these offenses as larcenies for IBR purposes. If a theft from a motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, the agency will most often report the incident as a Motor Vehicle Theft and record the stolen property within the appropriate property-type categories. If, however, the reporting jurisdiction determines the real object of the theft was the contents, rather than the vehicle, it may report two offenses: the vehicle theft and the theft from the vehicle.
For example, if an offender stole an automobile with a coat in the back seat, the responding agency would report the offense as Motor Vehicle Theft and account for the coat as property stolen in connection with the automobile theft. However, in another incident an agency could report the theft of a tractor-trailer (truck) containing a shipment of televisions as two offenses if, in the judgment of the reporting agency, the real object of the theft was the televisions, e.g., the truck was found abandoned and empty not far from the scene of the theft. In this situation, the LEA should also classify the two offenses as Cargo Theft.

23G Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its legal operation

This larceny subcategory includes thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, hubcaps and wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, side-view mirrors, siphoned gasoline, built-in DVD players, mounted GPS devices, radar detectors, etc. If such items were not part of the vehicle and were only being transported in the vehicle and were stolen, the reporting agency should classify the offense as Theft From Motor Vehicle.

23H All Other Larceny

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

All Other Larceny includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats (not houseboats), and airplanes. It also includes the illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft or attempted theft. Examples of items stolen from areas in which the offender did not break into a structure are thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment.

Agencies should also classify instances in which the offender takes gasoline from a self-service gas station and leaves without paying as All Other Larceny.
Note: The vast majority of All Other Larcenies involve items stolen from outdoors.

240 Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft of a motor vehicle

As defined by the FBI UCR Program, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails and that fits one of the following descriptions:

Automobiles—sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles serving the primary purpose of transporting people

This includes minivans, automobiles used as taxis, sport-utility vehicles, and automobile derivative vehicles. Minivans should be classified as 03 = Automobiles, as they meet the definition serving the primary purpose of transporting people. This classification also includes automobiles used as taxis, sport-utility vehicles, such as Explorers, Highlanders, 4Runners, Pathfinders, and Hummers.

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

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

Trucks—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo on a commercial basis

Pickup trucks and pickup trucks with campers should be classified as 37 = Trucks, as they meet the definition specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo.

Other Motor Vehicles—other motorized vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, or golf carts whose primary purpose is to transport people

Using the vehicle descriptions above, agencies should enter the type of motor vehicle in Data Element 15 (Property Description).

Note: LEAs should classify full-size vans, both regular wheelbase and extended wheelbase, as buses, recreational vehicles, or trucks depending upon their configuration, e.g., vans with rows of seats (buses), custom vans with temporary lodging accommodations (recreational vehicles), and work vans with primarily cargo areas (trucks).

Agencies should report incidences of Carjacking as 120 = Robbery, with the type of vehicle taken (automobile, truck, etc.) identified in the property description. The offense of 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft is not to be identified as an additional offense, as the stolen motor vehicle is the proceeds of the offense of robbery, and not a separate, distinct operation. Consequently, Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles) and Data Element 19 (Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles) are not used.

When the offender takes a motor vehicle from the garage of a house during a burglary, the LEA should report the offense as 220 = Burglary/Breaking & Entering and should identify the type of vehicle taken (automobile, truck, etc.) in the property description. The offense 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft is not to be identified as an additional offense because the stolen motor vehicle is the proceeds of the Burglary, and not a separate, distinct operation. Consequently, Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles) and Data Element 19 (Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles) are not used.

Agencies should classify incidents as Motor Vehicle Theft when persons not having lawful access take automobiles even if the vehicles were later abandoned, e.g., joyriding. Agencies should not include the taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations; or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle. Other Group A offenses may have occurred in these situations. For example, if a chauffeur steals a car entrusted to his care, the responding agency should report Embezzlement.

Note: Motor Vehicle Thefts do not include farm equipment (tractors, combines, etc.), which falls under a separate property description.

250 Counterfeiting/Forgery

The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or, the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud

Most states treat forgery and counterfeiting as allied offenses. This category includes offenses such as altering and forging public and other records; making, altering, forging or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.; forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.; counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks, etc.; possessing forged or counterfeit instruments;

erasures; signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; using forged labels; possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus; and selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeit trademarks. Although Counterfeiting/Forgery offenses can involve elements of fraud, the FBI UCR Program treats them separately due to their unique nature.

Agencies should enter the type of activity (namely publishing, distributing, selling, buying, possessing, or transporting) in Data Element 12, (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information). Likewise, the agency should enter the type of property altered, counterfeited, or forged in Data Element 15 (Property Description).

Problems arise in scoring Counterfeiting/Forgery offenses for IBR purposes when LEAs find the offender(s) used forged checks or counterfeit money to obtain items such as cash, groceries, electronic equipment, etc. If the offense of Counterfeiting/Forgery is completed, the Type Property Loss/Etc. can only be 3 = Counterfeited/Forged, 5 = Recovered, or 6 = Seized. Therefore, LEAs do not report items the offender(s) obtained as the result of passing a forged or counterfeit instrument.

When incidents involving the passing of a forged or counterfeited instrument to obtain items occur, an additional fraud offense should accompany the Counterfeiting/Forgery to allow the capture of fraudulently obtained items.

Example: A lone male enters a department store to purchase a $400 television and a $300 DVD player (retail value) with a forged check. Later, the store manager finds the offender(s) used a forged check to make the purchase. The manager then summons the police to file a report. LEAs should report the incident with IBR Offense Code, 250 = Counterfeiting/Forgery; Type Property Loss/Etc., 3 = Counterfeited/Forged; Property Description, 21 = Negotiable Instruments (no value). In addition, Offense Code 26A = False Pretense/Swindle/Confidence Game; Type Property Loss/Etc., 7 = Stolen/Etc.; Property Description, 26 = Radios/TVs/DVDs; Value of Property, $550 (wholesale value) should be reported.

26A – 26G Fraud Offenses (except Counterfeiting/Forgery and Bad Checks)

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

When classifying fraud cases other than the most obvious ones, e.g., con games, swindles, etc., agencies should use care in applying the facts of the case to the definition of fraud. Often questions arise as to whether or not the facts of a case describe a fraud or a larceny. Though both offenses can involve theft, it is the method used to steal which differentiates the two. Fraud is achieved through deceit or lying, whereas larceny is the physical taking of something. By definition, fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. The benefit or detriment could be either tangible or intangible. Intangibles are anything a person cannot perceive by the sense of touch. They can be a benefit (a right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation, etc.) or a detriment (the loss of reputation, injured feelings, etc.). For example, if a person impersonates a doctor to gain

entrance to a restricted area of a hospital, the benefit to the offender (entry to the restricted area) is an intangible.

The only fraud-related violations agencies should not report under the Fraud Offenses category are counterfeiting/forgery and bad checks. These offenses have their own specific offense classifications. Examples of common fraud involve cases in which an offender rents something of value, e.g., equipment or an automobile, for a period of time but does not return the item. Agencies should classify this offense, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by a bailee, as fraud and not larceny. In such cases, the offenders originally had lawful possession of the property (the property was either rented or loaned) and through deceit (they promised to return it) kept the property.

A common classification problem is the taking of gasoline without paying for it. If an offender steals gasoline from a self-service gas station without paying for it, the reporting agency should classify the offense as a 23H = All Other Larceny. In this case, the victim made no contract or agreement for payment with the offender.

However, if someone gets gasoline at a full-service gas station and drives off without paying for it, the offense is considered to be a 26A = False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game. The individual asked someone to provide a service and product to them and failed to pay for it (they made a tacit agreement for product and services rendered).

Note: Agencies should report the most specific subcategory of fraud whenever the circumstances fit the definition of more than one of the subcategories listed below. For example, many frauds would fit the definition of False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game. However, if the offender used a credit card to perpetrate the fraud, the agency should classify the offense as Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud.

26A False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game
The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value

This offense includes renting a vehicle and failing to return it, dining at a restaurant and failing to pay the bill, or misrepresenting information on an application for a firearm.

26B Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud

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

This offense does not apply to the theft of a credit/debit card but rather its fraudulent use.

26C Impersonation

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

Note: Identity theft refers to crimes in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number, credit card number). For NIBRS purposes, LEAs should report this as a 26C = Impersonation.

Example: While standing in line at a grocery store paying for items with a personal check, an individual standing immediately behind the victim memorized the victim's name, address, and telephone number. The individual subsequently opened a credit card account using the information. Later, the victim received the credit card bill and realized someone had gained access to their information and they were a victim of identity theft.

26D Welfare Fraud

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

This offense includes the fraudulent use of Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards for welfare purposes (e.g., SNAP cards, government-sponsored cash cards).

26E Wire Fraud

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

This classification applies to those cases where telephone, teletype, computers, e-mail, text messages, etc., are used in the commission or furtherance of a fraud. For example, if someone uses a computer to order products through a fraudulent online auction site and pays for the products but never receives them, LEAs should classify the incident as 26E = Wire Fraud.

26F Identity Theft

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

26G Hacking/Computer Invasion

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

270 Embezzlement

The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control

In general, an employer/employee or legal agent relationship must exist for embezzlement to occur. Typically, the victims of these offenses are businesses, financial institutions, etc.

Agencies should enter the type of victim in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) (e.g., financial institution, business, government, individual, religious organization, society/public, and other).

280 Stolen Property Offenses

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

Reporting agencies should enter the type of activity (receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, and/or transporting) in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

290 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except Arson)

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

As a general rule, law enforcement officers should report this offense only if they deem *substantial damage* to property has occurred, e.g., major structural damage, property damage generally classified as a felony destruction of property. Agencies should not report insubstantial damage, such as a broken window or other minor damage. The FBI UCR Program leaves the determination of whether the damage was substantial to the discretion of the reporting LEA as it should not require burdensome damage assessments.

Note: Agencies should report incidental damage resulting from another offense (e.g., burglary or robbery) under destruction/damage/vandalism only if they deem the amount of damage to be substantial. Finally, agencies should report any destruction/damage/vandalism of property they suspect the offender(s) caused because of his/her bias against the victim's race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity regardless of the amount or type of damage. With regard to arson, agencies should include the incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire as part of the loss caused by burning.

35A – 35B Drug/Narcotic Offenses

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

For Drug/Narcotic Offenses, reporting agencies should enter the type of activity (namely, cultivating, manufacturing, distributing, selling, buying, using, possessing, transporting, or importing) in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement).

Note: Driving Under the Influence is a Group B offense.

35A Drug/Narcotic Violations

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

Because it is difficult to determine the street value of drugs or narcotics seized in Drug/Narcotic Violations, reporting agencies should not enter a data value in Data Element 16 (Value of Property). However, agencies should report the type of drug or narcotic in Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type); the quantity in Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity); and the type of measurement, e.g., kilograms or liquid ounces, in Data Element 22 (Type Drug Measurement).

Note: This offense requires at least one property segment which uses Loss Code 6 = Seized in Data Element 14 (Type Property/Loss Etc.) and Property Description Code 10 = Drugs/Narcotics in Data Element 15 (Property Description).

35B Drug Equipment Violations

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

This offense covers those cases involving drug paraphernalia, equipment, chemicals, illegal labs, etc. Various statutes and/or codes may vary in the description of unlawful equipment or paraphernalia involved with drugs/narcotics.

Note: This offense requires at least one property segment which uses Loss Code 6 = Seized in Data Element 14 (Type Property/Loss Etc.) and Property Description Code 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment in Data Element 15 (Property Description).   A value estimate on seized drug equipment needs to be made, because a value is required of at least $1. Some equipment may be only $1; best estimates should be used.

36A – 36B Sex Offenses, Nonforcible

Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse

36A Incest

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

Note: This offense requires that the entry in Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) is a family-oriented relationship code.

36B Statutory Rape

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

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

Note: In Oklahoma, the victim must be 14 or 15 years of age, and the offender must be at least 18 years of age at the time of the crime for Statutory Rape to apply. All cases where the victim is younger than 14 years should be reported as a Forcible Sex Offense (11A – 11D).

370 Pornography/Obscene Material

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

Law enforcement should enter the type of activity (manufacturing, publishing, selling, buying, or possessing) into Data Element 12, Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information.

39A – 39D Gambling Offenses

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

While explicit definitions are provided for most Group A crimes, some crimes, such as Gambling Offenses, depend on the violation of locally established statutes. For example, in those areas of the nation where gambling is legal, agencies should report gambling offenses only if they violate the statutes of the jurisdiction.

If a seizure is involved, the reporting agency should enter the type of property seized, e.g., money or gambling equipment, in Data Element 15 (Property Description) and its value in Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

39A Betting/Wagering

To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute

39B Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling

To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity

This offense includes bookmaking, numbers running, transmitting wagering information, etc.

39C Gambling Equipment Violations

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

Gambling paraphernalia is another name for such equipment.

Agencies should enter the type of activity (namely manufacturing, selling, buying, possessing, or transporting) in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

39D Sports Tampering

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

This offense includes engaging in bribery for gambling purposes. For example, if an offender bribed a jockey to lose a horse race, the agency should report the offense as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.

40A – 40C Prostitution Offenses

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

40A Prostitution

To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value

This offense involves prostitution by both males and females.

40B Assisting or Promoting Prostitution

To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution

40C Purchasing Prostitution

To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts

510 Bribery

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

In addition to bribes, gratuities, and kickbacks, the phrase, "anything of value," includes favors or anything else used illegally to influence the outcome of something governed by law, fair play contractual agreement, or any other guideline. The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of the bribe would bring the outcome of an event outside any realm of reasonableness, the result of which could be predicted based on the offering or influence given to the person(s) in a position to render decisions. This offense excludes sports bribery, i.e., changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event. Agencies should report such activities under the crime category of gambling offenses as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.

520 Weapon Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons

This offense includes violations such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to minors.

Reporting agencies should enter the type of activity (manufacturing, buying, selling, transporting, possessing, concealing, or using) in Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information) and the type of weapon in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved).

64A – 64B Human Trafficking Offenses

The inducement of a person to perform a commercial sex act, or labor, or services, through force, fraud, or coercion

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

64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts

Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age

64B Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into voluntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts)

720 Animal Cruelty

Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment.

Included are instances of failure to provide care, e.g., shelter, food, water, care if sick or injured; transporting or confining an animal in a manner likely to cause injury or death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated unnecessary pain or suffering, e.g., uses objects to beat or torture an animal. This definition does not include proper maintenance of animals for show or sport; use of animals for food, lawful hunting, fishing, or trapping.

Note: Reporting agencies should enter the victim of an animal cruelty crime as "Society" in the victim segment. The victim seemingly would be the owner or the animal itself, but "Society" is the victim. Being that this is a society crime, there will be no property page for the animal, unless another crime has occurred e.g., Destruction/Damage/Vandalism or Burglary/Breaking and Entering in which the property for that additional crime will be listed.

90A Bad Checks (except Counterfeit Checks or Forged Checks)

Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds

This offense includes insufficient funds checks but not counterfeit checks or forged checks.

90B Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations

The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support

This offense includes begging, vagabondage, and panhandling. LEAs should also include in this category persons arrested as being a suspicious character, suspicious person, etc.

90C Disorderly Conduct

Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality

This offense includes affray (when not physical), blasphemy, profanity, obscene language, disturbing the peace, indecent exposure, loud music, and public nuisance.

90D Driving Under the Influence

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic

This offense includes driving while intoxicated and operating a bus, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence. This offense includes Actual Physical Control.

90E Drunkenness (except Driving Under the Influence)

To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired

This offense includes drunk and disorderly, common drunkard, habitual drunkard, and public intoxication.

90F Family Offenses, Nonviolent

Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, and Statutory Rape

Nonviolent Family Offenses include abandonment, desertion, neglect, nonsupport, nonviolent abuse, and nonviolent cruelty to other family members. This category also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not illegal (i.e., considered to be contempt of court) within the

reporting jurisdiction. Agencies should not include the victims of these offenses taken into custody for their own protection.

90G Liquor Law Violations (except Driving Under the Influence and Drunkenness)

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages

Liquor law violations include violations of laws/ordinances prohibiting the maintenance of unlawful drinking places; transporting open container; operating without a liquor license; underage drinking; furnishing liquor to a minor; bootlegging; operating a still; etc.

90H Peeping Tom

To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism

90I Runaway (Not A Crime)

A person under 18 years of age who has left home without the permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian

In January 2011, the FBI UCR Program discontinued the collection of arrest data for the category of runaways. Agencies may continue to collect and submit data on runaways, but the FBI UCR Program will no longer use or publish those data.

90J Trespass of Real Property

To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property

All burglary offenses include the element of trespass. Trespassing, however, involves entry with no intent to commit a felony or theft.

90Z All Other Offenses

All crimes that are not Group A offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed previously

Common crimes included in this category include Obstruction, Resisting Arrest, Fleeing, Eluding, Escaping Detention, Indecent Exposure, Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, Providing False Information to an Officer, Violation of Parole, Violation of Protective Order, and Filing a False Police Report.

This category includes Offenses of General Applicability if the substantive offense is a Group A offense unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking. Offenses of General Applicability are those offenses prefixed by "Accessory Before/After the Fact," "Aiding and Abetting," "Assault to Commit," "Conspiracy to Commit," "Enticement," "Facilitation of," "Solicitation to Commit," "Threat to Commit," or any other prefix identifying it as other than the substantive offense.

Generally, this category excludes traffic offenses. However, the vehicle-related offenses of hit and run (of a person) and vehicular manslaughter, along with Driving Under the Influence, which is a separate Group B offense, are excluded.

APPENDIX A

QUICK-REFERENCE OFFENSE LIST

GROUP A:

- **Crimes Against Persons**
    - 13A-Aggravated Assault
    - 13B-Simple Assault
    - 13C-Intimidation
    - 09A-Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
    - 09B-Negligent Manslaughter
    - 09C-Justifiable Homicide
    - 09D-Suicide
    - 100-Kidnapping/Abduction
    - 11A-Rape
    - 11B- Sodomy
    - 11C-Sexual Assault with and Object
    - 11D-Fondling
    - 36A-Incest
    - 36B-Statutory Rape
    - 64A-Human Trafficking-Commercial Sex Acts
    - 64B-Human Trafficking-Involuntary Servitude

- **Crimes Against Property**
    - 200-Arson
    - 510-Bribery
    - 220-Burglary /Breaking and Entering
    - 250- Counterfeiting/Forgery
    - 290- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism
    - 270-Embezzlement
    - 210- Extortion/Blackmail
    - 26A-False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game
    - 26B-Credit Card/ATM Fraud
    - 26C-Impersonation
    - 26D-Welfare Fraud
    - 26E-Wire Fraud
    - 26F-Identity Theft
    - 26G-Hacking/Computer Invasion
    - 23A-Pocket-picking
    - 23B-Purse-Snatching
    - 23C-Shoplifting
    - 23D-Theft From Building
    - 23E-Theft From Coin-Operated Device
    - 23F-Theft From Motor Vehicle
    - 23G-Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories
    - 23H-All Other Larceny
    - 240- Motor Vehicle Theft
    - 120-Robbery
    - 280-Stolen Property Offenses

- **Crimes Against Society**
    - 35A-Drug/Narcotic Violations
    - 35B-Drug equipment Violations
    - 39A-Betting/Wagering
    - 39B-Operating/Promoting/ Assisting Gambling
    - 39C-Gambling Equipment Violation
    - 39D-Sports Tampering
    - 370-Pornography/Obscene Material
    - 40A-Prostitution
    - 40B-Assisting or Promoting Prostitution
    - 40C-Purchasing Prostitution
    - 520-Weapon Law Violations
    - 720-Animal Cruelty

GROUP B:

- 90A-Bad Checks
- 90B-Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
- 90C-Disorderly Conduct
- 90D-Driving Under the Influence
- 90E-Drunkenness
- 90F-Family Offenses, Nonviolent
- 90G-Liquor Law Violations
- 90H-Peeping Tom
- 90I-Runaway
- 90J-Trespass of Real Property
- 90Z-All Other Offenses

80 SERIES CODES

80A	Civil – Attachment
80B	Civil – Child Support
80C	Civil – Commitment
80D	Civil – Execution
80E	Civil – Garnishment
80F	Civil – Juvenile
80G	Civil – Notice to Quit
80H	Civil – Notice to Vacate
80J	Civil – Restraining Order
80K	Civil – Subpoena
80L	Civil – Summons
80M	Civil – Writ of Execution
80N	Civil – Other
81A	Conservation – Game & Fish
81B	Conservation – Other
82A	Emergency – Aircraft Crash
82B	Emergency – Message
82C	Emergency – Flood
82D	Emergency – Range Fire
82E	Emergency – Summer Storm
82F	Emergency – Tornado
82G	Emergency – Winter Storm
82H	Emergency – Explosion
82J	Emergency – Other
83A	Family – Domestic Affair
83B	Family – Missing Person
83C	Family – Runaway
83D	Family – Other
84A	Health/Safety – Dumping Garbage
84B	Health/Safety – Hazardous Material
84C	Health/Safety – Littered Yard
84D	Health/Safety – Pollution
84E	Health/Safety – Other
85A	Judicial – Assist Court
85B	Judicial – Assist Prosecutor
85C	Judicial – Other
86A	Public Peace – Alarms Calls
86B	Public Peace – Ambulance Request
86C	Public Peace – Animal Bites
86D	Public Peace – Animal/Other
86E	Public Peace – Door Found Open
86F	Public Peace – Fire Call

86G	Public Peace – Found Property
86H	Public Peace – House Check
86J	Public Peace – Loitering
86K	Public Peace – Lost Property
86L	Public Peace – Loud Party
86M	Public Peace – Mental Case
86N	Public Peace – Non-vehicular Accident
86P	Public Peace – Unattended Death
86Q	Public Peace – Unlocked Car Door
86R	Public Peace – Recovery/Other Agency
86S	Public Peace – Other
87A	Traffic – Abandoned Vehicle
87B	Traffic – Direct Traffic
87C	Traffic – Escorts-Money, Funeral
87D	Traffic – Impounds
87E	Traffic – Signs and Signal
87F	Traffic – Other
88A	Warrants – For Other Agency
88B	Warrants – Local
88C	Warrants – Other

APPENDIX B
OFFENSE LOOKUP TABLE

Within the lookup table, you will find various crimes listed as either Group A or Group B Offenses followed by the applicable IBR Crime Category. Example: The crime of "Abduction" is listed as a Group A offense covered by the crime category "Kidnapping-Abduction." The table is not inclusive of ALL crimes; therefore, the determination of whether an unlisted crime is a Group A or B offense will be a judgment call by the reporting agency. Traffic offenses (e.g., parking and moving violations) are *not* to be reported *except* for Driving Under the Influence, Driving While Intoxicated, Hit and Run (of a person) and Vehicular Manslaughter.

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
-A-			
Abandonment	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Abduction	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Abortion	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Abuse, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent or All Other Offenses	90F or 90Z
Accessory After the Fact	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved or as Group B offense if Group B offense is involved	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Accessory Before the Fact	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense involved or as substantive offense if Group B offense involved	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Accosting	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Adulterated Food, Drugs, or Cosmetics	A or B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, or Fraud)	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Adultery	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Affray	B	Assault Offenses or Disorderly Conduct	13A, 13B, 13C, or 90C
Aiding and Abetting	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking or as Group B offense if Group B offense is involved	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Aiding Prisoner to Escape	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Air Piracy/Hijacking	A	Classify as substantive offense, e.g., Kidnapping/Abduction or Robbery	Depends on circumstances
Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Laws	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Animal Cruelty	A	Animal Cruelty	720
Antitrust Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Arson	A	Arson	200
Assault	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Assault, Aggravated	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault)	13A
Assault and Battery	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault or Simple Assault)	13A
Assault, Minor	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault)	13B
Assault, Sexual	A	Rape, Sodomy, Fondling, Sexual Assault With An Object, or Statutory Rape	Depends on circumstances
Assault, Simple	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault)	13B
Assembly, Unlawful	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Automated Teller Machine Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B

-B-

Battery	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault or Simple Assault)	13A or 13B
Begging	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Bestiality	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Betting, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting Wagering)	39A
Bigamy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Blackmail	A	Extortion/Blackmail or Robbery, if during a demand for money, property, etc., the offender confronts the victim and threatens imminent violence	210 or 120
Blasphemy	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Blue Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Boating Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Bomb Threat	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Bombing Offenses	A	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, or Weapon Law Violations	Depends on Circumstances
Bookmaking	A	Gambling Offenses (Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling)	39B
Breaking and Entering (B&E)	A	Burglary/Breaking a& Entering	220
Bribery	A	Bribery	510
Bribery, Sports	A	Gambling Offenses (Sports Tampering)	39D
Buggery (Consensual Sodomy)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Burglary	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Burglary Tools, Possessing	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Buying Stolen Property	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280

-C-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Canvassing, Illegal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Card Game, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A
Cargo Theft	A	Classify same as substantive offense e.g., Robbery, Motor Vehicle Theft, etc., then use Data Element 2A to indicate the offense was Cargo Theft	Depends on circumstances
Carjacking	A	Robbery	120
Carrying Concealed Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Checks, Bad (insufficient funds or nonexistent funds)	B	Bad Checks	90A
Checks, Fraudulent	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game or Other Offenses, e.g., Counterfeiting/Forgery	26A, 250
Checks, Insufficient Funds	B	Bad Checks	90A
Child Abuse, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Child Abuse, Violent	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, 13C
Child Cruelty, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Child Cruelty, Violent	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Child Molesting	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Child Neglect	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Civil Rights Violations	A or B	Human Trafficking, All Other Offenses, or Other Group A Offenses (Report predicate offenses, e.g., Arson, Murder, Aggravated Assault)	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offenses (Depends on circumstances)
Combinations in Restraint of Trade	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Commercialized Sex	A or B	Human Trafficking, Prostitution Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, or 90Z
Commercialized Vice	A or B	Human Trafficking, Prostitution Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, 39A, 39B, 39C, 39D, or 90Z

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Common Drunkard	B	Drunkenness	90E
Compounding a Felony or Misdemeanor	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Computer Crime	A or B	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Larceny/Theft, Embezzlement, or Fraud Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Concealed Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Conditional Release Violation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Confidence Game	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Conflict of Interest	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Consensual Sodomy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Conservation (Environment or Ecology) Laws	A or B	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property or All Other Offenses	290 or 90Z
Conspiracy to Commit	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved or as Group B offense if Group B offense is involved	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Contempt of Court	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Contract Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game) or Human Trafficking	26A, 64A, or 64B
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor	A or B	Human Trafficking or All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Pornography/Obscene Material, Prostitution, or Liquor Law Violations)	64A or 90Z (Depends on circumstances)
Conversion	A	Embezzlement	270
Corrupt Conduct by Juror	B	All Other Offenses (Other offense may have been committed, e.g., Bribery or False Statement)	Depends on circumstances
Counterfeiting	A	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Credit Card Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B
Criminal Defamation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Libel	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Slander	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Cruelty to Animal(s)	A	Animal Cruelty	720
Cruelty to Children, Nonviolent	B	Assault Offenses (Intimidation), Family Offenses, Nonviolent, or All Other Offenses	13C, 90F, or 90Z
Cruelty to Children, violent	A	Assault Offenses	13A, 13B, or 13C
Curfew Violations	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code

-D-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Damage Property	A	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290
Deception	A	Fraud Offenses or Human Trafficking	26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 64A, or 64B
Defamation, Criminal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Desecrating the Flag	-	(Not a criminal offense)	
Desertion (familial)	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Destroying Evidence	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Detention, Forcible	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Detention, Unlawful	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Dice Game, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A
Disinterment, Unlawful	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Disorderly Conduct	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Disturbing the Peace	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	B	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)	B	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Drug Equipment Violations	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Drug Offenses	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug/Narcotic Violations)	35A
Drug Paraphernalia Offenses	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Drunk	B	Drunkenness	90E
Drunk and Disorderly	B	Drunkenness	90E
Drunkard, Common	B	Drunkenness	90E
Drunkard, Habitual	B	Drunkenness	90E
Drunkenness	B	Drunkenness	90E

-E-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Eavesdropping	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Ecology Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Election Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Embezzlement	A	Embezzlement	270
Enticement	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking or as Group B offense if Group B offense is involved	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Entry, Forcible	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering ORDER NEXT TO	220

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Entry, Nonforcible	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Entry, Unlawful	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Environmental Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Equipment, Drug	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Equipment, Gambling	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Escape (Flight)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Espionage	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Burglary or Larceny/Theft)	90Z
Explosive Offenses	A	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, or Weapon Law Violations	Depends on circumstances
Extortion	A	Human Trafficking or Extortion/Blackmail	64A, 64B, or 210

-F-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Facilitation of	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking or as Group B offense is Group B offense involved	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offenses (Depends on circumstances)
Failure to Appear	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Arrest	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Citizenship	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Fire Alarm	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Pretenses	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game) or Human Trafficking	26A, 64A, or 64B
False Report or Statement (furtherance of a criminal activity)	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game, Impersonation, Welfare Fraud)	26A, 26C, 26D
False Report or Statement (lying about something; e.g., misrepresenting something on a form)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Family Offenses, Violent	A	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Assault Offenses, Homicide Offenses, Sex Offenses	Depends on circumstances

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Firearms Violations	A	Weapon Law Violations (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Disorderly Conduct)	Depends on circumstances
Fish and Game Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Flight to Avoid Confinement, Custody, Giving Testimony, or Prosecution	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Fondling	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Forcible Detention	A	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Forcible Entry	A	Burglary/Breaking and Entering	220
Forgery	A	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Fornication (Consensual)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses or Human Trafficking	26A-26E, 64A, or 64B
Fraud, Automated Teller Machine (ATM)	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B
Fraud, Contract	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Fraud, Credit Card	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B
Fraud, Mail	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Fraud, Procurement	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Fraud, Telephone	A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Fraud, Welfare	A	Fraud Offenses (Welfare Fraud)	26D
Fraud, Wire	A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Frequenting a House of Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
Fugitive	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

-G-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Gambling	A	Gambling Offenses	39A-39D
Gambling Devices Offenses	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gambling Equipment Offenses	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gambling Goods, Possession of	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Gambling Paraphernalia, Possession of	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gaming Offenses	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering, Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling, Gambling Equipment Violations)	39A-39C

-H-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Habitual Drunkard	B	Drunkenness	90E
Harassment	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Harboring	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Hate Crime	A	Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Assault, Murder, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property then use Data Element 8A to specify bias motivation	Depends on circumstances
Health and Safety Laws (Adulterated Food, Drugs, or Cosmetics)	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, or Fraud)	90Z
Hijacking-Air Piracy	A	Classify as substantive offense, e.g., Kidnapping/Abduction or Robbery	Depends on Circumstances
Hit and Run (Of a Person)	A or B	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault) or Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter), if not accidental, or All Other Offenses, if accidental	13A, 09A, or 90Z
Homicide	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter or Negligent Manslaughter)	09A or 09B
Homicide, Justifiable	A	Homicide Offenses (Justifiable Homicide)	09C
Homosexual Act or Conduct	A or B	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible or All Other Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Hostage-Taking	A	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
House of Prostitution, Frequenting a	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
House of Prostitution, Operating a	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code

-I-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Immigration Law Violations (Illegal Alien Entry, False Citizenship, Smuggling Alien, etc.)	A or B	Human Trafficking or All Other Offenses	64A, 64B, or 90Z
Impersonation	A	Fraud Offenses (Impersonation) or Human trafficking	26C, 64A, or 64B
Incendiary Device Offenses	A	Classify same as substantive offenses committed, e.g., Arson, Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, Weapon Law Violations, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	Depends on circumstances
Incest	A	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible (Incest)	36A
Indecent Exposure	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Indecent Liberties	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Influence Peddling	A	Bribery	510
Insufficient Funds, Checks	B	Bad Checks	90A
Intimidation	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Intoxicated	B	Drunkenness	90E
Intoxication	B	Drunkenness	90E
Invasion of Privacy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Involuntary Manslaughter	A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B

-J-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Joyriding	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Jury Tampering	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion/Blackmail, or Intimidation)	90Z
Justifiable Homicide (not a crime)	A	Homicide Offenses (Justifiable Homicide)	09C

-K-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Kickback	A	Bribery	510
Kidnapping	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Kidnapping, Parental	A	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Killing	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter)	09A

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code

-L-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Larceny	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses	23A-23H
Libel, Criminal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Liquor Law Violations	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Littering	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Loitering	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Looting	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering or Larceny/Theft Offenses, as appropriate	Depends on circumstances
Lottery, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A

-M-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Mail Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Malicious Mischief	A	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290
Mandatory Release Violation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Manslaughter, Negligent	A	Homicide Offenses	09B
Manslaughter, Nonnegligent	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter)	09A
Manslaughter, Vehicular	A or B	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter), if intentional, or All Other Offenses, if not intentional	09A or 90Z
Military Law Violations (AWOL, Desertion, etc.)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Minor Assault	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault) or Human Trafficking	13B, 64A, or 64B
Misappropriation	A	Embezzlement	270
Missing Person	-	(Not a criminal offense)	
Molesting, Child	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	11D or 64A
Monopoly in Restraint of Trade	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Moonshining	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Motor Vehicle Theft	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Murder	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter)	09A

-N-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Narcotic Offenses	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug/Narcotic Violations)	35A
Neglect of Family	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Negligent Manslaughter	A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Nonpayment of Alimony	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent (includes Contempt of Court for Nonpayment of Alimony)	90F
Nonsupport	B	Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Numbers	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A

-O-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Obscene Communication	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obscene Language, Use of	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Obscene Material	A	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Obscene Telephone Call	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructing Criminal Investigation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructing Justice	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructing Police Officer(s)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Operating a House of Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A

-P-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Pandering	A	Prostitution Offenses or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Paraphernalia Offenses, Drug	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses	35B
Paraphernalia Offenses, Gambling	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Parental Kidnapping	A	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Parole Violation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Passing Bad Checks	B	Bad Checks	90A
Patronizing a House of Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
Patronizing a Prostitute	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
Peeping Tom	B	Peeping Tom	90H
Perjury	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery)	90Z

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Perjury, Subordination of	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion/Blackmail, or Intimidation)	90Z
Pickpocket	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Pocket-picking)	23A
Pimping	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Pocket-picking	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Pocket-picking)	23A
Polygamy	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Pornography	A	Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts) or Pornography/Obscene Material	64A or 370
Possession of Burglary Tools	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Possession of Drug Equipment	A	Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Possession of Gambling Equipment	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Possession of Stolen Property	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Privacy, Invasion of	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Probation Violation	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Procurement Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game)	26A
Procuring for Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Profanity	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40A or 64A
Prostitution, Soliciting for	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution or Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B, 40C, or 64A
Prostitution, Transporting Persons for	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Prowler	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Public Nuisance	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Purse-snatching	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Purse-snatching)	23B

-Q-

Quarantine, Violation of	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code

-R-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO)	A or B	(Report predicate offenses, e.g., Arson, Aggravated Assault, Extortion/Blackmail, or Human Trafficking	Depends on circumstances
Racketeering	A or B	(Classify same as substantive offenses, e.g., Bribery, Extortion/Blackmail, Human Trafficking, or Larceny/Theft Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Rape	A	Sex Offenses (Rape)	11A
Rape By Instrumentation	A	Sex Offenses (Sexual Assault With An Object)	11C
Rape, Statutory	A	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible (Statutory Rape)	36B
Receiving Stolen Property	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Reckless Endangerment	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Reckless Manslaughter (Non-vehicular)	A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B
Reckless Operation of Aircraft	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Release Violation, Conditional	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Release Violation, Mandatory	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Resisting Officer	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated assault or Simple Assault)	13A or 13B
Restraint, Unlawful	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Revenue Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Riot	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	90Z
Robbery	A	Robbery	120
Rout	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed)	90Z
Runaway	-	Runaway (The FBI UCR Program no longer publishes these data; however, agencies can still report the information even though it is not an offense)	90I

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code

-S-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Sabotage	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property.)	90Z
Sanitation Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Scalping, Ticket(s)	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sedition	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Seduction	A or B	Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts), All Other Offenses	64A, 90Z
Sex, Commercialized	A or B	Human Trafficking (Commercial sex Acts), Prostitution Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Sex Offenses, Forcible	A	Sex Offenses (Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault With An Object, or Fondling)	11A-11D
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	A	Sex Offenses Nonforcible (Incest or Statutory Rape)	36A or 36B
Sexual Assault With an Object	A	Sex Offenses (Sexual Assault With An Object)	11C
Shoplifting	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Shoplifting)	23C
Simple Assault	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault)	13B
Slander, Criminal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Smuggling, Alien	A or B	Human Trafficking or All Other Offenses	64A, 64B, or 90Z
Smuggling, Contraband	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Drug/Narcotic Offenses)	90Z
Sodomy	A	Sex Offenses (Sodomy)	11B
Sodomy, Consensual	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Solicitation to Commit Felony	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved unless it is an integral component of the Group A offense such as Human Trafficking or as Group B offense if Group B offense is involved	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Stalking	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Stolen Property- Buying, Receiving, or Possessing	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Stripping Motor Vehicle	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)	23G
Strong-arm Robbery	A	Robbery	120
Subornation of Perjury	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion/Blackmail, or Intimidation	90Z

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Suicide	A	(Not a criminal offense)	09D
Suspicion	-	(Not a criminal offense)	
Swindle	A	Fraud Offenses or Human Trafficking	26A, 64A, or 64B

-T-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Tax Law Violations	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Telephone Call, Threatening	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Telephone Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Terrorism	A	Classify as substantive offense, e.g., Assault, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, or Murder	Depends on circumstances
Theft	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses	23A-23H
Theft From a Building	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft From Building)	23D
Theft From a Coin-Operated Machine or Device	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device)	23E
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft From Motor Vehicle)	23F
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)	23G
Theft of Vehicles or Equipment Other than Motor Vehicles	A	Larceny/Theft Offenses (All Other Larceny)	23H
Threat to Commit	A or B	Classify as 90Z if Group A offense is involved or as Group B offenses if Group B offense is involved	90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)
Threatening Behavior	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Conduct	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Gesture	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Telephone Call	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Words or Statement	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threats	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Traffic Violations	A or B	Do not report except for DUI, DWI, Hit and Run, or Vehicular Manslaughter	Depends on circumstances
Transmitting Wagering Information	A	Gambling Offenses (Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling)	39B

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Transporting persons for Prostitution	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking	40B, 64A, or 64B
Treason	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Burglary or Larceny)	90Z
Trespass of Personal Property	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Trespass of Real Property	B	Trespass of Real Property	90J

-U-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (no lawful access)	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	A or B	Embezzlement (lawful access but the entrusted vehicle is misappropriated) or All Other Offenses (The unlawful taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted)	270 or 90Z
Unlawful Assembly	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Unlawful Entry	A	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Unlawful Restraint	A	Human Trafficking or Kidnapping/Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Unlicensed Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Unregistered Weapon	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Uttering	A or B	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game, Impersonation, or Welfare Fraud), Counterfeiting/Forgery, or Bad Checks	26A, 26B, 26D, 250, or 90A (Depends on circumstances)

-V-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code
Vagabondage	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Vagrancy	B	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Vandalism	A	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290
Vehicular Manslaughter	A or B	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (if not accidental) or All Other Offenses (if accidental)	09A or 90Z
Vice, Commercialized	A or B	Human Trafficking, Prostitution Offenses (Prostitution or Assisting or Promoting Prostitution), Gambling Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 370, 39A, 39B, 39C, 39D, or 90Z
Violation of Quarantine	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Restraining Order	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category and notes:	UCR Offense Code

-W-

Offense	Group A or B	Corresponding NIBRS crime category	UCR Offense Code
Wagering, Unlawful	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A
Weapon, Concealed	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Weapon, Unlicensed	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Weapon, Unregistered	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Weapon Law Violations	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Welfare Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Welfare Fraud)	26D
Wire Fraud	A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Wiretapping, Illegal	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

APPENDIX C
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE OFFENSES TABLE

Each "X" on the chart where offenses intersect denotes that those two offenses cannot occur to the same victim in a single incident.

Offense	09A	09B	11A	11B	11C	11D	120	13A	13B	13C	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	240	36A	36B
09A - Murder	X	X						X	X	X											
09B - Negligent Manslaughter	X	X						X	X	X											
11A - Forcible Rape			X			X		X	X	X										X	X
11B - Forcible Sodomy				X		X		X	X	X										X	X
11C - Sexual Assault w/Object					X	X		X	X	X										X	X
11D - Forcible Fondling			X	X	X	X			X	X										X	X
120 - Robbery							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
13A - Aggravated Assault	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X											
13B - Simple Assault	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
13C - Intimidation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
23A - Pocket-picking							X				X										
23B - Purse-snatching							X					X									
23C - Shoplifting							X						X								
23D - Theft From Building							X							X							
23E - Theft From Coin Machine							X								X						
23F - Theft From Motor Vehicle							X									X					
23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Part							X										X				
23H - All Other Larceny							X											X			
240 - Motor Vehicle Theft							X												X		
36A - Incest			X	X	X	X														X	
36B - Statutory Rape			X	X	X	X															X

09C Justifiable Homicide cannot occur with any other offense