



DPS Texas Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) Training and Reference Manual

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INTRODUCTION

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) is a city, county, state, and Federal law enforcement program. This Program provides a nationwide view of crime based on the submission of crime information by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The crime data are submitted either through a state UCR Program or directly to the national UCR Program which is administered by the FBI. For over half a century, the data have been used in law enforcement administration, operation, and management, as well as to indicate the levels and nature of crime in the United States.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the 1920s, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) envisioned the need for statistics on crime in our Nation. The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP developed this national data collection effort in 1930 and continues to work with the FBI in its efforts with UCR. During that same year, the IACP was instrumental in gaining congressional approval which authorized the FBI to serve as the national clearinghouse for statistical information on crime. The National Sheriffs' Association, in June, 1966, established a Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting to work with the FBI and to encourage sheriffs throughout the country to participate fully in the Program. To function in an advisory capacity concerning UCR policy and to provide suggestions on UCR data usage, a Data Providers Advisory Policy Board was established in 1988. The Board is composed of 20 city, county, and state law enforcement executives, representing the four geographic regions of the country and agencies of varying size.

Throughout its first 60 years of operation, the UCR Program remained virtually unchanged in terms of the data collected and disseminated. As time progressed, a broad utility evolved for UCR data, and law enforcement expanded its capabilities to supply crime information. In the late 1970s, the law enforcement community called for a thorough evaluative study of UCR with the objective of recommending an expanded and enhanced UCR Program to meet law enforcement needs into the 21st century.

The FBI fully concurred with the need for an updated Program to meet contemporary needs and provided its support, formulating a comprehensive redesign effort. Following a multiyear study, a "Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program" was developed. Using the "Blueprint" and in consultation with local and state law enforcement executives, new guidelines for Uniform Crime Reports were formulated. As outlined in this handbook, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) will offer law enforcement more comprehensive data than ever before available for management, training, planning, etc. The implementation of NIBRS will be at a pace commensurate with the resources, abilities, and limitations of the contributing law enforcement agencies.

The Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act, passed in conjunction with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, mandated that all Federal law enforcement agencies begin reporting crime data to the FBI under the procedures established by the UCR Program. Federal agencies report to the FBI in the same manner as individual state and local law enforcement agencies and are held to the same uniform reporting standards.

NATIONAL INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS)

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.

NIBRS collects data on each single incident and arrest within 24 offense categories made up of 52 specific crimes called Group A offenses. For each of the offenses coming to the attention of law enforcement, various facts about the crime are collected. In addition to the Group A offenses, there are 11 Group B offense categories for which only arrest data are reported.

COLLECTION OF CRIME DATA

Crime data are, for the most part, supplied by Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to the FBI on a monthly basis. The FBI assembles, publishes, and distributes the data to contributing agencies, state UCR Programs, to Government bodies, and to others interested in the Nation's crime problem. While the primary goal of UCR 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.

STATE UCR PROGRAMS

The development of state UCR Programs streamlines the collection of UCR 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 following are the standards under which a UCR Program must operate:

1. A UCR Program must conform to the FBI UCR Program's submission standards, definitions, specifications, and required deadlines.
2. A UCR Program must establish data integrity procedures and have personnel assigned to assist contributing agencies in quality assurance practices and crime reporting procedures.
3. A UCR 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 UCR-contributing agencies who wish to use the UCR Program from within its domain. (An agency wishing to become a UCR Program must be willing to report for all of the agencies within the state).
4. A UCR Program must furnish the FBI UCR Program with all of the UCR data collected by the LEAs within its domain.

These standards do not prohibit a state from gathering other statistical data beyond the national collection. Data integrity procedures should include crime trend assessments, offense classification verification, and technical specification validation.

Should circumstances develop whereby the state agency does not comply with the aforementioned requirements, the national UCR Program may reinstitute a direct collection of data from law enforcement agencies within the state.

To fulfill its responsibilities in connection with the UCR Program efforts, the FBI continues its internal procedures of editing and reviewing individual agency reports for both completeness and quality; has direct contact with individual contributors within the state agency when necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, coordinating such contacts with the state agency; and as deemed necessary, conducts training programs on law enforcement records and crime reporting procedures.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PUBLICATIONS

The UCR data on crime in the United States must be used to be of value. The FBI publishes crime data in various ways. Trend releases are published during the year which set forth actual crime counts for certain law enforcement agencies. These releases also portray Crime Index trend information for the United States as a whole, population groupings, and geographical regions. The FBI produces an annual publication, *Crime in the United States*, which is a detailed report of offense and arrest data, law enforcement employee counts, and the results of special studies of particular interest to law enforcement. The state UCR Programs also publish data they collect, including not only UCR statistics but other data specific to their individual states.

Crime in the United States will continue to be published in its current format until conversion from the traditional summary UCR system to NIBRS is complete in most of the country. In the interim, additional publications will be produced that will contain the statistics obtained through NIBRS. Since it is the purpose of UCR to provide information useful to law enforcement, agencies are encouraged to communicate topical study needs to the FBI. The NIBRS data will provide an unprecedented capability to address criminal justice issues in great detail.

Statistics on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted (LEOKA) are produced and published annually in a separate book, as are reports on hate crime.

Information about NIBRS is contained in four documents. *Volume 1, Data Collection Guidelines* contains a system overview and descriptions of the offenses, offense codes, reports, data elements, and data values used in the system. *Volume 2 Data Submission Specifications* is for the use of state and local systems personnel who are responsible for preparing magnetic tapes/floppy disks/etc. for submission to the FBI. *Volume 3, Approaches to Implementing an Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) System*, is for use by computer programmers, analysts, etc., responsible for developing a state or local IBR system which will meet NIBRS' requirements. This volume is intended only as a guide and its use is optional. *Volume 4, Error Message Manual*, contains designations of mandatory and optional data elements, data element edits, and error messages.

For agencies continuing to report under the traditional summary system, the *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* is being retained. Also available is the *Manual of Law Enforcement Records*, a guide to maintaining a records system for small-to medium-sized agencies participating in the summary system.

BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATION

An indispensable tool in the war against crime is the ability to identify 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 make its case to acquire the resources it needs to fight crime; and after obtaining those resources, use them in the most efficient and effective manner. NIBRS provides law enforcement with that tool because it is capable of producing more detailed, accurate, and meaningful data than produced by the

traditional summary UCR Program.

Many individual law enforcement agencies have very sophisticated records systems capable of producing the full range of statistics on their own activities. NIBRS 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.

Legislators, municipal planners/administrators, academicians, penologists, sociologists, 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 NIBRS will provide statistics to enable a law enforcement agency to fulfill this responsibility. NIBRS 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 data will be available from all levels of law enforcement — Federal, state, and local — aggregated at the level and in the manner which best meets the informational needs of the data user.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION

Since data collected by NIBRS are considerably more comprehensive than those of the traditional summary UCR system, agencies wishing to participate should have computerized data systems capable of processing NIBRS information. NIBRS was designed to be a byproduct of an existing automated law enforcement records system.

Full participation in NIBRS necessitates meeting all the reporting guidelines/requirements set forth in this handbook. There is a lower level of participation which may be allowed if a state or local agency is unable to meet all of the offense-reporting requirements of full participation. Under limited participation, detailed incident reporting is reduced from 24 NIBRS Group A offense categories to the historical "Crime Index" offenses, including the expanded sex offenses. Other offenses are to be reported only when arrests occur. All of the other requirements for NIBRS participation must be met.

At the time of this publication, law enforcement unanimously has adopted the "full participation" option of NIBRS.

JURISDICTIONAL REPORTING RULES

Throughout the nation there are thousands of law enforcement agencies, some of which have overlapping jurisdictions. To be certain that data are not reported more than once by overlapping jurisdictions, the following guidelines have been developed:

1. City law enforcement agencies report offenses that occur within their city boundaries.
2. County and state law enforcement agencies report offenses which take place in the county outside the limits of the city.

3. Federal agencies report offenses within their investigative jurisdictions if they are not being reported by a local/state law enforcement agency.
4. When two or more Federal, state, or local agencies are involved in the investigation of the same offense and there is a written or oral agreement defining the roles of the investigating agencies, the agreement should designate which agency will report the offense.
5. When two or more Federal agencies are involved in the investigation of the same offense and there is no written or oral agreement defining their roles, the Federal agency having “lead” or “primary” investigative jurisdiction will report the incident. If there is uncertainty as to which is the “lead” or “primary” agency, the agencies should agree on which agency will report the offense.
6. Agencies report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their own boundaries/jurisdictions.
7. Likewise, **the recovery of property is reported only by the agency that first reported it missing and/or stolen, regardless of whom or what agency recovered it.**

NOTE: The purpose of reporting UCR 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 other UCR publications 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 and state police. 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 or state police has a contract to provide law enforcement services for an incorporated city, the sheriff or state police will continue to report incidents occurring within the boundaries of these cities. These reports should reflect the geographic location of where the incident occurred by use of the city’s ORI Number or other designated identifier. 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, unless, again, there is a written or oral agreement specifying otherwise.

REFERRALS FROM OTHER AGENCIES

If the investigation of a Group A offense is referred to another local, state, or Federal agency after the submission of data concerning it to UCR, the original reporting agency must delete its report. The agency receiving the referral would then report the offense as if it were an original submission.

NIBRS data submissions address crime incidents and all the elements associated with the

e.g., offenses, victims, offenders, property loss, clearances, and arrestees. The Group A Incident Report is used to report all information about Group A offenses within 7 categories: administrative, offense, property, victim, offender, arrestee, and Texas Segment. Each of these categories is discussed individually in the following chapters.

In most cases, an initial Group A Incident Report will contain administrative, offense, property (if applicable), victim, and offender information. Details concerning one or more arrestees may also be included if apprehensions were made by the time the initial report was submitted. However, in many cases, arrests will be made after the initial report and the arrestee information will be submitted as “updates” to the initial reports. If an arrest involving a Group A offense occurs for a crime not previously reported to the UCR Program (e.g., and “on-view arrest”) then, of course, all applicable data should be submitted.

Sometimes applications for warrants are made without the police being notified of the details of the crime, e.g., “Bench Warrant” situations. Insofar as possible, when arrests for Group A offenses are made under these circumstances, the information regarding the offenses should be obtained and reported in Group A Incident Reports.

The Group B Arrest Report is used to report data concerning each arrestee for a Group B offense. The report is comprised of selected data which describe the arrestee and the circumstance of the arrest. Pages 15-16 show the composition of the Group A Incident Report and the Group B Arrest Report.

DEFINITION OF “INCIDENT”

An “incident” is defined for NIBRS reporting purposes as one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.

ACTING IN CONCERT CONCEPT

“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 even if non-consenting, their actions assist in the commission of the offense(s). 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.

Example (1): Acting in Concert

During a robbery scenario, one offender began to rape a victim in a bar. The other offender told the rapist to stop and only rob the victim. In this example, there was only one incident with two offenses, i.e., Robbery and Rape. Although the other robber did not consent to the rape, by displaying a gun he prevented someone from coming to the victim’s assistance and thereby assisted in the commission of the crime. The LEA (Law Enforcement Agency) should report one incident with two offenses; both offenders are connected to both victims.

Example (2): Acting in Concert

A domestic argument escalated from a shouting match between a husband and wife to an aggravated assault during which the husband began beating his wife. The wife, in her own defense, shot and killed the husband. The responding officer submitted one incident report. The LEA should have reported this information via the NIBRS as two separate incidents because the husband could not have been acting in concert with the wife in his own killing.

The LEA could have submitted one incident involving the Aggravated Assault perpetrated by the husband and the second incident involving the killing. 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 the NIBRS.

SAME TIME AND PLACE CONCEPT

“Same time and place” means that the time interval between the offenses and the distance between the locations where they occurred were insignificant. 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.

Because it is not possible to provide instructions which will cover all 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.

Example (3): 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 rape, because the offenders weren't “acting in concert” in both offenses.

Example (4): Acting in Concert

Same situation as Example (3), 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 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 (5): 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 against the same victim constituted a single “incident” involving the crime of embezzlement.

CLASSIFYING OFFENSES

In the reporting of data to a state or the national UCR Program, it is first necessary to classify appropriate offenses within an incident into the Group A or Group B offense categories as defined by NIBRS. This practice ensures that offenses with different titles under state and local law or United State Titles and Statutes are considered and appropriately counted in UCR. All criminal offenses of law will be classified as either Group A or Group B in NIBRS. Both incidents and arrests are to be reported for Group A offenses, while only arrests are reported for Group B offenses. The difference in treatment recognizes the inherent qualities of offenses which dictate that some are appropriate indicators of dimensions or trends in crime on a national scale (Group A) while others are not (Group B). Group B offenses are discussed on pages 66-68 of this

handbook.

Each of the Group A offenses included in NIBRS was selected based on the following criteria: (1) The seriousness or significance of the offense; (2) the frequency or volume of its occurrence; (3) how widespread the offense occurs in the United States; (4) whether the offense will come to the attention of law enforcement; (5) whether law enforcement is the best channel for collecting data on the offense; (6) the burden placed on law enforcement; (7) the national statistical validity and usefulness of the collected data; (8) as the sole collector of criminal incident information, the national UCR Program's responsibility to make crime data available not only to law enforcement, but to others having a legitimate interest in it. The goal is to harness information currently in law enforcement records, not to require the collection of additional information.

When classifying an offense, it should first be determined if it is a Group A or Group B offense and then into which category it would be included. The definitions and explanations will aid in the classifying of these offenses. Unusual situations will arise in the effort, and not all can be covered in this handbook. In classifying the unusual situations, the nature of the crime should be considered along with the guidelines provided. If assistance is needed, correspond with the Texas UCR Program, P O Box 4143, Austin, TX 78765 or contact the UCR staff by telephone at (512) 424-2091, fax (512) 424-5705 or email NIBRS@dps.texas.gov.

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.

Additional Information Regarding Classifying Offenses

Traffic offenses (e.g., parking and moving violations) are not to be reported except for driving while intoxicated, hit and run (of a person), and vehicular manslaughter. Unless it is a component of a Group A offense, e.g., Human Trafficking, when an offense includes one of the Offenses of General Applicability, i.e., words, phrases, or a similar variation thereof, LEAs should report the offense as the Group B offense 90Z = All Other Offenses if the substantive offense is a Group A offense. If it involves a Group B offense, LEAs should report the offense in the appropriate Group B category. The Offenses of General Applicability are Accessory Before/After the Fact, Aiding/Abetting, Conspiracy to Commit, Enticement, Facilitation of, Solicitation to Commit, Threat to Commit.

LEAs should report Attempts to Commit (i.e., attempted crimes) the same as the substantive offense, with the data value A = Attempted in Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed). Agencies should report attempted murders as Aggravated Assaults, and *all* assaults should be reported as C = Completed.

Example 1

An LEA arrests three members of a motorcycle gang for conspiracy to commit murder. The LEA should submit three Group B Arrest Reports with the UCR Arrest Offense Code entered as 90Z = All Other Offenses.

Example 2

An LEA arrests five liquor store owners for conspiring to avoid paying local liquor taxes. The LEA should submit five Group B Arrest Reports with the UCR Arrest Offense Code entered as 90G = Liquor Law Violations.

Example 3

A witness observed and scared away two unknown teenagers who were trying to set fire to an abandoned building in the inner city. The LEA should submit a Group A Incident Report indicating the UCR Offense Code as 200 = Arson and the offense was Attempted.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS/PROPERTY/SOCIETY

NIBRS offenses are divided into three (3) categories:

Crimes Against Persons
Crimes Against Property
Crimes Against Society

Crimes Against Persons are those whose victims are always “Individuals”, e.g., murder, rape, assault.

Crimes Against Property the object of these types of offenses are to obtain money, property, or some other benefit, e.g., robbery, bribery, burglary.

Crimes Against Society represent society’s prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity, e.g., gambling, prostitution, drug violations (victimless crimes in which property is not the object).

For counting purposes, one offense is counted for each victim of a “Crime Against Person”; one offense is counted for each distinct operation for “Crimes Against Property” (except motor vehicle theft, where one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle); and one offense is counted for each “Crime Against Society.”

Listings of the Group A and Group B offenses, along with whether they are “Crimes Against Persons, Property, or Society,” appear on pages 17-18.

UCR OFFENSE CODES

In the NIBRS, there are a total of 63 three-digit UCR offense codes for each of the 63 Group A and Group B offenses. The three-digit codes shown on the following listing are to be used for identifying NIBRS Group A and Group B offenses in Group A Incident Reports and Group B Arrest Reports. The codes are unique to NIBRS but were derived from the four-digit National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Uniform Offense Classification Codes in order to facilitate interrelating offense data between the NCIC and UCR systems.

GROUP A OFFENSE CODES

There are 24 Group A crime categories made up of 52 Group A offenses; therefore, there are 52 Group A Offense Codes. The Group A Offense Codes, while unique to the NIBRS, were generally derived from the four digit NCIC Uniform Offense Classification Codes in order to facilitate interrelating offense data between the NCIC and the FBI UCR Program. NIBRS developers accomplished this correlation by using the first two characters from the NCIC Codes of certain offenses as the same first two characters of the UCR Offense Codes for respective

offenses. For the third character of the UCR Offense Code, developers designated either a zero (0) or an alphabetical letter (A, B, C, etc.) to reference a subcategory of the crime category. For example, the NCIC Code for Simple Assault is 1313, whereas the UCR Offense Code is 13B. Two exceptions to the coding convention of Group A offenses are:

1. The NCIC Offense Code for Statutory Rape is 1116, whereas the UCR Offense Code is 36B = Statutory Rape.
2. The NCIC Offense Code for Fondling (of child) is 3601, whereas the UCR Offense Code is 11D = Fondling.

GROUP B OFFENSE CODES

NIBRS developers assigned a separate 90 offense code numbering series to the 11 Group B crime categories consisting of 11 Group B offenses. For example, the NCIC Offense Code for Bad Checks is 2606, whereas the UCR Offense Code is 90A. Developers established the different numbering series to assist in distinguishing the Group B offenses from the Group A offenses.

GROUP A INCIDENT REPORT

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

ORI Number	Exceptional Clearances
Incident Number	Exceptional Clearance Date
Incident Date /Hour	Cargo Theft

OFFENSE DATA

UCR Offense Codes	Number of Premises Entered
Offense Attempted/Completed	Method of Entry
Offender(s) Suspected of Using	Type of Criminal Activity
Bias Motivation	Type Weapon/Force Involved
Location Type	

PROPERTY DATA

Type Property Loss Etc.	Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles
Property Description	Suspected Drug Type
Value of Property	Estimated Drug Quantity/Type Drug
Date Recovered	Measurement
Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles	

VICTIM DATA

Victim Sequence Number	Resident Status of Victim
Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code(s)	Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances
Type of Victim	Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances
Age of Victim	
Ethnicity of Victim	Offender Number(s) To Be Related
Type of Injury	Relationship of Victim to Offender
Relationship of Victim to Offender	

OFFENDER DATA

Offender (Sequence) Number	Sex of Offender
Age of Offender	Race & Ethnicity of Offender

ARRESTEE DATA

Arrestee(Sequence)Number	Arrestee Was Armed with
Arrest (Transaction) Number	Age of Arrestee
Arrest Date	Sex of Arrestee
Type of Arrest	Race of Arrestee
Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator	Ethnicity of Arrestee
Arrest Offense Code	Resident Status of Arrestee
	Disposition of Arrestee Under 18

GROUP B ARREST REPORT

ORI Number
Arrestee (Sequence) Number
Arrest (Transaction) Number
Arrest Date
Type of Arrest
Arrest Offense Code
Arrestee Was Armed with
Age of Arrestee
Sex of Arrestee
Race of Arrestee
Ethnicity of Arrestee
Resident Status of Arrestee
Disposition of Arrestee Under 18

TEXAS-CENTRIC DATA

Incident Date	Sexual Assault Incident Data
Family Violence Indicator	
Utility Field	
Suspected Drug Type	
Estimated Drug Quantity	
Type Drug Measurement	
Type Marijuana Fields and Gardens	
Number of Marijuana Fields and Gardens	
Number of Clandestine Labs Seized	
Type of Drug Manufactured	
Quantity of Precursor Chemical Seized	
Type Measurement for Precursor Chemical	

GROUP A OFFENSES

OFFENSE	CRIME AGAINST	CODE
Animal Cruelty	Society	720
Arson	Property	200
Assault Offense:		
Aggravated Assault	Person	13A
Simple Assault	Person	13B
Intimidation	Person	13C
Bribery	Property	510
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	Property	220
Counterfeiting/Forgery	Property	250
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	Property	290
Drug/Narcotic Offenses:		
Drug/Narcotic Violations	Society	35A
Drug Equipment Violations	Society	35B
Embezzlement	Property	270
Extortion/Blackmail	Property	210
Fraud Offenses:		
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	Property	26A
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	Property	26B
Impersonation	Property	26C
Welfare Fraud	Property	26D
Wire Fraud	Property	26E
Identity Theft	Property	26F
Hacking/Computer Invasion	Property	26G
Gambling Offenses:		
Betting/Wagering	Society	39A
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	Society	39B
Gambling Equipment Violations	Society	39C
Sports Tampering	Society	39D
Homicide Offenses:		
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Person	09A
Negligent Manslaughter	Person	09B
Justifiable Homicide	Not a Crime	09C
Human Trafficking Offenses:		
Commercial Sex Acts	Person	64A
Involuntary Servitude	Person	64B
Kidnapping/Abduction	Person	100
Larceny/Theft Offenses:		
Pocket-picking	Property	23A
Purse-snatching	Property	23B
Shoplifting	Property	23C
Theft from Building	Property	23D
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	Property	23E
Theft From Motor Vehicle	Property	23F

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	Property	23G
All Other Larceny	Property	23H
Motor Vehicle Theft	Property	240
Pornography/Obscene Material	Society	370
Prostitution Offenses:		
Prostitution	Society	40A
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	Society	40B
Purchasing Prostitution	Society	40C
Robbery	Property	120
Sex Offenses:		
Rape	Person	11A
Sodomy	Person	11B
Sexual Assault with an Object	Person	11C
Fondling	Person	11D
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible:		
Incest	Person	36A
Statutory Rape	Person	36B
Stolen Property Offenses	Property	280
Weapon Law Violations	Society	520

GROUP B OFFENSES

OFFENSE	CRIME AGAINST	CODE
Bad Checks	Property	90A
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	Society	90B
Disorderly Conduct	Society	90C
Driving Under the Influence	Society	90D
Drunkenness	Society	90E
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	Society	90F
Liquor Law violations	Society	90G
Peeping Tom	Society	90H
Runaway	Not a Crime	90I
Trespass of Real Property	Society	90J
All Other Offenses	Person, Property, Society	90Z

Note: In January 2011, the FBI discontinued the collection of arrest data for runaways. LEAs can continue to collect and report data on runaways, but the FBI will no longer use or publish the data.

OVERVIEW OF SEGMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED

The 58 data elements representing the NIBRS data structure have been grouped into eight distinct Segment Levels identified as Level "1," Level "2," etc. A seventh Segment Level is used for Group "B" Arrest Report data. Segment Level "0" is used for Zero Reporting for local agencies. These Segment Level groupings provide the mechanism to report Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) data to the FBI.

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

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

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

The following sections will provide more detail as to what data are included within the reports.

GROUP "A" INCIDENT REPORT SEGMENT LEVELS

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

An initial Group A Incident Report contains an Administrative Segment, Offense Segment(s), Property Segment(s) (if applicable), Victim Segment(s), and Offender Segment(s). If the reporting agency arrests an offender by the time it submits the initial report, it may also include one or more Arrestee Segments. If, however, the reporting agency arrests an offender for the reported offense after submitting the initial report, the agency should submit the Arrestee Segment(s) as an update to the initial report.

A brief description of each Segment Level follows:

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
1	ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT (Level 1) Provides administrative information regarding the overall incident.
2	OFFENSE SEGMENT (Level 2) Provides information about the UCR Offense(s) involved in the incident.
3	PROPERTY SEGMENT (Level 3) Provides information about the various types of property losses, etc. that may occur as a result of the incident.
4	VICTIM SEGMENT (Level 4)

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

5 OFFENDER SEGMENT (Level 5)

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

NOTE: If the offender(s) had been arrested at the time the initial incident report was entered into the computer system, an Offender Segment must be generated if the participant does not maintain both offender and arrestee segments when the same individual is involved. Care must be taken to include within the Victim Segment the specific victim relationship code to this offender as originally entered into Data Element 34 (Offender No. to be Related) and 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender). Victim to Offender relationships are required when any offense is a "Crime Against Person" or is a Robbery Offense (120).

6 ARRESTEE SEGMENT (Level 6)

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

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

8 TEXAS-CENTRIC SEGMENT (Level 8)

Provides information about family violence, extended drug information and sexual assault data. This information is for use by the Texas Department of Public Safety UCR Program only.

If law enforcement arrests an offender for a Group A offense for which it did not previously submit an initial incident report (e.g., an on-view arrest), the agency must create and submit a Group A Incident Report which provides not only the Arrestee Segment but also the Administrative, Offense, Property (if applicable), Victim, and Offender Segments. In other words, an agency cannot submit an Arrestee Segment for a Group A offense without the other segment information.

GROUP "B" ARREST REPORT SEGMENT LEVEL

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

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

ZERO REPORT SEGMENT LEVEL

The Zero Report Segment is used when no criminal activity occurred in a LEA's jurisdiction for the reporting month.

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
0	ZERO REPORT SEGMENT (Level 0) Communicates the fact that no criminal activity (offense, arrest, or recovered property) occurred in a LEA's jurisdiction for the reporting period. The absence of crime data does not mean that no crimes occurred.

SEGMENT LEVELS

A. Level 1 -- Administrative Segment

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

The administrative data portion of the Group A Incident Report allows the national UCR Program to identify uniquely each criminal incident reported under NIBRS, along with common characteristics of all offenses within each incident, e.g., the date and hour the incident occurred. The administrative details to be reported for each incident are outlined below.

Administrative Segment:

1. ORI Number
2. Incident Number
- 2A. Cargo Theft**
3. Incident Date
4. Cleared Exceptionally
5. Exceptional Clearance Date

Level 1 -- Data Elements and Values

1 ORI Number - nine characters (A & B): The 9-character NCIC Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) Number assigned to your agency is used to identify (a) the reporting agency and (b) the location where the incident occurred. An ORI Number must be included in each Group A Incident Report (or Group B Arrest Report).

Note: When submitting an incident report, Federal agencies must use a combination of the ORI Number of the location of the occurrence of the crime and their two-character Federal Agency Identifier assigned by and available from the FBI's UCR Program. State, county, and city agencies submit all data under their own ORIs, as these identifiers will automatically indicate where the crimes took place.

Example: The ORI Number for the New York City Police Department is NY0303000. If the FBI in New York City reports a crime, the ORI would be NYO3O3OJF; "NY03030" indicating New York City as the location of the offense and "JF" indicating the FBI as the reporting agency.

2 Incident Number - 12 characters (A): This is the number assigned by your agency to each Group A Incident Report to identify it uniquely, e.g., the Originating Agency Case (OCA) Number. The number can be up to 12 characters in length and can be the actual case number (OCA) or a number assigned purely for UCR 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. It also will be the unique number to which the FBI will refer when corresponding with an agency concerning individual reports.

Note: Data Element 41 (Arrest Transaction Number) is the number that uniquely identifies each Group "B" Arrest Report.

2A Cargo Theft – 1 character (A): This 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 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 a Cargo Theft, the items must be part of a commercial shipment and must be in the supply chain (i.e., moving in commerce).

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

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

Note: If multiple offenses occurred within an incident and one was associated with a cargo theft, then Y = Yes must be entered. In each of the following scenarios, Y = Yes must be entered.

Note: In each of the following scenarios, it shall be assumed that all cargo is 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.

Example (1): An armed suspect hijacked an 18-wheeler and kidnapped the driver (UCR Offense Codes 100 and 120). The suspect then transferred the stolen cargo to another trailer.

Example (2): Four men wearing ski masks conducted armed robbery at a trucking facility (UCR Offense Code 120). Two of the men held up the guards while the other two men hotwired a tractor trailer and drove off with the cargo.

Example (3): A suspect was employed at a wholesale tobacco warehouse. After hours, the employee used his key to gain entry into the warehouse and removed 4,000 cartons of cigarettes (UCR Offense Code 270). The inventory was slated for shipment to local retailers.

Detailed Cargo Theft information and scenarios are located in the *Cargo Theft User Manual*.

3 Incident Date/Hour - 11 characters (A): Report the month, day, year, and hour when the incident occurred or started, or the beginning of the time period in which it occurred if it continued over a protracted period of time. If the incident date is unknown, use the date of the report, followed by an "R." If the incident hour is unknown, do not report time.

Military 24-hour time is to be used. For example, if the incident occurred on or between midnight and 1 a.m., the hour would be reported as "00." If it occurred between 1 a.m. and 1:59 a.m., the hour would be reported as "01"; and if between 11 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., it would be entered as "23," etc. If the incident occurred at exactly midnight, it is considered to have occurred at the beginning of the next day, as if the time was 1 minute past midnight

Example (1): If a robbery occurred at 9:30 p.m. on July 2, 2001, the report would be: 07/02/01.

Example (2): A kidnapping started at 11:30 p.m. on November 1, 2001, and ended at 6 p.m. on November 16, 1991. The incident date/hour would be: 11/01/01. (If the incident occurred over a long period of time, always record the date and time the incident began.)

Example (3): If a burglary occurred sometime between 11:15 a.m. on June 24, 1991, and 4:30 p.m. on June 26, 2001, report: 06/24/01.

Example (4): If the date and hour of the incident are unknown but the date of the report was March 15, 2001, report: 03/15/01.

4 Cleared Exceptionally - 1 character (A): In NIBRS, the submission of arrestee data in connection with an incident automatically clears all offenses within an incident. Incidents can likewise 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. Exceptional clearances can be made and should be reported under one of the following five circumstances:

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

A = Death of Offender

B = Prosecution Declined (by prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause)

C = In Custody of Other Jurisdiction (includes Extradition Denied)

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)

Note: The clearance of an incident should not be confused with closing an investigation.

Example (1): If an incident was not cleared by either an arrest or exceptional means by the time an initial Group "A" Incident Report was submitted regarding it, then N = Not Applicable should be entered.

Example (2): If, after a Group "A" Incident Report was submitted, an offender was arrested, the previously submitted report should be updated with an Arrestee Segment. The incident will be automatically cleared when the Arrestee Segment is received at the FBI. This data element should still contain N = Not Applicable.

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 the LEA preventing the arrest, charging, and turning over for prosecution.

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

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 UCR purposes. Clearances in accordance with UCR procedures should have no effect on whether an agency has internal policies as to "closing" a case administratively or discontinuing active investigation.

5 Exceptional Clearance Date - eight characters (A): If an incident was cleared by exceptional means i.e., a code other than N was entered into Data Element 4, the month, day, and year when the incident was cleared should be entered into this data element. (In YYYY/MM/DD format)

Example: The incident was cleared on the books of the reporting agency on May 27, 2003. The date 2003/05/27 should be entered into this data element.

FIELD #	POSITION	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	<p>SEGMENT LENGTH</p> <p>Must have a BINARY value of "87" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4.</p> <p>Note: If Data Element 2A Cargo Theft is used, must have a binary value of 88 in positions 1 and 2 and binary zeros in positions 3 and 4.</p> <p>Once the first submission is received that incorporates the new Administrative Segment length (88), all subsequent submissions must conform to the new length.</p>
	5	1	<p>SEGMENT LEVEL</p> <p>Designates this as an Administrative Segment.</p> <p>Valid Code: 1.</p>
	6	1	<p>SEGMENT ACTION TYPE</p> <p>Instructs the FBI as to what kind of data base activity is to be performed.</p> <p>Valid Codes: I, M, D, and W.</p>
	7-8	2	<p>MONTH OF SUBMISSION (01-12)</p> <p>This is the month the file was created.</p>
	9-12	4	<p>YEAR OF SUBMISSION - e.g., 2003</p> <p>Year in which the "Month of Submission" falls.</p>
	13-16	4	<p>COUNTY INDICATOR</p> <p>This field is used by agencies to designate the county the incident occurred. <i>NOTE: Data in this field is no longer required and will be ignored at ingestion.</i></p>
1	17-25	9	<p>ORI NUMBER</p> <p>Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00."</p>
2	26-37	12	<p>INCIDENT NUMBER</p>

Left-justified with blank right-fill.

Example: 89-13456 or

89T123456789

3	38-45	8	INCIDENT DATE
---	-------	---	---------------

In the format of YYYY/MM/DD, e.g., 2003/03/28. If Incident Date is unknown, enter Report Date.

	46	1	REPORT DATE INDICATOR
--	----	---	-----------------------

Must be "R" = Report, if entered. ENTER ONLY if the Report Date was entered in the Incident Date; else BLANK.

3	47-48	2	INCIDENT HOUR
---	-------	---	---------------

Enter time in military hours only; do not enter minutes. If hour is unknown, leave BLANK.

If incident occurred on or between midnight and 0059, enter 00; on or between 0100 and 0159, enter 01; on or between 2300 and 2359, enter 23; etc.

NOTE: If an incident occurred at exactly midnight, this should be considered the beginning of the next day (i.e., as if the crime occurred at 1 minute past midnight).

4	49	1	CLEARED EXCEPTIONALLY
---	----	---	-----------------------

Valid Codes: A, B, C, D, E, and N.

5	50-57	8	EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE DATE
---	-------	---	----------------------------

In the format of YYYY/MM/DDY, e.g., 20003/03/01.

THE DATA THAT FOLLOW (In Positions 58-87) ARE APPLICABLE ONLY WHEN A SEGMENT ACTION TYPE "W" SEGMENT IS BEING SUBMITTED OR IS BEING MODIFIED:

NOTE: Data Element 6 occurs 10 times.

6	58-60	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#1)
---	-------	---	-----------------------

Valid Code : Volume 1, Section IV contains Information on offense codes.
The original incident's offense(s) must be entered to enable identification of the offense(s)

being exceptionally cleared.

61-63	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#2)
64-66	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#3)
67-69	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#4)
70-72	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#5)
73-75	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#6)
76-78	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#7)
79-81	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#8)
82-84	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#9)
85-87	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#10)

2A

88

1

CARGO THEFT

Must be Y=Yes or N=No, if entered. Enter only if the specified offenses were entered in the incident ; otherwise, leave blank

Administrative Segment Layout (Level 1)

Segment Length: 0088 (with Cargo Theft)

SEGMENT LENGTH	SEGMENT LEVEL	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE	MONTH OF SUBMISSION	YEAR OF SUBMISSION	CITY INDICATOR	ORI (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37

DATA ELEMENT 3 INCLUDES 3 ELEMENTS			CLEARED EXCEPTIONALLY (4)	EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE DATE (5)
INCIDENT DATE (3)	REPORT DATE INDICATOR (3)	INCIDENT HOUR (3)		
38-45	46	47-48	49	50-57

EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE OFFENSE CODE OCCURS 10 TIMES			OPTIONAL
EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE OFFENSE CODE #1	THROUGH	EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE OFFENSE CODE #10	CARGO THEFT (2A)
58-60		85-87	88

B. Level 2 -- Offense Segment

The following information requirements apply to each offense within each crime incident. Since in NIBRS all Group A 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 which 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 which 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 Rape should be reported, as 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.

Offense data describe the various types of offenses involved in the incident and are reported for each of the (up to) ten most serious Group A offenses in the incident (as determined by the reporting agency). Information on at least one offense must be included in each Group A Incident Report for each code reported.

Level 2 -- Data Elements and Values

6 UCR Offense Code - three characters (A & B): This data element should be used to enter the UCR Offense Codes of the up to ten most serious (as determined by the reporting agency) Group "A" 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.

Example (1) - If an incident involved robbery and rape, two sets of offense data should be reported - one with the UCR offense code "120" (Robbery) and the other with "11A" (Rape)

Example (2) - Even if two females were raped in Example (1) only one set of offense data should be reported with the offense code "11A". The two rape victims would be recorded in the victim data portion of the report. That is, an offense of rape occurred, and there were two victims.

There are 52 possible Group "A" Offense Code entries. A separate Offense Segment containing Data Elements 6 through 13 should be submitted for each reported Group "A" Offense Code involved in the incident. Only one Offense Segment should be submitted for each reported UCR Offense Code even though there may have been more than one victim of the crime. At least one Offense Segment must be included in a Group "A" Incident Report.

There are 24 Group "A" crime categories made up of 52 offenses:

Note: The numbers in parentheses are the UCR Offense Codes of the offenses.

1. Animal Cruelty (720)
2. Arson (200)
3. Assault Offenses
 - Aggravated Assault (13A)
 - Simple Assault (13B)
 - Intimidation (13C)
4. Bribery (510)

5. Burglary/Breaking and Entering (220)
6. Counterfeiting/Forgery (250)
7. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (290)
8. Drug/Narcotic Offenses
 - Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A)
 - Drug Equipment Violations (35B)
9. Embezzlement (270)
10. Extortion/Blackmail (210)
11. Fraud Offenses
 - False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game (26A)
 - Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud (26B)
 - Impersonation (26C)
 - Welfare Fraud (26D)
 - Wire Fraud (26E)
 - Identity Theft (26F)
 - Hacking/Computer Invasion (26G)
12. Gambling Offenses
 - Betting/Wagering (39A)
 - Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling (39B)
 - Gambling Equipment Violations (39C)
 - Sports Tampering (39D)
13. Homicide Offenses
 - Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (09A)
 - Negligent Manslaughter (09B)
 - Justifiable Homicide (09C)
14. Human Trafficking
 - Commercial Sex Acts (64A)
 - Involuntary Servitude (64B)
15. Kidnapping/Abduction (100)
16. Larceny/Theft Offenses
 - Pocket-picking (23A)
 - Purse-snatching (23B)
 - Shoplifting (23C)
 - Theft From Building (23D)
 - Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device (23E)
 - Theft From Motor Vehicle (23F)
 - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories (23G)
 - All Other Larceny (23H)
17. Motor Vehicle Theft (240)
18. Pornography/Obscene Material (370)
19. Prostitution Offenses
 - Prostitution (40A)
 - Assisting or Promoting Prostitution (40B)
 - Purchasing Prostitution (40C)
20. Robbery (120)
21. Sex Offenses
 - Rape (11A)
 - Sodomy (11B)
 - Sexual Assault With An Object (11C)
 - Fondling (11D)
22. Sex Offenses, Nonforcible
 - Incest (36A)
 - Statutory Rape (36B)

23. Stolen Property Offenses (Receiving, etc.) (280)
24. Weapon Law Violations (520)

(2) Group “B” Offenses -- The following offenses are reported in Group “B” Arrest Reports. They include all offenses that are not Group “A” offenses, except for most Traffic Offenses. Group “B” offenses are to be reported using the following 11 crime categories:

1. Bad Checks (90A)
2. Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations (90B)
3. Disorderly Conduct (90C)
4. Driving Under the Influence (90D)
5. Drunkenness (90E)
6. Family Offenses, Nonviolent (90F)
7. Liquor Law Violations (90G)
8. Peeping Tom (90H)
9. Runaway (90I)
10. Trespass of Real Property (90J)
11. All Other Offenses (90Z)

Offense Codes:

Group A Offense Definitions

720 ANIMAL CRUELTY (Crime Against Society)

Definition: 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 duty 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 injure 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.

Mandatory: 12 = Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement
25 = Type of Victim (S-Society)

Data Element 12 must be:
A = Simple/Gross Neglect
I = Intentional Abuse and Torture
F = Organized Abuse (Dog Fighting and Cock Fighting)
S = Animal Sexual Abuse

200 ARSON (Crime Against Property)

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

Only fires determined through investigation to have been unlawfully and intentionally set are to be classified as Arson. Attempts to burn should be included, but fires of suspicious or unknown origin should not be

reported. One incident should be scored for each distinct arson operation originating within the reporting jurisdiction. If an arson is perpetrated in one locale and spreads to another, it would be reported by the jurisdiction in which the fire originated.

Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson involve both homicide and arson. Similarly, the number of persons injured during an arson should be reported as assaulted along with the arson. Arson-related deaths and injuries of police officers and firefighters, unless willful murders or assaults, are excluded from the Program due to the hazardous nature of these professions.

Note: The type of property burned is to be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). The value of property burned including incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire should be reported in Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

TCIC Code(s): 2001–2009; 2099

Mandatory: If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (2-Burned)
15 = Property Description
16 = Value of Property

13A-13C ASSAULT OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Note: By definition there can be **no attempted assaults, only completed assaults**. Therefore, C = Completed is to be entered into Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed) for all Assault Offenses.

Note: Affray/disturbing the peace is identified as disorderly conduct. It is presumed that NO form of physical confrontation has occurred. (April 1998 UCR State Program Bulletin Policy Update)

AN AID IN CLASSIFYING ASSAULTS

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.

Prosecutive policy in a jurisdiction should not influence classification or reporting of law enforcement offense data. It is necessary that assaults in each jurisdiction be examined and classified according to the standard UCR definitions, regardless of whether they are termed felonies by local definitions.

13A Aggravated Assault

Definition: An unlawful attack 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.

For purposes of Aggravated Assault reporting, a “weapon” is a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one when used in a manner that could cause the types of severe bodily injury described in the above definition. A “severe laceration” is one which 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: assaults or attempts to kill or murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives. All assaults by one person upon another with the intent to kill, maim, or inflict severe bodily injury with the use of any dangerous weapon are classified as Aggravated Assault. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could cause serious personal injury.

On occasion, it is the practice to charge assailants in assault cases with assault and battery or simple assault even though a knife, gun, or other weapon was used in the incident. For UCR purposes, this type of assault is to be classified as aggravated.

Note: Deadly Conduct and planting a bomb are considered Aggravated Assaults. The number of victims in the case of planting a bomb is up to the discretion of the agency.

Note: Aggravated Assault also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.). This usually includes offenses such as Pointing and Presenting a Firearm, Brandishing a Firearm, etc. 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.

The type of weapon or force involved is to be entered into Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved). For the purposes of the above definition, a weapon is a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one when used in a manner that

could cause the types of severe bodily injury described in the above definition. For NIBRS purposes, mace and pepper spray are considered to be weapons.

The circumstances of an Aggravated Assault are to be entered into Data Element 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances).

TCIC Code(s): Aggravated Assault 1301–1312; 1314–1315

Mandatory: 7 = Offense Attempted/Completed (C-Completed)
13 = Type Weapon/Force Involved
25 = Type of Victim (I or L)
31 = Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances
33 = Type Injury

If code is “L” in 25 (Type of Victim):
25A = Type of Activity (Officer)/Circumstance
25B = Assignment Type (Officer)

If code is “L” in 25 (Type of Victim) and 1 (ORI Number) differs from officer’s regular jurisdiction:
25C = ORI-Other Jurisdiction (Officer)

If any code but “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):
34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related
35 = Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)

If code is “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):
34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related (00-Unknown Offender Number)

13B Simple Assault

Definition: 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.

Included are offenses such as minor assault, hazing, assault and battery, and injury caused by culpable negligence. As with Aggravated Assault, there are no attempted Simple Assaults.

TCIC Code(s): Simple Assault 1313

Mandatory: 7 = Offense Attempted/Completed (C-Completed)
13 = Type Weapon/Force Involved
25 = Type of Victim (I or L)
33 = Type Injury

If code is “L” in 25 (Type of Victim):

25A = Type of Activity (Officer)/Circumstance

25B = Assignment Type (Officer)

If code is “L” in 25 (Type of Victim) and 1 (ORI Number) differs from officer’s regular jurisdiction:

25C = ORI-Other Jurisdiction (Officer)

If any code but “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):

34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related

35 = Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)

If code is “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):

34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related (00-Unknown Offender Number)

13C Intimidation

Definition: 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.

Intimidation involves an offender making some type of threat to the victim without actually using or displaying a weapon. Such threats can be made in person, over the telephone, or in writing.

Note: This offense includes stalking and making bomb threats. The recipient of a bomb threat would be considered the victim.

TCIC Code(s): Intimidation 1316; 5215–5216

Mandatory: 7 = Offense Attempted/Completed (C-Completed)

25 = Type of Victim (I or L)

If code is “L” in 25 (Type of Victim):

25A = Type of Activity (Officer)/Circumstance

25B = Assignment Type (Officer)

If code is “L” in 25 (Type of Victim) and 1 (ORI Number) differs from officer’s regular jurisdiction:

25C = ORI-Other Jurisdiction (Officer)

If any code but “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):

34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related

35 = Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)

If code is “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):

34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related (00-Unknown

Offender Number)

510 BRIBERY (Except Sports Bribery) (Crime Against Property)

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

The phrase, “The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of any thing of value...,” includes such things as gratuities, kickbacks, favors, or anything else used illegally to influence the outcome of something that is governed by law, fair play, contractual agreement, or any other guideline. 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.

Note: If the bribery involves changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event, It should be reported under Gambling Offenses as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.

TCIC Code(s): BRIBERY 5101–5113; 5199

Mandatory: **2A = Cargo Theft**

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “5” or “7” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

15 = Property Description

16 = Value of Property

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

17 = Date Recovered

220 BURGLARY/BREAKING AND ENTERING (Crime Against Property)

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

For UCR purposes, 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 should be classified as burglary. Burglary almost always includes some type of larceny offense. Because, however, burglary is defined in terms of theft, only the burglary is to be reported, not the accompanying larceny. In the UCR standard definition of burglary, a “structure” is considered to include, but not be limited to, the following:

Apartment
Barn
Cabin
Church
Condominium
Dwelling House
Factory
Garage
Houstrailer or Houseboat (used as permanent dwelling)
Mill
Office
Other Building
Outbuilding
Public Building
Railroad Car
Room
School
Stable
Vessel (Ship)
Warehouse

Note: A structure has four walls, a roof and a door, unless under construction, then it has to be able to be secured.
Any houstrailer or other mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse should also be considered a structure.

Whenever a question arises as to whether a type of structure comes within the purview of the burglary definition, the law enforcement officer should look to the nature of the crime and be guided by the examples set forth. If a question remains, contact the Texas UCR Section. The illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, motorhome, houstrailer, or any other mobile unit that is being used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft, felony, or attempt to commit a felony or theft, should **NOT** be classified as burglary, but as larceny.

HOTEL RULE

Burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, or other places where lodging of transients is the main purpose or burglaries of temporary rental storage facilities, i.e., “mini-storage” and “self-storage” buildings, can pose reporting questions.

If a number of 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/renters, the burglary should be reported as a single incident. Examples are burglaries of a number of rental hotel rooms, rooms in “flop” houses, rooms in a youth hostel, units in a motel, and storage units in a commercial self-storage building. If the individual living areas in a building are rented or leased to the occupants for a period of time, which would preclude the tenancy from being classified as transient, then the burglaries would most likely be reported separately by the occupants. Such burglaries should be reported as separate incidents. Examples of this latter type of multiple burglaries would be the burglaries of a number of apartments in an apartment house, of the

offices of a number of commercial firms in a business building, of the offices of separate professionals within one building, or of a number of rooms in a college dormitory.

Note: Remember that offenses should be classified according to NIBRS definitions and not according to state, local, or Federal codes. Some jurisdictions might, for example, categorize a shoplifting or a theft from an automobile as burglary. These offenses are not classified as burglaries in UCR and must be considered larcenies for reporting purposes. Thefts from automobiles (whether locked or not); shoplifting from commercial establishments; and thefts from telephone booths, coinboxes, or coin-operated machines do not involve unlawful entry of a structure; thus, no burglary occurred.

Note: The method of entry is to be reported in Data Element 11 (Method of Entry) as either F = Force or N = No Force. If both forced and unforced entries are involved, enter F = Force. A forced entry is where force of any degree or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key) is used to unlawfully enter a building or other structure. An unforced entry is one where the unlawful entry is achieved without force through an unlocked door or window.

When a hotel, motel, inn, or other temporary lodging, or a rental storage facility is burglarized, the number of premises (e.g., rooms, suites, units, or storage compartments) entered is to be reported in Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered).

Incidental damage resulting from a burglary (e.g., a forced door, broken window, hole in wall, or dynamited safe) is to be reported only if the amount of damage is deemed substantial by the reporting agency. If deemed substantial, the damage is to be reported under the offense category Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property. For NIBRS purposes, Larceny-theft is an element of Burglary and, therefore, should not be reported as a separate offense if associated with the unlawful entry of a structure.

TCIC Code(s): BURGLARY/BREAKING & ENTERING 2201–2205; 2207;
2299

Mandatory: 2A Cargo Theft

If “14” or “19” in 9 (Location Type):

10 = Number of Premises Entered

11 = Method of Entry

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None, 5-Recovered, 7-Stolen, or 8-Unknown)

If “5” or “7” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):
15 = Property Description
16 = Value of Property

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):
17 = Date Recovered

250 COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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.

In most states, Forgery and Counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. Included in this category are 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 counterfeited 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 counterfeited trademarks. Although Counterfeiting/Forgery offenses can involve elements of fraud, they are treated separately due to their unique nature.

Note: Counterfeiting and Forgery include altering prescriptions and fake Insurance cards. With Counterfeiting/Forgery, if property is gained by passing the counterfeit/forged item, then a fraud should also be scored with the property shown as stolen.

Note: The type of property altered, counterfeited, or forged is to be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). The type of activity (namely, publishing, distributing, selling, buying, possessing, or transporting) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

TCIC Code(s): COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY 2501–2507; 2509; 2510;
2589; 2599

Mandatory: 12 = Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
14 = Type Property Loss/Etc.
(3-Counterfeited/Forged, 5-Recovered,
or 6-Seized)
15 = Property Description

16 = Value of Property

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

17 = Date Recovered

290 DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY (Except Arson) (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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. This also includes Criminal mischief.

Note: This offense is to be reported only if the reporting agency deems that substantial injury to property has occurred. The offense includes a broad range of injury to property, i.e., from deliberate, extensive destruction of property at one extreme to mischievous, less extensive damage at the other extreme. It does not include destruction or damage to property caused by the crime of Arson.

Incidental damage resulting from another offense (e.g., Burglary or Robbery) is to be reported in this offense category only if the reporting agency deems the amount of damage to be substantial. For example, insubstantial damage, such as a broken window or forced door, should not be reported, but substantial damage, such as major structural damage caused by a truck backing into a storefront to gain admittance, should be reported. For the crime of Arson, however, incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire should be included as part of the loss caused by burning. The determination of whether the damage was substantial is left to the discretion of the reporting law enforcement agency and should not require burdensome damage assessments.

TCIC Code(s): DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM 2901–2906; 2999 OF PROPERTY

Mandatory:

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc.

(4-Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized)

15 = Property Description

16 = Value of Property

35A and 35B DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES (Except DUI) (Crimes Against Society)

Definition: 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.

Note: The type of activity (namely, cultivating, manufacturing, distributing, selling, buying, using, possessing, transporting, or importing) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement).

35A Drug/Narcotic Violations

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

Note: The type of drug or narcotic is to be entered into Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type). Because it is difficult to determine the street value of drugs or narcotics seized in Drug/Narcotic Violations, no value for them should be entered into Data Element 16 (Value of Property). However, their quantity should be reported in Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity) with the type of measurement (e.g., kilograms or liquid ounces) in Data Element 22 (Type Drug Measurement).

TCIC Code(s): Drug/Narcotic Violations 3501–3505; 3510–3513; 3520–3523;
3530–3533; 3540–3543; 3560–3564;
3570–3573; 3580–3583; 3599

Mandatory: 12 = Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 6-Seized)

If any code but “10” in 15 (Property Description):
16 = Value of Property
25 = Type of Victim (S-Society)

If “6” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):
15 = Property Description (any code but
11-Drug/Narcotic Equipment)

If “1” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):
20 = Suspected Drug Type

If “6” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) **and**
If “10” (Drugs) in 15 (Property Description):
20 = Suspected Drug Type
21 = Estimated Drug Quantity
22 = Type Drug Measurement

35B Drug Equipment Violations

Definition: 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 equipment or paraphernalia involved with drugs/narcotics.

TCIC Code(s): Drug Equipment Violations 3550

Mandatory: 12 = Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement

If "A" in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If "C" in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 6-Seized)

If any code but "10" in 15 (Property Description):

16 = Value of Property

25 = Type of Victim (S-Society)

If "6" in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

15 = Property Description (any code but 10-
Drugs/Narcotics)

270 EMBEZZLEMENT (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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.

Generally, the victims of embezzlement offenses are businesses, financial institutions, etc.

Note: The type of victim is to be entered into Data Element 25 (Type of Victim). This will allow the national UCR Program to derive breakdowns from a Financial Institution, an Other Type Business, a Governmental Entity, an Individual, a Religious Organization, Society/Public, and Other entities. In general an employer/employee or legal agent relationship must exist.

TCIC Code(s): EMBEZZLEMENT 2701–2705; 2799

Mandatory: **2A Cargo Theft**

If "A" in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (5-Recovered or 7-Stolen)
15 = Property Description
16 = Value of Property

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):
17 = Date Recovered

210 EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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 extortion/blackmail cases, this offense is considered a crime against property. Like robbery, which is also a crime against property, the object or target of extortion/blackmail is to obtain money or property; therefore, it is classified as such.

Extortions include offenses where threats are made in non-confrontational circumstances and the victim is not in fear of immediate harm.

Note: Extortion/Blackmail is Non-Confrontational, if during a demand for money, property, etc., there is a personal confrontation between the victim and offender and the threat of force or violence could be carried out immediately, the offense should be reported as Robbery.

Note: If the thing gained from Extortion/Blackmail is intangible, it should be Reported as 77 = Other in Data Element 15 (Property Description). Intangibles are anything which cannot be perceived by the sense of touch. They can be benefits such as a right or privilege, a promotion, or enhanced reputation or detriment like a loss of reputation or injured feelings.

TCIC Code(s): EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL 2101–2105; 2199

Mandatory: **2A Cargo Theft**
13 = Type Weapon/Force Involved

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (5-Recovered or 7-Stolen)
15 = Property Description
16 = Value of Property

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

17 = Date Recovered

If "I" in 25 (Type of Victim):

33 = Type Injury

26A-26E FRAUD OFFENSES (Except Counterfeiting/Forgery and Bad Checks) (Crimes Against Property)

Definition: 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. To be considered fraud an implied contract must be present.

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." 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 "intangible." Intangibles are anything which cannot be perceived by the sense of touch. They can be benefits, e.g., a right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation, etc.; or a detriment, e.g., loss of reputation, injured feelings, etc.

The only fraud-related violations that would not be reported under the Fraud Offenses category are counterfeiting, forgery, and bad checks. These offenses are reported under their own specific offense classifications.

When classifying fraud cases other than the most obvious ones, i.e., con-games, swindles, etc., care should be used 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. Whereas both offenses can involve theft, it is the method used to steal that makes the difference between the two. Fraud is achieved through deceit or lying, whereas larceny is the physical taking of something.

Examples of common fraud cases are where something of value, e.g., a VCR or automobile, is rented for a period of time but is not returned. This offense, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, is classified as fraud and not larceny. In such cases, the offenders originally had lawful possession of the property (the property was either rented, loaned, or the person was in some way entrusted with its possession) 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 takes gasoline from a self-service gas station without paying for it, the offense is classified as larceny. In this case, no contract was entered into nor agreement made for payment. This would be the same as taking a can of oil off of the station's rack. However, if a station attendant is asked to fill the tank, there is a tacit agreement that he will be paid for the gas, and the offender, never having the intention to pay for it in the first place, utilized deception and stole the gas. This, then, is classified as a fraud.

Note: The most specific subcategory of fraud should be reported whenever the circumstances fit the definition of more than one of the subcategories listed below. For example, most frauds would fit the definition of False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game. But if a credit card was used to Perpetrate the fraud, the offense would be classified as Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud.

26A False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game

Definition: 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 also includes Theft of Service for items like: Tape rentals, Car rentals, skipping the check at a restaurant.

26B Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud

Definition: 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

Definition: 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. (Ex. Acting as a doctor and calling in a prescription.)

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). For NIBRS purposes, LEAs should report this as a 26C = Impersonation. If a credit card number is fraudulently used, LEAs should report this as a 26B= Credit Card Fraud.

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

Definition: The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits. This includes: worker's compensation, Medicaid, Lone Star Card, SNAP cards.

26E Wire Fraud

Definition: 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, email, 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

Definition: 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

Definition: Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or network without authorized permissions or security clearances.

TCIC Code(s): FRAUD OFFENSES

False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game 2601–2603; 2607; 2699

Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud 2605

Impersonation 2604

Welfare Fraud None

Wire Fraud 2608

Mandatory: **2A Cargo Theft**

If "A" in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If "C" in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (5-Recovered or 7-Stolen)

15 = Property Description

16 = Value of Property

If "5" in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

17 = Date Recovered

39A-39D GAMBLING OFFENSES (Crimes Against Society)

Definition: 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.

Note: If a seizure is involved, enter the type of property seized (e.g., Money or Gambling Equipment) into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and its value into Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

39A Betting/Wagering

Definition: 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

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

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

39C Gambling Equipment Violations

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

Such equipment is also known as “gambling paraphernalia.”
Ex. 8-liners.

Note: The type of activity (namely, manufacturing, selling, buying, possessing, or transporting) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

39D Sports Tampering

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

Note: This offense includes engaging in bribery for gambling purposes. For example, if a jockey was bribed to lose a horse race, it would be reported as Sports Tampering not Bribery.

TCIC Code(s): GAMBLING OFFENSES

Betting/Wagering None

Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling 3901–3902; 3904–3905; 3907;
3915–3916; 3918; 3920–3921

Gambling Equipment Violations 3908–3914

Sports Tampering 3919

Mandatory:

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (6-Seized)

15 = Property Description

16 = Value of Property

25 = Type of Victim (S-Society)

Only: 39C Gambling Equipment Violations

12 = Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement

09A-09C HOMICIDE OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: The killing of one human being by another.

Note: The circumstances of a homicide are to be reported in Data Element
31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances).

09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

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

As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified in this category. Although offenders may be charged with lesser offenses, e.g., manslaughter, if the killing was “willful” or intentional it must be reported as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. The findings of a court, coroner’s inquest, etc., do not affect the reporting of offenses in this category; these are law enforcement statistics.

Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, traffic fatalities, and attempted murders are not classified as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. Situations where a victim dies of a heart attack as a result of a robbery or witnessing a crime likewise do not meet the criteria for inclusion in this classification. A heart attack cannot, in fact, be caused at will by an offender. Even in instances where an individual is known to have a weak heart, there is no assurance that an offender can cause sufficient emotional or physical stress to guarantee the victim will suffer a fatal heart attack. Suicides, traffic fatalities, and fetal deaths are totally excluded from the UCR Program, while some accidental deaths are counted as Negligent Manslaughter.

Note: Assault to Murder and Attempted Murder are to be reported as Aggravated Assault.

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

09B Negligent Manslaughter

Definition: The killing of another person through negligence

Included in this offense are killings resulting from hunting accidents, gun cleaning, children playing with guns, etc. Not included are deaths of persons due to their own negligence; accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence; and accidental traffic fatalities. Again, the subsequent findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., do not affect the reporting of offenses in this category; these are law enforcement statistics.

Note: This offense does not include Vehicular Manslaughter which should be reported under 90Z All Other Offenses, if accidental.

09C Justifiable Homicide (Not a Crime)

Definition: 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 is not an actual "offense" and is not included in an agency's crime counts. A "serious criminal offense" is a felony or high misdemeanor. Do not count a killing as justifiable or excusable solely on the basis of self-defense or the action of a coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court. The willful killing of one individual by another is being reported, not the criminal liability of the person or persons involved. For UCR purposes, crime determinations and counts are based on law enforcement investigations.

In the original or summary UCR system, justifiable homicides were reported as murders and then unfounded. In NIBRS, since the offenses are recorded as justifiable homicides initially, they should not be unfounded. They will be tallied separately and maintained apart from the murder counts.

Justifiable homicide, by definition, *always* occurs in conjunction with other offenses. The crime that was being committed when the justifiable homicide took place must be reported as a separate incident. These guidelines are based on the definition of an incident (see page 10) which requires that all of the offenders "act in concert." It cannot be said that the criminal killed justifiably acted in concert with the police officer or civilian who killed him; nor that the police officer or civilian who killed the criminal acted in concert with the criminal in committing the offense that gave rise to the justifiable homicide. Therefore, justifiable homicide

cases involve two criminal incidents rather than one.

If the “justified” killer (officer or civilian) committed another offense in connection with the justifiable homicide (e.g., illegal possession of the gun he/she used) that offense would constitute a third incident.

Note: A serious criminal offense is a felony or high misdemeanor. Additional circumstances regarding a Justifiable Homicide are to be reported in Data Element 32 (Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances). Justifiable Homicide often occurs in conjunction with other offenses. The crime that was being committed when the justifiable homicide took place must be reported as a separate incident. Therefore, justifiable homicide cases involve two incidents rather than one.

TCIC Code(s): HOMICIDE OFFENSES

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter 0901–0908; 0911–0912

Negligent Manslaughter 0910

Justifiable Homicide None

Mandatory: 7 = Offense Attempted/Completed (C-Completed)*
13 = Type Weapon/Force Involved
25 = Type of Victim (I or L)
31 = Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances

If code is “L” in 25 (Type of Victim):
25A = Type of Activity (Officer)/Circumstance
25B = Assignment Type (Officer)

If code is “L” in 25 (Type of Victim) and 1 (ORI Number) differs from officer’s regular jurisdiction:
25C = ORI-Other Jurisdiction (Officer)

If any code but “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):
34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related
35 = Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)

If code is “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):
34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related
(00-Unknown Offender Number)

*Note: Attempted Murder is to be classified as Aggravated Assault.

Only: 09C Justifiable Homicide

Mandatory: 31 = Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances
(20- Criminal Killed By Private Citizen or

21- Criminal Killed By Police Officer)
32 = Additional Justifiable Homicide
Circumstances

64A-64B HUMAN TRAFFICKING OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: 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.

TCIC Code: HUMAN TRAFFICKING 6411

64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts

Definition: 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

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

100 KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (Crime Against Person)

Definition: 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.

This offense includes not only kidnapping and abduction, but hostage situations as well. Although the object of a kidnapping may be to obtain money or property, this category is intended to capture information only on the persons actually kidnapped or abducted, not those persons or organizations paying ransoms. Therefore, for each kidnapping incident, report as victims only those persons taken or detained against their will.

TCIC Code(s): KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION 1001–1009; 1099

Mandatory: 13 = Type Weapon/Force Involved

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None, 5-Recovered, 7-Stolen, or 8-Unknown)

If “5” or “7” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

15 = Property Description

16 = Value of Property

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

17 = Date Recovered

25 = Type of Victim (I-Individual)

33 = Type Injury

If any code but “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):

34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related

35 = Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)

If code is “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):

34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related

(00-Unknown Offender Number)

23A-23H LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES (Crimes Against Property)

Definition: 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 UCR. Motor vehicle theft is not included and is counted separately because of the great volume of such thefts. Local offense classifications such as “grand theft,” “petty larceny,” “felony larceny,” or “misdemeanor larceny” have no bearing on the fact that each distinct operation of larceny is reported as one offense for UCR purposes. Also, all larceny offenses are reported regardless of the value of the property stolen.

Do not classify embezzlement; fraudulent conversion of entrusted property; conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees; 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.

Note: Enter the type of property that was the object of the theft into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

23A Pocket-picking

Definition: 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 crowd, public conveyance, or other similar situation to disguise the activity. Theft from a person in an unconscious state, including drunks, should also be

classified as Pocket-picking. However, if the victim is manhandled or force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome the resistance of the victim, the offense becomes strong-arm robbery.

23B Purse-snatching

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

Note: If more force was used than actually necessary to wrench the purse from the grasp of the person, then a strong-arm Robbery occurred rather than Purse-snatching.

23C Shoplifting

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

This violation assumes that 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 buildings, such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, fruit stands, gas stations, etc.

23D Theft From Building

Definition: A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access during normal operating hours.

Do not include shoplifting and thefts from coin operated devices or machines within open buildings; these are other specific larceny types. 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.

A theft from a structure, accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking, should be reported as burglary and not larceny.

23E Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device

Definition: A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins. If the entire machine is taken then it would be considered 23H all other thefts.

Some examples of such machines are candy, cigarette, and food vending machines; telephone coinboxes; parking meters; pinball machines; or washers and dryers located in laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.

If a building was broken into or illegally entered and a coin-operated machine in the building was rifled for money and/or merchandise, the matter would be classified as burglary.

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

Definition: 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 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. Do not include items that are automobile accessories, as they fall under Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories.

Certain state statutes might interpret thefts from motor vehicles as burglaries. For UCR purposes, these thefts must be classified as larcenies. If a theft from a motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, the incident will most often be reported as a motor vehicle theft with the stolen property recorded within the appropriate property-type categories. If, however, the reporting jurisdiction determines that the real object of the theft was the contents, rather than the vehicle, two offenses can be reported, the vehicle theft and the theft from the vehicle. For example, if an automobile with a coat in the back seat is stolen, the offense would be reported as Motor Vehicle Theft and the coat accounted for as property stolen in connection with the automobile theft. The theft of a tractor-trailer (truck) containing a shipment of televisions can, however, be reported as two offenses if in the judgment of the reporting agency the real object of the theft was the televisions, e.g., the truck is found abandoned and empty not far from the scene of the theft.

In larceny situations where both motor vehicle parts and accessories and articles from the motor vehicle are stolen, report the offense resulting in the greatest value of property loss. Report all of the property stolen.

23G Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

Definition: 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 operation.

Thefts of motors, transmissions, stereos, heaters, hubcaps and wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, radio antennas, side-view mirrors, gasoline, tape decks, CB radios, radar detectors, etc., are included in this larceny type. If items being transported in the vehicle are stolen, the offense should be classified as Theft From Motor Vehicle.

Note: If a motor vehicle part or accessory was stolen, enter 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

23H All Other Larceny

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

Note: This subcategory includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats, and airplanes. Theft of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment are also included where no break-in of a structure was involved. Additionally, the illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes should be included. Also included in this category are Gas drives-offs.

TCIC Code(s): LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

Pocket-picking 2301

Purse-snatching 2302

Shoplifting 2303

Theft From Building 2308; 2311

From Coin-Operated Machine or Device 2307

Theft From Motor Vehicle 2305

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories 2304; 2407

All Other Larceny 2306; 2309–2310; 2312–2316; 2410

Mandatory: **2A Cargo Theft**

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (5-Recovered or 7-Stolen)

15 = Property Description

16 = Value of Property

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

17 = Date Recovered

240 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (Crime Against Property)

Definition: The theft of a motor vehicle.

Note: 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 property descriptions:

! Automobiles - sedans, coupes, SUVs, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles that serve 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; and automobile derivative vehicles, such as Ranchero, El Camino, Caballero, and Brat.

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

! Recreational Vehicles - motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes. Ex. Motor Homes

! Trucks - motor vehicles that are 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 - any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, ATVs, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, John Deers, mules, or golf carts. The type of motor vehicle is to be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description) using the above property categories. Exclude farm equipment (tractors, combines, etc.), and riding lawnmowers, which are separate property descriptions.

Classify as Motor Vehicle Theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned. Include joyriding.

Do 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, however, have occurred in these situations. For example, if a chauffeur steals a car entrusted to his care, an Embezzlement should be reported.

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

TCIC Code(s): MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT 2401–2405; 2408; 2412; 2499

Mandatory: 2A Cargo Theft

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (5-Recovered or 7-Stolen)

16 = Value of Property

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

15 = Property Description (any valid codes)

17 = Date Recovered

If “03”, “05”, “24”, “28”, or “37” in 15 (Property Description):

19 = Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles

If “7” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

15 = Property Description (any valid codes, but one
must be 03-Automobile, 05-Buses,

24-Other Motor Vehicle,

28-Recreational Vehicle, or 37-Trucks)

18 = Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles

370 PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL (Crime Against Society)

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

Note: Enter the type of activity (manufacturing, publishing, selling, buying, or possessing) into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

TCIC Code(s): PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL 3700–3706; 3799

Mandatory: 12 = Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement

25 = Type of Victim (S-Society)

40A-40C PROSTITUTION OFFENSES (Crimes Against Society)

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

40A Prostitution

Definition: To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value

Note: This offense involves prostitution by both males and females.

40B Assisting or Promoting Prostitution

Definition: 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

Definition: To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.

TCIC Code(s): PROSTITUTION OFFENSES

Prostitution 4003–4004

Assisting or Promoting Prostitution 4001–4002; 4006; 4099

Purchasing Prostitution 4005

Mandatory: 25 = Type of Victim (S-Society)

120 ROBBERY (Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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, aggravated by the element of force or threat of force. The victim, who usually is the owner or person having custody of the property, is directly confronted by the perpetrator and is threatened with force or is put in fear that force will be used. If there is no direct confrontation and the victim is not in fear of immediate harm, extortion should be reported. In pocket-pickings or purse snatchings, direct confrontation does occur, but force or threat of force is absent. However, if during a purse-snatching or other such crime, force or threat of force is used to overcome the active resistance of the victim, the offense is to be classified as robbery.

Cases involving pretended weapons or where the weapon is not seen by the victim but the robber claims to possess one are also classified as Robbery and the alleged weapon reported. If an immediate “on-view” arrest proves that there was no weapon, the offense is classified as Robbery, but the weapon is reported as “None.”

Note: The type of weapon/force used (or threatened) and the resulting injury are to be entered into Data Elements 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved) and 33 (Type Injury), respectively.

Because some type of assault is an element of the crime of Robbery, an assault should not be reported as a separate crime as long as it was performed in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury

results in death, a Homicide Offense must also be reported.

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, the teller toward whom the robber pointed a gun and made a demand should also be reported as a victim. Carjackings are Robbery offenses in which a motor vehicle is taken through force or threat of force. Report only a Robbery not a Motor Vehicle Theft.

TCIC Code(s): ROBBERY 1201–1211; 1299

Mandatory: **2A Cargo Theft**
 13 = Type Weapon/Force Involved

If “A” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
 14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):
 14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (5-Recovered or 7-Stolen)
 15 = Property Description
 16 = Value of Property

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):
 17 = Date Recovered

If “P” in 25 (Type of Victim):
 33 = Type Injury

If “I” in 25 (Type of Victim) **and**
If any code but “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):
 34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related
 35 = Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)

If “I” in 25 (Type of Victim) **and**
If code is “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):
 34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related
 (00-Unknown Offender Number)

11A-11D SEX OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: 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)

Definition: 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 or 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.

Note: If force was used or threatened, the crime should be classified as Rape regardless of the age of the victim. If no force was used or threatened and the victim was under the statutory age of consent, the crime should be classified as Statutory Rape. The ability of the victim to give consent must be a professional determination by the law enforcement agency. The age of the victim, of course, plays a critical role in this determination. Individuals do not mature mentally at the same rate. Certainly, no 4-year-old is capable of consenting; whereas victims aged 10 or 12 may need to be assessed within the specific circumstances.

11B Sodomy

Definition: 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.

The victim and offender can be of the same sex.

If a victim is both raped and sodomized in one incident, then both offenses should be reported.

11C Sexual Assault With An Object

Definition: 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. The victim and offender can be of the same sex.

Note: An “object” or “instrument” is anything used by the offender other than the offender’s genitalia. Examples include but are not limited to a finger, bottle, handgun, or stick.

11D Fondling

Definition: 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 includes Indecent Liberties and Child Molesting. Because Fondling is an element of Rape, Sodomy, and Sexual Assault with an Object, it should be reported only if it is the sole Sex Offense committed against a victim.

Note: Because there is no penetration in fondling, this offense will not convert to the SRS (Summary Reporting System) as Rape.

TCIC Code(s): SEX OFFENSES

Rape 1101–1103

Sodomy 1104–1115

Sexual Assault With An Object None

Fondling 3601 (Child)

Mandatory: 13 = Type Weapon/Force Involved
25 = Type of Victim (I-Individual)
33 = Type Injury

If any code but “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):
34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related
35 = Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)

If code is “00” in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):
34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related
(00-Unknown Offender Number)

36A and 36B NONFORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES

(Except Prostitution Offenses)(Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

36A Incest

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

36B Statutory Rape

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

The victim and offender must be of opposite sexes. In the event the victim and offender are of the same sex the incident should be reported as 90Z - All Other offenses.

Note: 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: There is no force or coercion used in Statutory Rape; the act is not an attack.

TCIC Code(s): SEX OFFENSES, NONFORCIBLE

Incest 3604; 3607

Statutory Rape 1116

Mandatory: 25 = Type of Victim (I-Individual)

If any code but "00" in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):

34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related

35 = Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)

If code is "00" in 36 (Offender Sequence Number):

34 = Offender Number(s) to be Related (00-Unknown)

280 STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES (Crimes Against Property)

Definition: 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.

Note: Loss Type should be entered as 1 - None and the type of activity (namely, receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, and/or transporting) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

TCIC Code(s): STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES 2801–2805; 2899

Mandatory: 12 = Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement

If "A" in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 8-Unknown)

If “C” in 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed):

14 = Type Property Loss/Etc. (1-None or 5-Recovered)

If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.):

15 = Property Description

16 = Value of Property

17 = Date Recovered

520 WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS (Crimes Against Society)

Definition: 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. Fireworks are not included in this offense. Include 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.

Note: The type of weapon is to be entered into Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved). The type of activity (namely, manufacturing, buying, selling, transporting, possessing, concealing, or using) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

TCIC Code(s): WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS 5201–5214; 5299

Mandatory: 12 = Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement
13 = Type Weapon/Force Involved
25 = Type of Victim (S-Society)

Group “B” Offense Definitions

There are 11 Group “B” crime categories. They encompass all of the crimes that are not Group “A” offenses. The Group “B” crime categories are listed below in alphabetical order for ease of reference rather than in the order of their importance.

90A BAD CHECKS (Except Counterfeited Checks or Forged Checks) (Crime Against Property)

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

Note: This offense includes Fraudulent Checks and Insufficient Funds Checks but not Counterfeited Checks or Forged Checks.

TCIC Code(s): BAD CHECKS 2606

90B CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY VIOLATIONS

(Crimes Against Society)

Definition: 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.

Note: This offense includes Begging and Vagabondage. Persons prosecuted on charges of being a Suspicious Character, Suspicious Person, etc., are also to be included.

TCIC Code(s): CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY VIOLATIONS None

90C DISORDERLY CONDUCT (Crime Against Society)

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

Note: Affray/disturbing the peace is identified as disorderly conduct. It is presumed that NO form of physical confrontation has occurred. (April 1998 UCR State Program Bulletin Policy Update)

Note: This offense includes Blasphemy, Profanity, Obscene Language, Disturbing the Peace, and Public Nuisance.

TCIC Code(s): DISORDERLY CONDUCT 5310–5311; 5399

90D DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (Crime Against Society)

Definition: 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.

Note: This offense includes Boating While Intoxicated.

TCIC Code(s): DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 5403–5404

90E DRUNKENNESS (Except for Driving Under the Influence)

(Crime Against Society)

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

Note: This offense includes Drunk and Disorderly, Common Drunkard, Habitual Drunkard, and Public Intoxication.

TCIC Code(s): DRUNKENNESS None

90F FAMILY OFFENSES, NONVIOLENT (Crimes Against Persons and Society)

Definition: 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, Statutory Rape, etc.

Note: This offense includes Abandonment, Desertion, Neglect, Nonsupport, Nonviolent Abuse, and Nonviolent Cruelty to other family members. It also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not considered to be Contempt of Court within the reporting jurisdiction. Do not include victims of these offenses who are taken into custody for their own protection.

TCIC Code(s): FAMILY OFFENSES, NONVIOLENT 3801–3803; 3806–3808; 3899

90G LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS (Except Driving Under the Influence and Drunkenness) (Crimes Against Society)

Definition: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. This offense includes Minor in Possession.

TCIC Code(s): LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS 4101–4104; 4199

90H PEEPING TOM (Crime Against Society)

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

TCIC Code(s): PEEPING TOM 3611

90I RUNAWAY (Persons under age 18) (Not a Crime)

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

Include apprehensions for protective custody. Detentions (pickups) of runaways from one jurisdiction by another agency should be reported by the home jurisdiction.

Note: Even though running away does not constitute a criminal offense, each incident involving a runaway should be reported using the Group “B” Arrest Report format. If an LEA chooses to report runaways, the jurisdiction where the runaway resides should report the detention (pickup) of the runaway when another jurisdiction picks up the minor.

TCIC Code(s): RUNAWAY None

90J TRESPASS OF REAL PROPERTY (Crime Against Society)

Definition: To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.

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

TCIC Code(s): TRESPASS OF REAL PROPERTY 5707

90Z ALL OTHER OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society)

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

Offenses of General Applicability (i.e., any offense prefixed by “Accessory Before/After the Fact,” “Aiding and Abetting,” “Assault to Commit,” “Conspiracy to Commit,” “Facilitation of,” “Solicitation to Commit,” “Threat to Commit,” or any other prefix identifying it as other than the substantive offense) are included in this category, if the substantive offense is within Group A. If Group B offenses are involved, classify as the substantive offense.

Note: Traffic Offenses are excluded except for Driving Under the Influence, Hit and Run, and Vehicular Manslaughter.

TCIC Code(s): ALL OTHER OFFENSES Various

7 Offense Attempted/Completed - one character (A): This data element should be used to indicate whether each offense in the incident was completed or merely attempted. If there was more than one occurrence of the same UCR Offense within an incident and one was completed, then C = Completed must be entered.

It should be noted that Attempted Murder should be reported as Aggravated Assault, and all Assault Offenses should be coded as C = Completed.

Allowed Entries: (Enter only one.)

A = Attempted
C = Completed

Example: During an incident, Offender-01 raped Victim-001 and Offender-02 attempted to rape Victim-002 but had to leave the scene before the act was consummated because the police were arriving. Since one rape was completed, C = Completed should be entered into the Offense Segment submitted for Rape.

8 Offender(s) Suspected of Using - one character (A): This data element should be used to indicate 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. Up to three entries can be made.

If the reporting officer did not indicate that any of the offender(s) were suspected of using alcohol, computer equipment, or drugs/narcotics, then N = Not Applicable should be entered.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to three.)

A = Alcohol
C = Computer Equipment
D = Drugs/Narcotics
N = Not Applicable

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. A = Alcohol should be entered.

Example (2): A rape victim advised that her attacker bragged that he had been freebasing cocaine just prior to the incident. D = Drugs/Narcotics should be entered.

Example (3): A medical supply warehouse was burglarized and large quantities of Methadone, Morphine, Benzedrine, and Valium were stolen. D = Drugs/Narcotics should not be entered because, even though the drugs were the object of the crime, there was no indication that the offenders used drugs or narcotics before or during the incident.

Example (4): A computer hacker used his personal computer and a telephone modem to gain access to a company's computer and steal proprietary data. C = Computer Equipment should be entered.

Example (5): A private residence was burglarized and a personal computer was stolen, along with other items. C = Computer Equipment should not be entered because, even though the computer was one of the fruits of the crime, it was not used to commit the crime.

8A Bias Motivation - two characters (A): This data element should be used to indicate whether or not the offense was motivated by bias and, if so, what kind.

Because of the difficulty of ascertaining the offender's subjective motivation, bias 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, or sexual orientation.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to four.)

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry

11 = Anti-White
12 = Anti-Black or African American
13 = Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native
14 = Anti-Asian
15 = Anti-Multi-Races, Group (If more than 1 victim in the incident is a different race)
16 = Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
31 = Anti-Arab
32 = Anti-Hispanic or Latino
33 = Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry

Religion:

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

Sexual Orientation:

- 41 = Anti-Gay (Male)
- 42 = Anti-Lesbian (Female)
- 43 = Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed group) LGBT
- 44 = Anti-Heterosexual
- 45 = Anti-Bisexual

Disability Bias:

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

Gender:

- 61 = Anti-Male
- 62 = Anti-Female

Gender Identity:

- 71 = Anti-Transgender
- 72 = Anti-Gender Non-Conforming

None/Unknown:

- 88 = None (no bias)
- 99 = Unknown (offender's motivation not known)

In NIBRS, incidents that do not involve any facts indicating biased motivation on the part of the offender are to be reported as 88 = None, whereas incidents involving ambiguous facts (some facts are present but are not conclusive) should be reported as 99 = Unknown. The UCR publications *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines* and *Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection* provide further information on reporting bias motivation.

Example (1): While driving through a predominantly Mexican-American neighborhood, a black male stopped his car to repair a flat tire. A group of Mexican-Americans leaving a bar across the street accosted the driver and then attacked him with bottles and clubs. During the attack, the offenders called the victim by a well-known and recognized epithet used against blacks and told him that blacks were not welcome in the neighborhood. The offense should be reported as 12 = Anti-Black because the victim and offenders are of different races, the offenders used a racial epithet, 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 and in doing so knocked her down and called her by a well-known and recognized epithet used against Jews. The offender's identity is not known. Although the offender used an epithet for Jews, 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 offense should be reported as 99 = Unknown. Should an offender be arrested, subsequent investigation would determine whether or not the offense was bias motivated, and the offense 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 offense 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 Japanese-American 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 epithet used against the Japanese and complaining that the Japanese were taking away jobs from Americans. The offense would be reported as 14 = Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander 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 offense would be reported as 52 = Anti-Mental Disability because the suspect apparently committed the crime because of his bias against persons with psychiatric disabilities.

9 Location Type - two characters (A): This data element is to be used to report the type of location/premises where each offense took place. Only one location can be entered for each offense.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

- 01 = Air/Bus/Train Terminal
- 02 = Bank/Savings and Loan (includes other financial institutions)
- 03 = Bar/Nightclub
- 04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple (includes other religious buildings)
- 05 = Commercial/Office Building
- 06 = Construction Site
- 07 = Convenience Store
- 08 = Department/Discount Store
- 09 = Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital (includes medical supply building)
- 10 = Field/Woods
- 11 = Government/Public Building
- 12 = Grocery/Supermarket
- 13 = Highway/Road/Alley (includes street)

14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. (includes other temporary lodgings)
15 = Jail/Prison (includes penitentiary)
16 = Lake/Waterway
17 = Liquor Store
18 = Parking Lot/Garage
19 = Rental Storage Facility (includes mini-storage and self-storage buildings)
20 = Residence/Home (includes apartment, condominium, and nursing home)
21 = Restaurant (includes cafeteria)
22 = School/College (includes university)
23 = Service/Gas Station
24 = Specialty Store (includes fur store, jewelry store, TV store, dress shop, etc.)
25 = Other/Unknown-Any location that does not fit in one of the other categories or when the location is unknown of the incident is unknown

37 = Abandoned/Condemned Structure
38 = Amusement Park
39 = Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum
40 = ATM Separate from Bank
41 = Auto Dealership New/Used
42 = Camp/Campground
44 = Daycare Facility
45 = Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal
46 = Farm Facility
47 = Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track
48 = Industrial Site
49 = Military Installation
50 = Park/ Playground
51 = Rest Area
52 = School-College/University
53 = School-Elementary/Secondary
54 = Shelter-Mission/Homeless
55 = Shopping Mall
56 = Tribal Lands (Native American reservations, communities and/or trust lands)
57 = Community Center
58 = Cyberspace

Example: An assault started in a bar (03), continued into an adjoining parking lot (18), and ended in the street (13). Because the bar was the location where the offense was initiated and best describes the circumstances of the crime, 03 = Bar/Nightclub should be entered.

10 Number of Premises Entered - two characters (A): This data element is to be used only if the crime is 220 Burglary/B&E and the Hotel Rule is applicable. In such cases, the number of structures (premises) entered should be reported. In the Summary reporting system, the Hotel Rule is applied only to temporary lodgings. According to the *Texas Incident Based Reporting Handbook*, page 100, the Hotel Rule states that “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 scored as one offense.”

In NIBRS, the Hotel Rule has been expanded to include rental storage facilities, i.e., mini-storage and self-storage buildings. Therefore, this data element is to be used if the offense is 220 Burglary/B&E and either 14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. or 19 = Rental Storage Facility is entered into Data Element 9 (Location Type). The total number (up to 99) of individual rooms, units, suites, storage compartments, etc. entered should be reported in this data element.

Example (1): A self-storage building was burglarized and 11 rented storage compartments were forcibly entered. The owner/manager of the building reported the incident to the police. The code 220 = Burglary/B&E should be entered into Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code), the code 19 = Rental Storage Facility should be entered into Data Element 9 (Location Type), and the number 11 (for 11 compartments) should be entered into this data element.

Example (2): A private residence was burglarized. The code 220 = Burglary/B&E should be entered into Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) and 20 = Residence/Home should be entered into Data Element 9 (Location Type). However, because the Location Type was not 14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. or 19 = Rental Storage Facility, no entry should be made into this data element. It should be blank.

11 Method of Entry - one character (A): This data element should be used only if the offense is 220 Burglary/B&E. It is for reporting whether Force or No Force was used by the burglar(s) to enter the structure.

A forced entry is where force of any degree or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (including a passkey or skeleton key) was used to unlawfully enter a building or other 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 an exiting of 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 forced and unforced entries were involved in the crime, the entry should be reported as F = Force since the entry was accomplished through Force.

Allowed entries: (Enter one if Burglary/B&E.)

F = Force

N = No 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, F = Force should be entered.

12 Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information - one character (A): This data element should be used to provide additional information on the criminal activity of the offender(s) in incidents involving:

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

Up to three types of activity can be entered for each of the offenses listed above.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to three.)

A = Simple/Gross Neglect (unintentionally, intentionally, or knowingly failing to provide food water, shelter, veterinary care, hoarding, etc.)

B = Buying/Receiving

C = Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing (i.e., production of any type)

D = Distributing/Selling

E = Exploiting Children

F = Organized Abuse (Dog Fighting and Cock Fighting)

I = Intentional Abuse and Torture (tormenting, mutilating, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment)

O = Operating/Promoting/Assisting

P = Possessing/Concealing

S = Animal Sexual Abuse (Bestiality)

T = Transporting/Transmitting/Importing

U = Using/Consuming

Example: The offenders published and sold pornographic photographs of children.

Because up to three types of activity can be entered, C = Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing, D = Distributing/Selling, and E = Exploiting Children should be entered.

Also, this data element should be used to provide information about gang involvement for the offender(s) in the following incidents:

09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

09B = Negligent Manslaughter

100 = Kidnapping/Abduction

120 = Robbery

11A = Rape

11B = Sodomy

11C = Sexual Assault With An Object

11D = Fondling

13A = Aggravated Assault

13B = Simple Assault

13C = Intimidation

Up to two gang information codes can be entered for each of the offenses listed above.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to two.)

J = Juvenile Gang

G = Other Gang

N = None/Unknown (Mutually Exclusive)

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.

13 Type Weapon/Force Involved - three characters (A): This data element should be used to enter the type(s) of weapon(s) or force used by the offender(s) in committing the following offenses:

- 09A Murder and Nonnegligent 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
- 210 Extortion/Blackmail
- 520 Weapon Law Violations

Up to three types of weapons/force can be entered for each of the offenses listed above. If the weapon was an automatic firearm, an "A" should be added as a suffix to its code, e.g., 13A = Automatic Rifle.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to three.)

- 11 = Firearm (type not stated)
- 12 = Handgun
- 13 = Rifle
- 14 = Shotgun
- 15 = Other Firearm
- 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 (Mutually Exclusive)

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 machine gun. The entries should be 12 = Handgun, 14 = Shotgun, and 15A = Automatic Other Firearm.

FIELD #	POSITION	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	SEGMENT LENGTH Must have a BINARY value of "63" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4.
	5	1	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as an Offense Segment. Valid Code: 2.
	6	1	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Code: I.
	7-8	2	MONTH OF SUBMISSION (01-12) This is the month the file was created.
	9-12	4	YEAR OF SUBMISSION - e.g., 2003 Year in which the "Month of Submission" falls.
	13-16	4	COUNTY INDICATOR This field is used by agencies to designate the county the incident occurred. <i>NOTE: Data in this field is no longer required and will be ignored at ingestion.</i>
	17-25	9	ORI NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00."
2	26-37	12	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
6	38-40	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE Valid Offense Code (See Data Element 6 under Level 2 – Data Element and Values)
7	41	1	OFFENSE ATTEMPTED/COMPLETED Valid Codes: A and C.

NOTE: Data Element 8 occurs three times.

8	42	1	OFFENDER SUSPECTED OF USING (#1)
8	43	1	Valid Codes: A, C, D, and N. OFFENDER SUSPECTED OF USING (#2)
			Same as above.
8	44	1	OFFENDER SUSPECTED OF USING (#3)
			Same as above.
9	45-46	2	LOCATION TYPE
			Valid Codes: 01-25, 37-58.
10	47-48	2	NUMBER OF PREMISES ENTERED
			Valid Values: 01-99. Enter data into this field only if UCR Offense Code is 220 (Burglary) and 9 (Location Type) contains "14" = Hotel/Motel/Etc. or "19" = Rental Storage Facility.
11	49	1	METHOD OF ENTRY
			Valid Codes: F and N. Enter data into this field only if UCR Offense Code is 220 (Burglary).
12	50	1	NOTE: Data Element 12 occurs three times. TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (#1)
			Valid Codes: B, C, D, E, O, P, T, and U.
12	51	1	TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (#2)
			Same as above.
12	52	1	TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (#3)
			Same as above.
NOTE: Data Element 13 occurs three times.			
13	53-54	2	TYPE WEAPON/FORCE INVOLVED (#1)
			Valid Codes: 11-15, 20, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 65,70, 85, 90, 95, and 99.
	55	1	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#1)

13	56-57 58	2 1	Enter "A" if the weapon above is automatic. TYPE WEAPON/FORCE INVOLVED (#2) AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#2) Same as above.
13	59-60 61	2 1	TYPE WEAPON/FORCE INVOLVED (#3) AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#3) Same as above.
8A	62-63	2	BIAS MOTIVATION (#1) Valid Codes: 11-16, 21-29, 31-33, 41-45, 51-52, 61-62, 71-72, 81-85, 88 and 99.
8A	64-65	2	BIAS MOTIVATION (#2) Valid Codes: 11-16, 21-29, 31-33, 41-45, 51-52, 61-62, 71-72, 81-85, 88 and 99.
8A	66-67	2	BIAS MOTIVATION (#3) Valid Codes: 11-16, 21-29, 31-33, 41-45, 51-52, 61-62, 71-72, 81-85, 88 and 99.
8A	68-69	2	BIAS MOTIVATION (#4) Valid Codes: 11-16, 21-29, 31-33, 41-45, 51-52, 61-62, 71-72, 81-85, 88 and 99.
8A	70-71	2	BIAS MOTIVATION (#5) Valid Codes: 11-16, 21-29, 31-33, 41-45, 51-52, 61-62, 71-72, 81-85, 88 and 99.

Offense Segment Layout (Level 2)

Segment Length: 0063 (1 Bias Motivation)

0071 (5 Bias Motivations)

SEGMENT LENGTH	SEGMENT LEVEL	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE	MONTH OF SUBMISSION	YEAR OF SUBMISSION	CITY INDICATOR	ORI (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	UCR OFFENSE CODE (6)	OFFENSE ATTEMPTED/ COMPLETED (7)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-40	41

DATA ELEMENT 8 OCCURS 3 TIMES			LOCATION TYPE (9)	NUMBER OF PREMISES ENTERED (10)	METHOD OF ENTRY (11)	DATA ELEMENT 12 OCCURS 3 TIMES		
OFFENDER SUSPECTED OF USING #1 (8)	THROUGH	OFFENDER SUSPECTED OF USING #3 (8)				TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY #1 (12)	THROUGH	TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY #3 (12)
42		44	45-46	47-48	49	50		52

DATA ELEMENT 13 INCLUDES 2 ELEMENTS AND AS A GROUP OCCURS 3 TIMES				
TYPE WEAPON/ FORCE INVOLVED #1 (13)	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR #1 (13)	THROUGH	TYPE WEAPON/ FORCE INVOLVED #3 (13)	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR #3 (13)
53-54	55		59-60	61

BIAS MOTIVATION #1 (8A)	BIAS MOTIVATIONS #2 - #5 ARE OPTIONAL			
	DATA ELEMENT 8A OCCURS 4 TIMES			
	BIAS MOTIVATION #2 (8A)	THROUGH	BIAS MOTIVATION #5 (8A)	
62-63	64-65		70-71	

C. Level 3 -- Property Segment

Property Segment data should only be entered for the following offenses:

- Arson
- Bribery
- Burglary/Breaking and Entering
- Counterfeiting/Forgery
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
- Drug/Narcotic Offenses
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/Blackmail
- Fraud Offenses
- Gambling Offenses
- Kidnapping/Abduction
- Larceny/Theft Offenses
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Stolen Property Offenses

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

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

Level 3 -- Data Elements and Values

14 Type Property Loss/Etc. - one character (A): 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 containing Data Elements 14 through 22 should be submitted for each type of loss/etc., when the incident involved 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
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
39A Betting/Wagering
39B Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling
39C Gambling Equipment Violations
39D Sports Tampering
510 Bribery

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.

Allowed entries: (Enter one per Property Segment.)

1 = None
2 = Burned (includes damage caused in fighting the fire)
3 = Counterfeited/Forged
4 = Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized
5 = Recovered (to impound property that was previously stolen)
6 = Seized (to impound property that was not previously stolen)
7 = Stolen/Etc. (includes bribed, defrauded, embezzled, extorted, ransomed, robbed, etc.)
8 = Unknown

Note: For any attempted offense involving property a Loss Type of 1- None or 8 - Unknown should be entered and a Loss Type of 6 - Seized only pertains to the following offenses: Drug Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Forgery and Counterfeiting.

Example (1): For Arson, the 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 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).

Example (3): If the same incident involved both Arson and Burglary, the choices of property loss/etc. codes shown in Examples (1) and (2) would be applicable, depending on the circumstances.

Note: An agency should report property stolen in its jurisdiction. Likewise, the agency

that reported the property stolen should also report the property recovered.

15 Property Description - two characters (A): This data element should be used to enter descriptions of the property that was burned, counterfeited, destroyed/damaged/vandalized, etc., as a result of the incident.

Up to ten property descriptions can be entered for each Property Segment (i.e., each type of property loss/etc.) involved in the incident. If more than ten types of property are involved, the nine most valuable specifically codable types of property should be entered and the remaining types of property should be combined and entered as 77 = Other.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to ten per Property Segment.)

- 01 = Aircraft (airplanes, dirigibles, gliders, etc.)
- 02 = Alcohol (alcoholic beverages, e.g., beer, wine, and liquor)
- 03 = Automobiles (sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, and other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people)
- 04 = Bicycles (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)
- 06 = Clothes/Furs (wearing apparel for human use, including accessories such as belts, shoes, scarves, ties, etc.)
- 07 = Computer Hardware/Software (computers, computer peripherals [i.e., tape and disk drives, printers, etc.], GPS Systems and storage media [i.e., magnetic tapes, magnetic and optical disks, etc.]) This category also includes game stations like PS2, Nintendo, and their accompanied games.
- 08 = Consumable Goods (expendable items used by humans for nutrition, enjoyment, or hygiene, i.e., food, beverages, grooming products, cigarettes, gasoline, firewood, etc.)
- 09 = Credit/Debit Cards (includes Automatic Teller Machine cards) This category has a property value of zero.
- 10 = Drugs/Narcotics
- 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment
- 12 = Farm Equipment (tractors, combines, etc.)
- 13 = Firearms (weapons that fire a shot by force of an explosion, i.e., handguns, rifles, shotguns, etc., but not "BB," pellet, or gas-powered guns)
- 14 = Gambling Equipment (gambling paraphernalia)
- 15 = Heavy Construction/Industrial Equipment (cranes, bulldozers, steamrollers, oil-drilling rigs, etc.)
- 16 = Household Goods (beds, chairs, desks, sofas, tables, refrigerators, stoves, washers/dryers, air conditioning and heating equipment, or small appliances, etc.)
- 17 = Jewelry/Precious Metals (bracelets, necklaces, rings, watches, etc. and gold, silver, platinum, etc.)
- 18 = Livestock (living farm animals, i.e., cattle, chickens, hogs, horses, sheep, etc., but not household pets, such as dogs and cats)
- 19 = Merchandise (items held for sale)
- 20 = Money (legal tender, i.e., coins and paper currency)
- 21 = Negotiable Instruments (any document, other than currency, that is payable without restriction, e.g., endorsed checks, endorsed money orders, and endorsed traveler's checks; and bearer checks and bonds)
- 22 = Nonnegotiable Instruments (documents requiring further action to become

- negotiable, e.g., unendorsed checks and unendorsed money orders, food stamps, and stocks and bonds) This category has a property value of zero.
- 23 = Office-type Equipment (typewriters, adding machines, calculators, cash registers, copying machines, etc.)
- 24 = Other Motor Vehicles (any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, gators, mules, go carts, 4-wheelers, and golf carts)
- 25 = Purses/Handbags/Wallets (duffle bags)
- 26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players (includes radios, televisions, videotape recorders, high fidelity and stereo equipment, compact disc players, cameras, etc.)
- 27 = Recordings—Audio/Visual (phonograph records, compact disks, tape recordings, cassettes, 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 (houses, townhouses, duplexes, mobile homes, or other private dwellings that are occupied by a single person, family, housemates, or other group)
- 30 = Structures—Other Dwellings (any other residential dwellings not meeting the definition of Single Occupancy Dwellings, e.g., apartments, tenements, flats, boarding houses, and dormitories, as well as temporary living quarters, such as hotels, motels, and inns)
- 31 = Structures—Other Commercial/Business (stores, office buildings, restaurants, etc.)
- 32 = Structures—Industrial/Manufacturing (factories, plants, assembly lines, etc.)
- 33 = Structures—Public/Community (colleges, hospitals, jails, libraries, meeting halls, passenger terminals, religious buildings, schools, sports arenas, etc.)
- 34 = Structures—Storage (barns, garages, storehouses, warehouses, etc.)
- 35 = Structures—Other (any other structures not fitting the other Structures descriptions, e.g., outbuildings, monuments, buildings under construction, etc.)
- 36 = Tools (hand tools and power tools)
- 37 = Trucks (motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo)
- 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories (motor vehicle batteries, engines, transmissions, heaters, hubcaps, tires, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, sideview mirrors, in-dash stereos, antennas, tape decks, etc.)
- 39 = Watercraft (motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, 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.)
- 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, pepper spray, tasers, sling shots, "BB" guns, pellet guns, gas-powered guns, paintball guns, etc.)
- 88 = Pending Inventory (property description unknown until an inventory is conducted)
- 99 = (blank) (special category to be used by the national UCR Program to compile statistics on certain designated types of property, which are the object of theft fads.)

Example (1): The following property was stolen as the result of a burglary: (1) a \$10,000 stamp collection, (2) jewelry worth \$5,000, (3) an \$1,800 personal computer, (4) clothes worth \$1,500, (5) silverware worth \$800, (6) a \$650 TV, (7) a \$450 VCR, (8) a \$400 microwave oven, (9) \$350 in cash, (10) a \$250 typewriter, (11) a \$150 shotgun, (12) a \$100 bicycle, (13) two credit cards (no value), and (14) ten blank personal checks (no value).

Item (1), the stamp collection, was the most expensive property; however, because it does not fit into any of the specifically coded property descriptions, it should be included in 77 = Other. Items (2) through (12) then become the nine most valuable codable properties as follows: the jewelry and silverware should be entered as code 17, the personal computer as 07, the clothes as 06, the TV and VCR as 26, the microwave oven as 16, the cash as 20, the typewriter as 23, the shotgun as 13, and the bicycle as 04. Items (13) and (14), that is the two credit cards and ten blank bank checks, should be combined with Item (1), the stamp collection, and entered as 77.

Example (2): If a house was destroyed by arson and the homeowners were away on an overseas trip making it impossible to determine the property loss until their return, 88 = Pending Inventory should be entered.

Note: An updated Property Segment with entries describing the type(s) of burned property should be submitted when the results of the inventory are subsequently determined.

16 Value of Property - nine characters (A): This data element should be used to enter the total dollar values of the property that was burned (includes damage caused in fighting the fire), counterfeited, destroyed/damaged/vandalized, recovered, seized, stolen, etc., as a result of the incident. An agency should report only the value of the property stolen in its jurisdiction. Likewise, the agency that originally reported the property stolen should report the value of the property recovered.

The *Texas Incident Based Reporting Training and Reference Manual*, “Guidelines for Property Valuation,” lists instructions on how to determine the value of stolen property. The value should be reported in whole dollars. The value entered for each property description should be the total value of the property loss/etc. for all of the victims in the incident. If the value is unknown, one dollar (\$1.00) which means unknown, i.e., 1 = Unknown should be entered.

Up to ten values can be entered to match the up to ten property descriptions that are associated with each Property Segment (i.e., each type of property loss/etc.) in the incident. If more than ten types of property are involved, the values of the nine (9) most valuable properties should be entered; then, the total value of the remaining properties which were coded as 77 = Other should be entered.

If drugs or narcotics were seized in a drug case, no value should be entered into this data element, but the estimated quantity of the drugs/narcotics should be reported. Therefore, when the offense is 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description), no value should be entered into this data element; Data Elements 20 (Suspected Drug Type), 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity), and 22 (Type Drug Measurement) should be used instead.

However, when drugs or narcotics are involved in other types of crime (e.g., they were stolen through burglary, robbery, theft, etc., or destroyed by arson) their value should be entered into this data element, and Data Elements 20, 21, and 22 should be left blank.

Example (1): Two victims had their bicycles stolen at the same time and place—one was worth \$300 and the other \$150. A data value of 04 = Bicycles should be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and the total value of the bicycles, 450 ($\$300 + \$150 = \$450$), should be entered into Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

Example (2): In Example (1) given for Data Element 15, page 85, the values for each specifically coded property should be entered as follows: \$5,800 for code 17 (the jewelry and silverware), \$1,800 for code 07 (the personal computer), \$1,500 for code 06 (the clothes), \$1,100 for code 26 (the TV and VCR), \$400 for code 16 (the microwave oven), \$350 for code 20 (the cash), \$250 for code 23 (the typewriter), \$150 for code 13 (the shotgun), \$100 for code 04 (the bicycle), and \$10,000 for code 77 (the stamp collection, the two credit cards, and the ten blank checks).

Example (3): In Example (2) given for Data Element 15, page 85, since a determination of the property loss must await an inventory, 1 (\$1.00) = Unknown should be entered into Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

Note: An updated Property Segment with appropriate property loss values should be submitted after the property has been inventoried.

Guidelines For Property Valuation

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

1. 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.
2. 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.

3. 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.
4. Use replacement cost or actual cash cost to victim for new or almost new clothes, auto accessories, bicycles, etc.
5. 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.

17 Date Recovered - eight characters (A): If previously stolen property is recovered, the month, day, and year (YYYY/MM/DD) of its recovery should be entered into this data element. Accordingly, this data element should be used only if 5 = Recovered is entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.). If the recovery date is unknown, enter the date of the report.

Up to ten dates of recovery can be entered to match each of the up to ten property descriptions that are associated with each Property Segment (i.e., each type of property loss/etc.) in the incident.

Example: On March 28, 2000, three cars were stolen from a used car lot. One of the cars was recovered on April 1, 2000. On April 24, 2000, a second car was recovered. The date entered into this data element should be 2000/04/01.

Note: Again, recovered property should be reported by the jurisdiction in which it was stolen.

18 Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles - two characters (A): This data element indicates how many motor vehicles were stolen in a Motor Vehicle Theft incident. Therefore, it should be used only if the offense is 240 Motor Vehicle Theft, 7 = Stolen was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

If the number is unknown, 00 should be entered. Motor vehicles taken as the proceeds of other offenses, i.e., Burglary, Fraud, Embezzlement, etc. should not be entered.

Example: In the example given previously for Data Element 17, the entry should be 03 because three cars were stolen.

19 Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles - two characters (A): This data element indicates how many motor vehicles were recovered in a Motor Vehicle Theft incident. Therefore, it should be used only if the offense is 240 Motor Vehicle Theft, 5 = Recovered was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). If the number is unknown, 00 should be entered. Motor vehicles recovered as the proceeds of other offenses, i.e., Burglary, Fraud, Embezzlement, etc. should not be entered. Vehicles recovered in other jurisdiction should not be counted.

Example: In the example given previously for Data Element 17, the entry should be 02 because two of the cars were recovered.

20 Suspected Drug Type - one character (A): This data element should be used to identify the types of drugs or narcotics that were seized in a drug case. Therefore, it should be used only if one of the offenses in the incident was 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). It also should be entered if one of the offenses is 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations and 1 = None is entered in Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.).

This data element should not be used when drugs or narcotics were burned, stolen, etc., in connection with other offenses, such as Arson, Burglary/B&E, Larceny/Theft, etc.

Up to three types of drugs/narcotics can be entered. 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/narcotics) should be reported under their applicable drug types and then a single X = Over 3 Drug Types, should be entered. A Level 8 segment should then be incorporated into this Incident to provide information on the remaining drug types and quantities.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to three.)

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; Pentazocine; Propoxyphene or Darvon; Buprenorphine (Naloxone), Desomorphine (Permonid), etc.

I = LSD

J = PCP

K = Other Hallucinogens: BMDA or White Acid; DMT; MDA; MDMA; Mescaline or Peyote; Psilocybin; STP; Spice; Dronabinol or Marinol; etc.

L = Amphetamines/Methamphetamines (includes Methcathinone)

M = Other Stimulants: Adipex, Fastine, and Ionamin (Derivatives of Phentermine);

Benzedrine; Didrex; Khat; Bath Salts; Methylphenidate or Ritalin;
Phenmetrazine or Preludin; Tenuate; etc.

N = Barbiturates

O = Other Depressants: Glutethimide or Doriden, Methaqualone or Quaalude, or Talwin;
etc.

P = Other Drugs: Antidepressants (Elavil, Triavil, Tofranil, etc.); Aromatic
Hydrocarbons; Tranquilizers (Chlordiazepoxide or Librium, Diazepam or
Valium, etc.); Steroids; etc.

U = Unknown Type Drug

X = Over 3 Drug Types

Note: If X is entered for the third Drug Type, then a Level 8 segment must be submitted.

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 the NIBRS.

Example: In a drug case, the following drugs were seized: (1) 1.5 kilograms of Crack, (2) 2.125 pounds of Marijuana, (3) 2.0 liquid ounces of Morphine, and (4) 500 Valium capsules. The Crack was entered as A and the Marijuana as E. A single X should be entered in the third drug category followed by an F for Morphine and P for Valium.

21 Estimated Drug Quantity - 12 characters (A): This data element should be used to indicate the quantity of drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. Therefore, it should be used only if one of the offenses in the incident was 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). If the substance was sent to a laboratory for analysis, and a response has not yet been received, then 1 = None must be entered into Data Element 21 to indicate None. This is an interim report and should be later updated with the true quantity.

This data element should not be used when drugs or narcotics were burned, stolen, etc., in connection with other offenses, such as Arson, Burglary/B&E, Larceny/Theft, etc.

Nine characters are available to enter the number of whole pounds, ounces, grams, etc., and three more characters are available to enter the decimal amount. A decimal point must be entered to separate the whole and decimal amounts.

22 Type Drug Measurement - two characters (A): This data element should be used to indicate the type of measurement used in quantifying drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. Therefore, it should be used only if one of the offenses in an incident was 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

This data element should not be used when drugs or narcotics were burned, stolen, etc., in connection with other offenses, such as Arson, Burglary/B&E, and Larceny/Theft, etc.

If the substance was sent to a laboratory for analysis and a response has not yet been received, XX = Not Reported should be entered. In addition, 1 = None should be entered into

Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity). This data element must be updated with the results of the laboratory analysis when received.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to three.)

WEIGHT	CAPACITY	UNITS
GM = Gram	FO = Fluid Ounce	DU = Dosage Units/Items*
KG = Kilogram	GL = Gallon	NP = Number of Plants**
LB = Pound	LT = Liter	
OZ = Ounce	ML = Milliliter	

NOT REPORTED

XX = Not Reported

Note: DU is not a type of measurement used for marijuana, crack and cocaine.

* Number of capsules, pills, tablets, etc.

**e.g., Marijuana plants (bushes), etc.

Example: In the example given for Data Element 20, the entries should be KG for the Crack and LB for the Marijuana. No entries should be made for the Morphine or Valium.

FIELD #	POSITION	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	SEGMENT LENGTH Must have a BINARY value of "307" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4.
	5	1	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as a Property Segment. Valid Code: 3.
	6	1	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Code: I, M, D, and W.
	7-8	2	MONTH OF SUBMISSION (01-12) This is the month the file was created.
	9-12	4	YEAR OF SUBMISSION - e.g., 2003 Year in which the "Month of Submission" falls.
	13-16	4	COUNTY INDICATOR This field is used by agencies to designate the county the incident occurred. <i>NOTE: Data in this field is no longer required and will be ignored at ingestion.</i>
	17-25	9	ORI NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00."
2	26-37	12	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
14	38	1	TYPE PROPERTY LOSS/ETC. Valid Codes: 1-8.

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

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

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

15	39-40	2	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION (#1)
			Valid Codes: 01-39, 41-49, 59, 64-80, 88 and 99.

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

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

16	41-49	9	VALUE OF PROPERTY (#1)
			Right-justified with zero left-fill (In Whole Dollars). Do not enter cents, as this will increase the value by a factor of 100.
17	50-57	8	DATE RECOVERED (#1)
			In the format of YYYY/MM/DD, e.g., 2003/03/03. Enter only if Data Element 14 is "5" = Recovered.
	58-76		REPEAT 15-16-17 Occurrence #2
	77-95		REPEAT 15-16-17 Occurrence #3
	96-114		REPEAT 15-16-17 Occurrence #4
	115-133		REPEAT 15-16-17 Occurrence #5
	134-152		REPEAT 15-16-17 Occurrence #6
	153-171		REPEAT 15-16-17 Occurrence #7
	172-190		REPEAT 15-16-17 Occurrence #8

	191-209		REPEAT 15-16-17 Occurrence #9
	210-228		REPEAT 15-16-17 Occurrence #10
18	229-230	2	<p>NUMBER OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES</p> <p>If Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) is "7" = Stolen and Data Element 15 (Property Description) is 03, 05, 24, 28, or 37, enter number of known stolen vehicles. If number stolen is unknown, enter 00.</p> <p>NOTE: This number is a total of all Automobiles, Buses, Other Motor Vehicles, Recreational Vehicles, and Trucks that were stolen.</p>
19	231-232	2	<p>NUMBER OF RECOVERED MOTOR VEHICLES</p> <p>If Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) is "5" = Recovered and Data Element 15 (Property Description) is 03, 05, 24, 28, or 37, enter number of known recovered vehicles. If number recovered is unknown or no vehicle code present, enter 00.</p> <p>NOTE: This number is a total of all Automobiles, Buses, Other Motor Vehicles, Recreational Vehicles, and Trucks that were recovered. Data Elements 18 and 19 are never both entered on the same physical segment.</p>
NOTE: Data Elements 20-21-22 are a GROUP occurring three times.			
20	233	1	<p>SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE (#1)</p> <p>Valid Codes: A-P, U, and X.</p> <p>If Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) is "1" = None and the UCR Offense Code is "35A" (Drug/Narcotic Violations), only enter Data Element 20 from the GROUP; otherwise,</p> <p>ENTER ONLY if one of the Data Element 15 (Property Description) codes is "10" = Drugs/Narcotics, the UCR Offense Code is "35A" (Drug/Narcotic Violations), and "6" = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.). If there is a mixture of drugs that are split between two offenses, only enter the drug type(s) applicable to the</p>

21	234-242	9	Drug/Narcotic Violation (35A). ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY (#1)
			Right-justified with zero left-fill (Number of Pounds, Grams, etc. involved).
			E.g., 000002000 for 2,000 grams (GM).
21	243-245	3	ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY FRACTION (#1)
			Fraction of Pounds, Grams, etc. entered into Type Measurement below, represented in thousandths. Must be three numeric digits.
			If "1/2" Ounce: 500 If "1/4" Gram : 250
22	246-247	2	TYPE DRUG MEASUREMENT (#1)
			Valid Codes: GM, KG, OZ, LB, ML, LT, FO, GL, DU, NP, and XX.
	248-262		REPEAT 20-21-22 Occurrence #2
	263-277		REPEAT 20-21-22 Occurrence #3

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

NOTE: Data Element 6 occurs 10 times.

6	278-280	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#1) Valid Offense Code. The original incident's "Property" offense(s) must be entered to enable the FBI to identify the offense(s) for which property was recovered. Only UCR Offense Codes for Gambling, Kidnapping, and "Crimes Against Property" can be entered.
	281-283	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#2)
	284-286	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#3)
	287-289	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#4)
	290-292	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#5)
	293-295	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#6)
	296-298	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#7)

299-301	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#8)
302-304	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#9)
305-307	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#10)

Property Segment Layout (Level 3)

Segment Length: 0307

SEGMENT LENGTH	SEGMENT LEVEL	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE	MONTH OF SUBMISSION	YEAR OF SUBMISSION	CITY INDICATOR	ORI (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	TYPE PROPERTY LOSS/ETC. (14)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38

DATA ELEMENTS 15, 16, & 17 AS A GROUP OCCUR 10 TIMES						
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION #1 (15)	VALUE OF PROPERTY #1 (16)	DATE RECOVERED #1 (17)	THROUGH	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION #10 (15)	VALUE OF PROPERTY #10 (16)	DATE RECOVERED #10 (17)
39-40	41-49	50-57		210-211	212-220	221-228

NUMBER OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES (18)	NUMBER OF RECOVERED MOTOR VEHICLES (19)	DATA ELEMENTS 20, 21, & 22 AS A GROUP OCCUR 3 TIMES			
		SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE #1 (20)	ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY #1 (21)	TYPE DRUG MEASUREMENT #1 (22)	THROUGH
229-230	231-232	233	234-245	246-247	

DATA ELEMENTS 20, 21, & 22			
SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE #3 (20)	ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY #3 (21)	TYPE DRUG MEASUREMENT #3 (22)	REQUIRED FILLER
263	264-275	276-277	278-307

D. Level 4 -- Victim Segment

Victim data are collected to describe the victims involved in the incident. A separate set of victim data is to be submitted for each of the (up to 999) victims involved in the incident. There must be at least one set of victim data for each crime incident.

Level 4 -- Data Fields and Values

23 Victim Sequence Number - three characters (A): Each victim in an incident should be assigned a sequence number from 001 to 999. A separate Victim Segment containing Data Elements 23 through 35 should be submitted for each numbered victim.

Example: The sequence numbers provide uniqueness when there are multiple victims. If there were three victims in the incident, three Victim Segments should be submitted—one with Victim Sequence Number 001, another with 002, and the last with 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.

24 Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code(s) - three characters (A): This data element should be used to link each victim to the up to ten most serious (as determined by the reporting agency) Group “A” offenses which were perpetrated against him/her during the incident.

Every victim may not be affected by each offense within an incident. Report for each victim only those offenses affecting him or her.

Example: Two victims, Victim–001 and Victim–002, were robbed; Victim–001 was also raped. In the Victim Segment for Victim–001, both 120 (Robbery) and 11A (Rape) should be entered. In the Victim Segment for Victim–002, only 120 should be entered.

25 Type of Victim - one character (A): The type of victim should be entered into this data element. Only one code should be entered for each victim.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

B = Business

F = Financial Institution

G = Government

I = Individual

L = Law Enforcement Officer (valid for offenses 09A, 13A, 13B and 13C ONLY)

O = Other

R = Religious Organization

S = Society/Public

U = Unknown

Example: During a bank robbery, the offender pointed a gun at a teller and demanded and received money. The robber also pistol whipped a customer who stood in his way as he made his getaway from the bank. There were three victims: the bank (F = Financial Institution), the teller (I = Individual), and the pistol-whipped customer (I = Individual). Therefore, their codes should be entered into their respective Victim Segments.

25A Type of Officer Activity/Circumstance- two characters (A) - Each time a law enforcement officer is assaulted or killed in the line of duty, the reporting agency should determine the appropriate code (1-11) that corresponds to the type of activity in which the officer was engaged at the time of assault.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one per victim.)

- 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 = Handling Persons with Mental Illness
- 10 = Traffic Pursuits and Stops
- 11 = All Other

25B Officer Assignment Type - one character (A): 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; and 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.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one per victim.)

- 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)

Example: 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).

25C Officer-ORI Other Jurisdiction - nine characters (A): 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 using 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: On May 2, 2011, a law enforcement officer working in conjunction with a state narcotics task force in a jurisdiction outside his own duty assignment was shot in the arm while serving a warrant on an individual known to be operating a methamphetamine lab. In reporting the incident, the agency covering the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred 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.

26 Age of Victim - four characters (A): If the victim was a person (I = Individual was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), his/her age should be entered into this data element either as an exact age, a range of days or years, or as unknown.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

NN = Under 24 hours (neonate)
NB = 1-6 Days Old
BB = 7-364 Days Old
01-98 = Years Old (exact age in years)
99 = Over 98 Years Old
00 = Unknown

Any combination of “__” to “__” years

Example: 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.

Example: If a deceased female victim appeared to be a teenager, the report could be “1319”.

27 Sex of Victim - one character (A): If the victim was a person (I = Individual was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), his/her sex should be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

M = Male
F = Female
U = Unknown

Example: If the victim was a male, M = Male should be entered.

28 Race of Victim- one character (A): If the victim was a person (I = Individual was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), his/her race should be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

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

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, racial designations are as follows:

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 Alaska Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and whom 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 (Pohnpelan), Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese (Chuukese), 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.

Example: If the victim was a white person, W = White should be entered.

29 Ethnicity of Victim - one character (A): If the victim was a person (I = Individual was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), his/her ethnic origin should be entered into this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

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 1: If the victim was Cuban, report Hispanic or Latino.

30 Resident Status of Victim - one character (A): If the victim was a person (I = Individual was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), his/her resident status (resident or nonresident) should be entered into this data element.

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.

A Resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (town, city, or community) where the crime took place. Concerning university/ college campuses, only persons living on campus (in dormitories, etc.) would be considered residents if victimized within the confines of the school property; the crime should be reported by a campus law enforcement agency.

Note: Reporting agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions.

Note: This is an optional data element. Resident status is recorded at the discretion of the reporting agency.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

R = Resident

N = Nonresident

U = Unknown

Example (1): If the victim was robbed in San Diego, California, where he resides, R = Resident should be entered.

Example (2): If the victim was a business (B = Business was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), this data element should be left blank.

31 Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances - two characters (A): This data element should be used to describe the circumstances of either an aggravated assault or a homicide. Therefore, it should be used only with 13A Aggravated Assault and 09A-09C Homicide Offenses.

Allowed entries:

For: 13A Aggravated Assault

09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: (Enter up to two.)

01 = Argument

02 = Assault on Law Enforcement Officer

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

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 rumble over turf rights to sell drugs and one of the gang members is killed. Possible entries are 01 = Argument, 03 = Drug Dealing, and 05 = Juvenile Gang. Even though all three would apply, there is a limit of two entries. Therefore, the two most descriptive codes (as determined by the reporting agency) should be used. In this case, the reporting agency entered 03 and 05.

Example (2): In resisting arrest, a fugitive pulled a gun and fired two times in the direction of two police officers who were attempting to take him into custody. Neither officer was hit but both drew their weapons and returned fire, killing the fugitive. Because this was a Justifiable Homicide, 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer should be entered.

32 Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances - one character (A): This data element should be used to further describe the circumstances of a justifiable homicide. Therefore, it should be used only for 09C Justifiable Homicide (when either 20 = Criminal Killed by Private Citizen or 21 = Criminal Killed by Police Officer was entered into Data Element 31). Only one code can be entered.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

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

Example: Assuming the same facts as in Example (2) for Data Element 31, the possible entries are: A = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and That Officer Killed Criminal, B = Criminal Attacked Police Officer and Criminal Killed by Another Police Officer, and F = Criminal Resisted Arrest. Because only one code can be entered, the most descriptive code (as determined by the reporting agency) should be used. In this case, the reporting agency entered "A."

33 Type Injury - one character (A): This data element should be used to describe the type(s) of bodily injury suffered by a person (I = Individual was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]) who was the victim of one or more of the following offenses:

100 Kidnapping/Abduction
11A Rape
11B Sodomy
11C Sexual Assault With An Object
11D Fondling
120 Robbery

13A Aggravated Assault
13B Simple Assault
210 Extortion/Blackmail
64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts
64B Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

Allowed entries: (Enter up to five for each victim.)

N = None
B = Apparent Broken Bones
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 the victim with a tire iron, breaking the victim's arm and opening up a cut about three inches long and one inch deep on his back. The entries should be B = Apparent Broken Bones and L = Severe Laceration.

Example (2): The victim, a respected religious figure, is blackmailed regarding his sexual activities. As he suffered no physical injury, the entry should be N = None.

34 Offender Number to be Related - two characters (A): This data element should be used, along with Data Element 35 (Relationships of Victim to Offenders), to report the relationships of the victim to offenders who have perpetrated a Crime Against Person or a Robbery against the victim. Therefore, this data element should be used only if one or more of the following UCR Offense Codes were entered into Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Codes):

09A Murder and Nonnegligent 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

For Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Numbers), up to ten offenders for whom

victim-to-offender relationships are going to be reported in Data Element 35 should be entered. If more than ten, the ten most closely related should be entered.

Example: If Victim-001 is assaulted by three offenders, 01, 02, and 03 should be entered.

35 Relationship of Victim to Offender - two characters (A): This data element should be used along with Data Element 34 (Offender Numbers to be Related) to report the relationship of the victim to offenders who have perpetrated a Crime Against Person or a Robbery against the victim. Therefore, this data element should be used only if one or more of the following UCR Offense Codes was entered into Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Codes):

- 09A Murder and Nonnegligent 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

This data element should be used to indicate the victim's relationship with up to ten offenders involved in the incident.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to ten.)

WITHIN FAMILY:

- 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 Step-parent
- SC = Victim Was Step-child
- SS = Victim Was Step-sibling (step-brother or step-sister)
- 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 Babysitter
BG = Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend
CF = Victim was Child of Boyfriend or Girlfriend
HR= Homosexual Relationship
XS = Victim was Ex-Spouse
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 should be used in cases where a participant in the incident is a victim and offender in the incident, such as domestic disputes where both husband and wife are charged with assault, double murders (two people kill each other), or barroom brawls where many participants are arrested.

When reporting these data, the agency should keep in mind that the relationship requested is that of the victim to the offender. Also, the relationship of the victim to each offender should be reported.

Example (1): An employee assaulted his employer with his fists. ER = Victim Was Employer should be entered.

Example (2): Two unknown subjects wearing masks and gloves rob a male and female couple. The victims could not identify the age, sex, and race of the subjects. The LEA should report RU=Relationship Unknown to indicate the relationship of each victim to each offender.

FIELD #	POSITION	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	SEGMENT LENGTH Must have a BINARY value of "141" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4 when Data Elements 25A,25B and 25C are included; otherwise must be "129."
	5	1	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as a Victim Segment. Valid Code: 4.
	6	1	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Code: I.
	7-8	2	MONTH OF SUBMISSION (01-12) This is the month the file was created.
	9-12	4	YEAR OF SUBMISSION - e.g., 2003 Year in which the "Month of Submission" falls.
	13-16	4	COUNTY INDICATOR This field is used by agencies to designate the county the incident occurred. <i>NOTE: Data in this field is no longer required and will be ignored at ingestion.</i>
	17-25	9	ORI NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00."
2	26-37	12	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
23	38-40	3	VICTIM (SEQUENCE) NUMBER Valid Values: 001-999.
NOTE: Data Element 24 occurs 10 times.			
24	41-43	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#1) If an offense DID NOT affect this victim, do not enter the offense within Data Element 24. Every

offense MUST have a victim or victims, but every victim may not be affected by each offense within an incident.

24	44-46	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#2)
24	47-49	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#3)
24	50-52	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#4)
24	53-55	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#5)
24	56-58	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#6)
24	59-61	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#7)
24	62-64	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#8)
24	65-67	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#9)
24	68-70	3	Victim Connected To UCR OFFENSE CODE (#10)
25	71	1	TYPE OF VICTIM Valid Codes: I, B, F, G, L, R, S, O, and U.
26	72-75	4	AGE OF VICTIM For an exact age use only positions 72-73 (leave 74-75 blank) and enter age in years as 01-98, NN, NB, BB, 99, or 00; or use positions 72-75 for an age range such as 25 to 30 years (2530).
27	76	1	SEX OF VICTIM Valid Codes: M, F, and U.
28	77	1	RACE OF VICTIM Valid Codes: W, B, I, A, P, and U.
29	78	1	ETHNICITY OF VICTIM Valid Codes: H, N, and U.

30	79	1	RESIDENT STATUS OF VICTIM
			Valid Codes: R, N, and U.
NOTE: Data Element 31 occurs two times.			
31	80-81	2	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES (#1)
			Valid Codes: 01-10, 20-21, and 30-34.
31	82-83	2	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES (#2)
			Same as above.
32	84	1	ADDITIONAL JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES
			Valid Codes: A-G.

NOTE: Data Element 33 occurs five times.

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

RELATIONSHIP(S) OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER(S)

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

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

34	90-91	2	OFFENDER NUMBERS TO BE RELATED (#1)
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Enter the number(s) contained in Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number).

Valid Values: 01-99; or 00 if the only Offender Segment submitted was a dummy segment. Refer to Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) for additional information re dummy segment.

35	92-93	2		<p>RELATIONSHIPS VICTIM TO OFFENDERS (#1)</p> <p>Valid Codes: SE, CS, PA, SB, CH, GP, GC, IL, SP, SC, SS, OF, VO, AQ, FR, NE, BE, BG, CF, HR, XS, EE, ER, OK, RU, and ST.</p>
	94- 97			REPEAT 34-35 Occurrence #2
	98-101			REPEAT 34-35 Occurrence #3
	102-105			REPEAT 34-35 Occurrence #4
	106-109			REPEAT 34-35 Occurrence #5
	110-113			REPEAT 34-35 Occurrence #6
	114-117			REPEAT 34-35 Occurrence #7
	118-121			REPEAT 34-35 Occurrence #8
	122-125			REPEAT 34-35 Occurrence #9
	126-129			REPEAT 34-35 Occurrence #10
25A	130-131	2	A	<p>Type of Officer Activity/Circumstance Valid Codes: 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, or 11.</p>
25B	132	1	A	<p>Officer Assignment Type Valid Codes: F, G, H, I, J, K or L.</p>
25C	133-141	9	A	<p>Officer-ORI Other Jurisdiction Valid ORI Number:</p>

Victim Segment Layout (Level 4)

Segment Length: 0129 (without LEOKA)

0141 (with LEOKA)

SEGMENT LENGTH	SEGMENT LEVEL	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE	MONTH OF SUBMISSION	YEAR OF SUBMISSION	CITY INDICATOR	ORI (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	VICTIM SEQUENCE NUMBER (23)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-45

DATA ELEMENT 24 OCCURS 10 TIMES			TYPE OF VICTIM (25)	AGE OF VICTIM (26)	SEX OF VICTIM (27)	RACE OF VICTIM (28)	ETHNICITY OF VICTIM (29)
VICTIM CONNECTED TO UCR OFFENSE #1 (24)	THROUGH	VICTIM CONNECTED TO UCR OFFENSE #10 (24)					
41-43		68-70	71	72-75	76	77	78

RESIDENT STATUS OF VICTIM (30)	DATA ELEMENT 31 OCCURS 2 TIMES		ADDITIONAL JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES (32)	DATA ELEMENT 33 OCCURS 5 TIMES		
	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES #1 (31)	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES #2 (31)		TYPE INJURY #1 (33)	THROUGH	TYPE INJURY #5 (33)
79	80-81	82-83	84	85		89

DATA ELEMENTS 34 & 35 AS A GROUP OCCUR 10 TIMES					LEOKA DATA ELEMENTS ARE OPTIONAL		
OFFENDER NUMBER TO BE RELATED #1 (34)	RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER #1 (35)	THROUGH	OFFENDER NUMBER TO BE RELATED #10 (34)	RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER #10 (35)	TYPE OF OFFICER ACTIVITY/ CIRCUMSTANCE (25A)	OFFICER ASSIGNMENT TYPE (25B)	OFFICER - ORI OTHER JURISDICTION (25C)
90-91	92-93		126-127	128-129	130-131	132	133-141

E. Level 5 -- Offender Segment

Offender data include characteristics (age, sex, and race) of each offender (up to 99) involved in a 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.

Level 5 -- Data Fields and Values

36 Offender Sequence Number - two characters (A): Each offender in the incident should be assigned a sequence number from 01 to 99. A separate set of offender data should be submitted for each numbered offender. If nothing is known about the offender(s), 00 should be reported.

Note: If sequence numbers have already been assigned because the offenders perpetrated a Crime Against Person or Robbery, the same numbers must be used.

Example (1): A corpse with five bullet holes in it was found in an abandoned warehouse. There were no witnesses to the crime or suspects. A single Offender Segment should be submitted with 00 entered into Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) and with no entries in Data Elements 37 through 39.

Example (2): Two offenders were seen fleeing the scene of a burglary, but because they were wearing ski masks, their age, sex, and race could not be determined. Two Offender Segments should be submitted -- one with Offender Sequence Number 01 and the other with 02. Applicable unknown codes should be entered into Data Elements 37, 38, and 39.

37 Age of Offender - four characters (A): The age of the offender should be entered either as an exact number of years, a range of years, or as unknown.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

01-98 = Years Old (enter exact age in years)

99 = Over 98 Years Old

00 = Unknown

Any combination of “__” to “__” years

Example: If the victim or a witness reported the offender's age as between 25 and 30 years old, 2530 (i.e., 25 to 30 years old) should be entered.

38 Sex of Offender - one character (A): The sex of the offender should be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

M = Male

F = Female

U = Unknown

Example: The witness caught only a fleeting glance of the offender and, therefore, was unable to report the offender's sex. The entry should be U = Unknown.

39 Race of Offender - one character (A): The race of the offender should be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

W = White

B = Black

I = American Indian/Alaska Native

P = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

A = Asian

U = Unknown

Example: If the offender was Asian, the entry should be A = Asian.

39A Ethnicity of Offender - one character (A): The ethnic origin of the offender should be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

H = Hispanic or Latino

N = Not Hispanic or Latino

U = Unknown

FIELD #	POSITION	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	SEGMENT LENGTH Must have a BINARY value of "45" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4.
	5	1	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as an Offender Segment. Valid Code: 5.
	6	1	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Code: I.
	7-8	2	MONTH OF SUBMISSION (01-12) This is the month the file was created.
	9-12	4	YEAR OF SUBMISSION- e.g., 2003 Year in which the "Month of Submission" falls.
	13-16	4	COUNTY INDICATOR This field is used by agencies to designate the county the incident occurred. <i>NOTE: Data in this field is no longer required and will be ignored at ingestion.</i>
	17-25	9	ORI NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00."
2	26-37	12	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
36	38-39	2	OFFENDER (SEQUENCE) NUMBER Valid Values: 01-99; or 00 if nothing is known about the offender. This would be entered in the situation where there were no suspects or witnesses. "00" would not be entered in the case where someone was seen running from the crime scene but Age, Sex, and Race were all unknown.
37	40-43	4	AGE OF OFFENDER For an exact age use only positions 40-41 (leave 42-43 blank) and enter age in years as 01-98, 99,

00; or use positions 40-43 for an age range such as 25 to 30 years (2530).

38 44 1

SEX OF OFFENDER

Valid Codes: M, F, and U.

39 45 1

RACE OF OFFENDER

Valid Codes: W, B, I, A, P, and U.

39A 46 1

ETHNICITY OF OFFENDER

Valid Codes: H, N, and U.

Offender Segment Layout (Level 5)

Segment Length: 0045 (without Offender Ethnicity)

0046 (with Offender Ethnicity)

SEGMENT LENGTH	SEGMENT LEVEL	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE	MONTH OF SUBMISSION	YEAR OF SUBMISSION	CITY INDICATOR	ORI (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37

OFFENDER SEQUENCE NUMBER (36)	AGE OF OFFENDER (37)	SEX OF OFFENDER (38)	RACE OF OFFENDER (39)	OPTIONAL
				ETHNICITY OF OFFENDER (39A)
38-39	40-43	44	45	46

F. Level 6 -- Arrestee Segment

Level 6 -- Data Elements and Values

Arrestee data should be reported for all persons apprehended for the commission of Group A or Group B crimes, that is, all offenses except Justifiable Homicide (not a crime). Listings of the Group A and B offenses, along with their definitions can be found on pages 34-69.

It must be remembered that the object of this data set is to collect data 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 data 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 data is to be reported for each separate arrest. Again, more than one charge could be lodged during the individual arrests, but only one set of arrestee data would be reported for each crime incident.

The arrestee data to be reported describe the arrestee (e.g., his/her age, sex, race, etc.) and the circumstances of the arrest. Data are to be recorded for each of the (up to 99) arrestees involved in each incident. If there were no arrestees, no report is required. The FBI will automatically clear Group A crime incidents upon the receipt of the first set of data for any arrestee connected with an incident.

Record arrest data 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. (An arrest has occurred when a law enforcement officer detains an adult with the intention of seeking charges against the person for a specific offense(s) and a record is made of the detention.)
2. Juveniles taken into custody or arrested but merely warned and released without being charged.

Data on persons taken into custody for other jurisdictions should not be reported by the arresting agency. The agency for whom the arrest was made, i.e., the jurisdiction where the offense occurred, will report the arrestee data, and thus, duplication in reporting will be avoided. Most agencies will, of course, maintain a separate record of such arrests for administrative use.

40 Arrestee Sequence Number - two characters: Each arrestee reported in a Group "A" Incident Report or Group "B" Arrest Report should be assigned a sequence number from 01 to 99. In Group "A" Incident Reports, a separate Arrestee Segment containing Data Elements 40 through 52 should be submitted for each numbered arrestee. A separate Group "B" Arrest Report should be submitted for each person arrested for a Group "B" offense.

Example: If two persons were arrested in connection with a previously submitted Group "A" Incident Report, two Arrestee Segments should be submitted—one with Arrestee Sequence Number 01 and the other with 02.

41 Arrest Transaction Number - 12 characters: This is the number assigned by the reporting agency to an arrest report to identify it uniquely. It may be the Incident Number of the previously reported incident relating to the arrest or a separate arrest transaction number.

42 Arrest Date - eight characters: This data element should be used to enter the month, day, and year that the arrest took place.

Example: If the subject was arrested on July 23, 2002, the entry should be 07/23/02.

43 Type of Arrest - one character: This data element should be used to indicate the type of apprehension.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

O = On-View Arrest (taken into custody without a warrant or previous incident report)

S = Summoned/Cited (not taken into custody)

T = Taken Into Custody (based on warrant and/or previously submitted incident report)

Example (1): A female was arrested without a warrant while soliciting for prostitution on a street corner. The entry should be O = On-View Arrest.

Example (2): A man was served with a subpoena summoning him to appear in court. The entry should be S = Summoned/Cited.

Example (3): A suspect was taken into custody as the result of a complaint being filed, an investigation being conducted, and a warrant being issued. The entry should be T = Taken Into Custody.

44 Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator - one character: This data element should be used to ensure that an arrestee is counted (scored) only once when the arrestee's apprehension causes the arresting agency to submit two or more Arrestee Segments concerning separate Group "A" Incident Reports. That is, the arrestee was involved in more than one crime incident and his/her arrest data are duplicated in each Group "A" Incident Report. In such a situation, C = Count Arrestee should be entered into one of the Arrestee Segments, and M = Multiple should be entered into all of the remaining Arrestee Segments. If the arrestee's apprehension does not cause the arresting agency to submit multiple Arrestee Segments, N = Not Applicable should be entered.

It should be noted that data value codes C and M should be used in this data element only when the same agency submits two or more Arrestee Segments relating to the same arrestee.

Allowed entries: (Enter one per Arrestee Segment.)

C = Count Arrestee

M = Multiple

N = Not Applicable

Example (1): After a suspect's apprehension for robbery, it was learned that he was also responsible for five additional robberies within the jurisdiction. One Arrestee Segment was keyed into the local computer, along with the Incident Numbers of the six incidents. The local computer then generated six Arrestee Segments which were duplicates except for their Incident Numbers. Five (5) of the Arrestee Segments had M = Multiple and one (1) had C = Count Arrestee entered into Data Element 44. Each of the six robberies was cleared.

Example (2): If the suspect's arrest did not clear additional incidents, the entry should be N = Not Applicable.

45 UCR Arrest Offense Code - three characters: The three-digit UCR Offense Code of the offense for which the arrestee was apprehended should be entered into this data element. There are 57 possible code entries as the subject may have been arrested for any of the 46 Group “A” offenses or any of the 11 Group “B” crime categories. If the arrestee was apprehended for more than one offense, the reporting agency must determine what the most serious offense was and enter it as the arrest 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 the most serious arrest offense. Remember, any arrest (regardless of arrest offense reported) made in connection with a Group A incident will result in its clearance.

Example (1): If Arrestee-01 was arrested for both robbery and murder, the entry should be 09A for Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter.

Example (2): An arrest was made for Driving Under the Influence (DUI), a Group B offense. It was subsequently determined that the arrestee was wanted for a previously reported robbery. The arrest data would be reported in connection with the Group A Incident Report, relating to the robbery, but the arrest offense code would be “90D” or DUI. No Group B Arrest Report would be required.

46 Arrestee Was Armed With - three characters: This data element should be used to indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a commonly known weapon at the time of his/her apprehension. Up to two entries can be made.

If the weapon was an automatic firearm, an “A” should be added as a suffix to its code, e.g., 13A = Automatic Rifle.

Note: An Automatic Firearm is defined 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.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to two.)

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

Example (1): When a man was arrested, he had in his possession a .357-caliber revolver and a penknife. The entry should be 12 = Handgun. Because a small pocket knife is not generally considered to be a weapon, it does not qualify for reporting.

Example (2): A female resisted arrest using a liquor bottle and a chair as weapons before being subdued. The entry should be 01 = Unarmed. Although the subject used items as weapons, they were not commonly known weapons.

Example (3): If an arrestee was armed with an automatic assault rifle when apprehended, the report would be “Automatic Rifle.”

47 Age of Arrestee - four characters: The age of the arrestee should be entered either as an exact number of years, a range of years, or as unknown.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

01-98 = Years Old

99 = Over 98 Years Old

00 = Unknown

Any combination of “__” to “__” years

Example: The arrestee refused to give his date of birth, but he appeared to be 35 to 40 years old. Possible entries would be 00 = Unknown or 3540 (i.e., 35 to 40 years old).

48 Sex of Arrestee - one character : The sex of the arrestee should be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

M = Male

F = Female

Example: If the arrestee was a female, the entry should be F = Female.

49 Race of Arrestee - one character: The race of the arrestee should be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

W = White

B = Black or African American

I = American Indian/Alaska Native

A = Asian

P = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

U = Unknown

Example: If the arrestee was a white person, the entry should be W = White.

50 Ethnicity of Arrestee - one character: The ethnic origin of the arrestee should be entered into this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

H = Hispanic or Latino

N = Not Hispanic or Latino

U = Unknown

Example: If the arrestee was Hispanic, the entry should be H = Hispanic or Latino.

51 Resident Status of Arrestee - one character: Whether the arrestee was a resident or nonresident should be entered into this data element.

A Resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (i.e., town, city, or community) where the crime took place.

Note: Reporting agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than the responding agency's broader geographical jurisdictions.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

R = Resident

N = Nonresident

U = Unknown

Example (1): The crime occurred in Phoenix, Arizona, and the arrestee maintained his legal residence in that city. The entry should be R = Resident.

Example (2): The crime occurred in Washington, D.C., but the arrestee maintained his legal residence in Alexandria, Virginia. The entry should be N = Nonresident.

Note: This is an optional data element. Resident status is recorded at the discretion of the reporting agency.

52 Disposition of Arrestee Under 18 - one character: This data element relates to law enforcement disposition of juveniles (age 17 or younger only) who are taken into custody or arrested. 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.

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 "contacts" 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.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

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 13-year-old arrestee, who was arrested for vandalizing a school, was released to his parents with a warning. The entry should be H = Handled Within Department.

Example (2): The 17-year-old arrestee, who was arrested for murder, was turned over to the Adult Court to be tried as an adult. The entry should be R = Referred to Other Authorities.

Juvenile Arrest Reporting

The FBI UCR Program does not collect the identities of individuals. Therefore, laws or regulations pertaining to the confidential treatment of the identity of juvenile offenders do not preclude the collection of arrest information for FBI UCR Program purposes or an agency's administrative use.

In a situation where juvenile records are not readily available because the LEA keeps them in a juvenile bureau, youth bureau, or other special office, statistical compilation problems involving juveniles can normally be resolved in one of the following ways:

1. The agency can route the arrest report (or copy) by juvenile or youth offices through the main records operation so they can retrieve the necessary information.

2. The agency can route a statistical slip showing the required NIBRS information but not the name of the juvenile to the employee who prepares the NIBRS arrestee reports.

FIELD #	POSITION	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	SEGMENT LENGTH Must have a BINARY value of "110" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4.
	5	1	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as an Arrestee Segment. Valid Code: 6.
	6	1	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Code: I,A,M,W,D.
	7-8	2	MONTH OF SUBMISSION (01-12) This is the month the file was created.
	9-12	4	YEAR OF SUBMISSION - e.g., 2003 Year in which the "Month of Submission" falls.
	13-16	4	COUNTY INDICATOR This field is used by agencies to designate the county the incident occurred. <i>NOTE: Data in this field is no longer required and will be ignored at ingestion.</i>
	17-25	9	ORI NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00."
2	26-37	12	INCIDENT NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
40	38-39	2	ARRESTEE (SEQUENCE) NUMBER Valid Values: 01-99.
41	40-51	12	ARREST TRANSACTION NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill.
42	52-59	8	ARREST DATE In the format of YYYY/MM/DD, e.g.,

2003/02/29.

43	60	1	TYPE OF ARREST Valid Codes: O, S and T.
44	61	1	MULTIPLE ARRESTEE SEGMENTS INDICATOR Valid Codes: M, C, and N.
45	62-64	3	UCR ARREST OFFENSE CODE
NOTE: Data Element 46 occurs two times.			
46	65-66	2	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (#1) Valid Codes: 01 and 11-17.
	67	1	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#1) Enter "A" if the weapon entered above is automatic.
46	68-69	2	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (#2)
	70	1	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#2) Same as above.
47	71-74	4	AGE OF ARRESTEE For an exact age use only positions 71-72 (leave 73-74 blank) and enter age in years as 01-98, or 99, or 00; or use positions 71-74 for an age range such as 25 to 30 years (2530). If an age range is entered and the low age is juvenile and the high range is adult and the averaged age (rounded down) is juvenile, it should be in agreement with Data Element 52 (Disposition of Arrestee Under 18).
48	75	1	SEX OF ARRESTEE Valid Codes: M and F.
49	76	1	RACE OF ARRESTEE Valid Codes: W, B, I, A,P and U.

50	77	1	ETHNICITY OF ARRESTEE Valid Codes: H, N, and U.
51	78	1	RESIDENT STATUS OF ARRESTEE Valid Codes: R, N, and U.
52	79	1	DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18 Valid Codes: H and R.

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

80	1	CLEARANCE INDICATOR Valid Code: "Y" = Yes (clears the case) "N" = No (already cleared) The participant must indicate whether or not this arrest produced a clearance, or is an additional arrest for the previously cleared incident.
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NOTE: Data Element 6 occurs 10 times.

6	81-83	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#1) The original incident's offense(s) must be entered to enable the FBI to show what offense(s) were associated with the original incident.
	84-86	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#2)
	87-89	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#3)
	90-92	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#4)
	93-95	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#5)
	96-98	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#6)
	99-101	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#7)
	102-104	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#8)
	105-107	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#9)
	108-110	3	UCR OFFENSE CODE (#10)

Arrestee Segment Layout (Level 6)

Segment Length: 0110

SEGMENT LENGTH	SEGMENT LEVEL	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE	MONTH OF SUBMISSION	YEAR OF SUBMISSION	CITY INDICATOR	ORI (1)	INCIDENT NUMBER (2)	ARRESTEE SEQUENCE NUMBER (40)	ARREST TRANSACTION NUMBER (41)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-39	40-51

ARREST DATE (42)	TYPE OF ARREST (43)	MULTIPLE ARRESTEE SEGMENTS INDICATOR (44)	UCR ARREST OFFENSE CODE (45)	DATA ELEMENT 46 INCLUDES 2 ELEMENTS AND AS A GROUP OCCURS 2 TIMES			
				ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH #1 (46)	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR #1 (46)	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH #2 (46)	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR #2 (46)
52-59	60	61	62-64	65-66	67	68-69	70

AGE OF ARRESTEE (47)	SEX OF ARRESTEE (48)	RACE OF ARRESTEE (49)	ETHNICITY OF ARRESTEE (50)	RESIDENT STATUS OF ARRESTEE (51)	DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18 (52)	CLEARANCE INDICATOR
71-74	75	76	77	78	79	80

CLEARANCE OFFENSE CODE OCCURS 10 TIMES		
CLEARANCE OFFENSE CODE #1	THROUGH	CLEARANCE OFFENSE CODE #10
81-83		108-110

G. Level 7 -- Group "B" Arrest Report Segment

Because of the different natures of Group A and Group B offenses, not all details required for Group A Incident Reports are requested for Group B Arrest Reports. As previously stated, ONLY arrestee data are required for Group B crimes.

Level 7 -- Data Elements and Values

40 Arrestee Sequence Number - two characters: Each arrestee reported in a Group "B" Arrest Report should be assigned a sequence number from 01 to 99. A separate Group "B" Arrest Report should be submitted for each person arrested for a Group "B" offense.

Example: If two persons were arrested in connection with a Group "B" Incident Report, two Group "B" Arrestee Segments should be submitted.

41 Arrest Transaction Number - 12 characters: This is the number assigned by the reporting agency to an arrest report to identify it uniquely. It may be the Incident Number of the previously reported incident relating to the arrest or a separate arrest transaction number.

42 Arrest Date - eight characters: This data element should be used to enter the month, day, and year that the arrest took place.

Example: If the subject was arrested on July 23, 2002, the entry should be 07/23/02.

43 Type of Arrest - one character: This data element should be used to indicate the type of apprehension.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

O = On-View Arrest (taken into custody without a warrant or previous incident report)

S = Summoned/Cited (not taken into custody)

T = Taken Into Custody (based on warrant and/or previously submitted incident report)

Example (1): A female was arrested without a warrant while soliciting for prostitution on a street corner. The entry should be O = On-View Arrest.

Example (2): A man was served with a subpoena summoning him to appear in court. The entry should be S = Summoned/Cited.

Example (3): A suspect was taken into custody as the result of a complaint being filed, an investigation being conducted, and a warrant being issued. The entry should be T = Taken Into Custody.

45 UCR Arrest Offense Code - three characters: The three-digit UCR Offense Code of the offense for which the arrestee was apprehended should be entered into this data element. There are only 11 Group "B" crime categories. If the arrestee was apprehended for more than one offense, the reporting agency must determine which was the most serious offense and enter it as the arrest offense.

Example (1): An arrest was made for Driving Under the Influence (DUI), a Group B offense the arrest offense code would be "90D" or DUI.

46 Arrestee Was Armed With - three characters: This data element should be used to indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a commonly known weapon at the time of his/her apprehension. Up to two entries can be made.

If the weapon was an automatic firearm, an “A” should be added as a suffix to its code, e.g., 13A = Automatic Rifle.

Note: An Automatic Firearm is defined 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.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to two.)

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

Example (1): When a man was arrested, he had in his possession a .357-caliber revolver and a penknife. The entry should be 12 = Handgun. Because a small pocket knife is not generally considered to be a weapon, it does not qualify for reporting.

Example (2): A female resisted arrest using a liquor bottle and a chair as weapons before being subdued. The entry should be 01 = Unarmed. Although the subject used items as weapons, they were not commonly known weapons.

Example (3): If an arrestee was armed with an automatic assault rifle when apprehended, the report would be “Automatic Rifle.”

47 Age of Arrestee - four characters: The age of the arrestee should be entered either as an exact number of years, a range of years, or as unknown.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

- 01-98 = Years Old
- 99 = Over 98 Years Old
- 00 = Unknown
- Any combination of “__” to “__” years

Example: The arrestee refused to give his date of birth, but he appeared to be 35 to 40 years old. Possible entries would be 00 = Unknown or 3540 (i.e., 35 to 40 years old).

48 Sex of Arrestee - one character: The sex of the arrestee should be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

- M = Male
- F = Female

Example: If the arrestee was a female, the entry should be F = Female.

49 Race of Arrestee - one character: The race of the arrestee should be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

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

Example: If the arrestee was a white person, the entry should be W = White.

50 Ethnicity of Arrestee - one character: The ethnic origin of the arrestee should be entered into this data element.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

H = Hispanic or Latino
N = Not Hispanic or Latino
U = Unknown

Example: If the arrestee was Hispanic, the entry should be H = Hispanic Origin.

51 Resident Status of Arrestee - one character: Whether the arrestee was a resident or nonresident should be entered into this data element.

A Resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (i.e., town, city, or community) where the crime took place.

Note: Reporting agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, or community where the crime occurred rather than the responding agency's broader geographical jurisdictions.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

R = Resident
N = Nonresident
U = Unknown

Example (1): The crime occurred in Phoenix, Arizona, and the arrestee maintained his legal residence in that city. The entry should be R = Resident.

Example (2): The crime occurred in Washington, D.C., but the arrestee maintained his legal residence in Alexandria, Virginia. The entry should be N = Nonresident.

Note: This is an optional data element. Resident status is recorded at the discretion of the reporting agency.

52 Disposition of Arrestee Under 18 - one character: This data element relates to law enforcement disposition of juveniles (age 17 or younger only) who are taken into custody or arrested. 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.

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 "contacts" 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.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

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 13-year-old arrestee, who was arrested for vandalizing a school, was released to his parents with a warning. The entry should be H = Handled Within Department.

Example (2): The 17-year-old arrestee, who was arrested for murder, was turned over to the Adult Court to be tried as an adult. The entry should be R = Referred to Other Authorities.

Group B Arrest Report

The Group B Arrest Report describes only the circumstances of the arrest, the Group B arrest offense, and the arrestee data (e.g., his/her age, sex, race, and ethnicity). This report does not include incident data since agencies report only arrests for Group B offenses. Reporting agencies should submit a separate Group B Arrest Report for each arrestee.

If an arrest for a Group B offense results in the clearance of a previously submitted Group A Incident Report, the reporting agency should submit an Arrestee Segment as an update to the previously submitted Group A Incident Report. The agency should enter the appropriate Group B offense code as the data value for Data Element 45 (UCR Arrest Offense Code) of the Arrestee Segment of the Group A Incident Report.

For example, on August 1, 2012, an LEA arrested a man for DUI, a Group B offense. The arresting agency determined he was also wanted for a previously reported robbery, a Group A offense, which occurred on March 23, 2012. Instead of submitting a Group B Arrest Report, the reporting agency should submit an Arrestee Segment as an update to the previous Group A Incident Report with 90D = Driving Under the Influence as the data value for Data Element 45.

FIELD #	POSITION	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	SEGMENT LENGTH Must have a BINARY value of "66" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4.
	5	1	SEGMENT LEVEL Designates this as a Group B Arrest Segment. Valid Code: 7.
	6	1	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE Valid Code: A,M,D.
	7-8	2	MONTH OF SUBMISSION (01-12) This is the month the file was created.
	9-12	4	YEAR OF SUBMISSION - e.g., 2003 Year in which the "Month of Submission" falls.
	13-16	4	COUNTY INDICATOR This field is used by agencies to designate the county the incident occurred. <i>NOTE: Data in this field is no longer required and will be ignored at ingestion.</i>
	17-25	9	ORI NUMBER Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00."
41	26-37	12	ARREST TRANSACTION NUMBER Left-justified with blank right-fill. This value could also be the incident number. The ORI, Arrest Transaction Number, and Arrestee Sequence Number combine to uniquely identify a Group "B" Arrest Report. If there are two or more arrests for the same incident and the agency uses the same "Arrest Number" for these arrests, then the Arrestee Sequence Number must be 01, 02, etc.
40	38-39	2	ARRESTEE (SEQUENCE) NUMBER Valid Values: 01-99.

NOTE: This data element follows 41 above because the FBI requires that positions 17-37 contain the identifying keys for each Segment Level.

42	40-47	8	ARREST DATE
			In the format of MM/DD/YY, e.g., 02/29/03.
43	48	1	TYPE OF ARREST
			Valid Codes: O, S, and T.
45	49-51	3	UCR ARREST OFFENSE CODE
			Valid Offense Codes
NOTE: Data Element 46 occurs two times.			
46	52-53	2	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (#1)
			Valid Codes: 01 and 11-17.
	54	1	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#1)
			Enter "A" if the weapon entered above is automatic.
46	55-56	2	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH (#2)
	57	1	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR (#2)
			Same as above.
47	58-61	4	AGE OF ARRESTEE
			For an exact age use only positions 58-59 (leave 60-61 blank) and enter age in years as 01-98, 99, 00; or use positions 58-61 for an age range such as 25 to 30 years (2530).
			If an age range is entered and the low age is juvenile and the high range is adult and the averaged age (rounded down) is juvenile, it should be in agreement with Data Element 52 (Disposition of Arrestee Under 18).
48	62	1	SEX OF ARRESTEE

Valid Codes: M and F.

49 63 1

RACE OF ARRESTEE

Valid Codes: W, B, I, A, P, and U.

50 64 1

ETHNICITY OF ARRESTEE

Valid Codes: H, N, and U.

51 65 1

RESIDENT STATUS OF ARRESTEE

Valid Codes: R, N, and U.

52 66 1

DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18

Valid Codes: H and R.

Group B Arrest Report Segment Layout (Level 7)

Segment Length: 0066

SEGMENT LENGTH	SEGMENT LEVEL	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE	MONTH OF SUBMISSION	YEAR OF SUBMISSION	CITY INDICATOR	ORI (1)	ARREST TRANSACTION NUMBER (41)	ARRESTEE SEQUENCE NUMBER (40)	ARREST DATE (42)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-39	40-47

TYPE OF ARREST (43)	UCR ARREST OFFENSE CODE (45)	DATA ELEMENT 46 INCLUDES 2 ELEMENTS AND AS A GROUP OCCURS 2 TIMES				AGE OF ARRESTEE (47)	SEX OF ARRESTEE (48)
		ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH #1 (46)	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR #1 (46)	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH #2 (46)	AUTOMATIC WEAPON INDICATOR #2 (46)		
48	49-51	52-53	54	55-56	57	58-61	62

RACE OF ARRESTEE (49)	ETHNICITY OF ARRESTEE (50)	RESIDENT STATUS OF ARRESTEE (51)	DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18 (52)
63	64	65	66

Level 0-Zero Report Segment

The Zero Report Segment is used to report that the LEA has no crime, arrests, or recovered property to report for the given month. In order to compute valid crime rates and trends, it is necessary that the FBI be able to identify months during which no criminal activity occurred. The data elements for this segment are:

1. Data Element 1-ORI
2. Data Element 2-Incident Number

Note: Must be all zeros in zero report segment.

Zero Report Month

- Zero Report Month, while not a data element, it is required information for the Zero Report Segment
- Zero Report Year
- Zero Report Year, while not a data element, it is required information for the Zero Report Segment

Data Element (unnumbered)-Zero Report Month-two characters (MM): Zero Report Month is used to identify the month in which the LEA has no crime, arrests or recovered property to report.

Allowed entries: (Enter only one.)

01 = January

02 = February

03 = March

04 = April

05 = May

06 = June

07 = July

08 = August

09 = September

10 = October

11 = November

12 = December

Data Element (unnumbered)-Zero Report Year-four characters (YYYY): Zero Report Year is used to identify the year in which Zero Report Month occurred.

Allowed entries: 1991-Current Year

FIELD #	POSITION	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	<p>SEGMENT LENGTH</p> <p>Must have a BINARY value of "43" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4.</p>
	5	1	<p>SEGMENT LEVEL</p> <p>Designates this as a Zero Report Segment.</p> <p>Valid Code: 0.</p>
	6	1	<p>SEGMENT ACTION TYPE</p> <p>Valid Code: A.</p>
	7-8	2	<p>MONTH OF SUBMISSION (01-12)</p> <p>Identifies the month of no crime, arrests, or recovered property to report.</p>
	9-12	4	<p>YEAR OF SUBMISSION - e.g., 2003</p> <p>Identify the year in which Zero Report Month occurred.</p>
	13-16	4	<p>COUNTY INDICATOR</p> <p>This field is used by agencies to designate the county the incident occurred.</p> <p><i>NOTE: Data in this field is no longer required and will be ignored at ingestion.</i></p>
	17-25	9	<p>ORI NUMBER</p> <p>Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00."</p>
	26-37	12	<p>INCIDENT NUMBER</p> <p>Left-justified with blank fill.</p> <p>Valid entry: 000000000000</p>
	38-39	2	<p>ZERO REPORT MONTH (01-12)</p> <p>Identifies the month of no crime, arrests, or recovered property to report.</p>
	40-43	4	<p>ZERO REPORT YEAR (YYYY)</p> <p>Identify the year in which Zero Report Month occurred.</p>

Zero Report Segment Layout (Level 0)

Segment Length: 0043

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

H. Level 8 -- Additional Texas Data Elements Segment

When To Submit Segment Level 8

Segment Level 8 should be submitted as part of a complete incident under the following five circumstances: (1) when the incident involves family violence; (2) when there are more than three types of drugs involved in a drug seizure case; (3) when marijuana plants were seized from a garden, wild field, cultivated field, or greenhouse; (4) when clandestine labs or precursor chemicals were seized as part of an incident; and (5) when the incident involves any of the following Texas statutes: 21.02; 21.11(a)(1); 21.11(a)(2); 22.011; 22.021; or 43.25 which are considered Sexual Assaults under Texas law.

Family Violence

An incident should be flagged as family violence when the incident involves the offenses of: Assault, Homicide, Kidnapping/Abduction, Robbery and Sex Offenses and at least one of the relationships of the victim to offender is:

SE = Victim was Spouse	IL = Victim was In-Law
CS = Victim was Common-Law Spouse	SP = Victim was Stepparent
PA = Victim was Parent	SC = Victim was Stepchild
SB = Victim was Sibling (Brother or Sister)	SS = Victim was Stepsibling
CH = Victim was Child	XS = Victim was Ex-Spouse
OF = Victim was Other Family Member	GC = Victim was Grandchild
GP = Victim was Grandparent	BG = Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend
OK = Otherwise Known	HR = Homosexual Relationship

Drug Seizures

The national NIBRS program collects information on up to three different types of drug seized in an incident. In Texas, legislation was passed to collect a total of 9 separate drug types (and their corresponding weights,) the first three types are collected in the NIBRS Segment Level 3, and the remaining six are collected on the Segment Level 8 (Drug #4, #5, #6, #7, #8 and #9.)

Sexual Assault

An incident should be flagged as a sexual assault when the original incident report includes one or more of the following six Texas Penal Codes:

1. Section 21.02 (Continuous Sexual Abuse of Young Child or Children)
2. Section 21.11(a)(1) (Indecency with a Child by Contact)
3. Section 21.11(a)(2) (Indecency with a Child by Exposure)
4. Section 22.011 (Sexual Assault)
5. Section 22.021 (Aggravated Sexual Assault)
6. Section 43.25 (Sexual Performance by a Child)

Texas legislature requires all UCR reporting agencies to report the above Penal Code Statutes as Sexual Assaults in Texas. This data is not forwarded to the FBI but remains with the Department to meet the statutory requirement and is made public in the annual Crime in Texas publication.

Level 8 -- Data Elements and Values

The first 37 bytes of Segment Level 8 correspond to the first 37 bytes of each of the six levels associated with a Group "A" Incident. A description of the additional data elements follows:

(3) Incident Date – 8 characters (YYYYMMDD): Enter the date of the incident.

(T2) Family Violence Indicator – 1 character: Enter “Y” or “N” to indicate whether family violence occurred in this incident.

(T3) Utility Field – 7 characters: This field will be used to provide individualized information and analysis to reporting agencies. The format will be decided at a later date.

(20) Suspected Drug Type – 1 character: This data element is to be used to identify the types of drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. This field is used when the types of drugs seized exceeds three (submitted in Segment Level 3).

Note : If one of the offenses in the incident was 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violation, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and more than three drugs were involved, enter the two most important (as determined by quantity, value, and deadlines of the drugs/narcotics) in Segment Level 3, and enter X = Over Three Drug Types in the third occurrence in Data Element 20. No quantity indicator is required for the “Over Three Drug Types” category. Enter the remaining drugs in Segment Level 8.

The codes for types of drugs/narcotics for reporting are:

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 – MDMA or “White Acid”; DMT; MDA; MDMA; Mescaline or Peyote; Psilocybin; STP; etc.

L= Amphetamines/Methamphetamines

M= Other Stimulants – Adipex, Fastine, and Ionamin (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, i.e., Elavil, Triavil, Tofranil, etc; Aromatic Hydrocarbons; Propoxyphene or Darvon; Tranquilizers, i.e., Chlordiazepoxide or Librium, Diazepam or Valium, etc.

U= Unknown Type Drug

(21) Estimated Drug Quantity – 12 characters: This data element is used to indicate the quantity of drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. Therefore, it is used only if one of the offenses in the incident was 35A = Drugs/Narcotic Violation, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and more than three drugs were involved.

The left-most nine characters are for the whole number of pounds, ounces, etc. The right three characters are for decimal values.

(22) Type Drug Measurement – 2 characters: This data element is used to indicate the type of measurement in quantifying drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. It is used only if one of the offenses in an incident was 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violation, 6 = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and more than three drugs were involved.

Allowed entries are:

WEIGHT

GM = Gram

KG = Kilogram

LB = Pound

OZ = Ounce

CAPACITY

FO = Fluid Ounce

GL = Gallon

LT = Liter

ML = Milliliter

UNITS

DU = Dosage Units/Items

NP = Number of Plants

(T4) Type Marijuana Fields and Gardens – 1 character: This field is used when marijuana seized was in a garden, wild field, cultivated field, or greenhouse. Valid entries are:

1 = Gardens

2 = Wild Fields

3 = Cultivated Fields

4 = Greenhouses

If three or fewer drugs are seized and one of the drugs is marijuana in a field, etc., then enter the estimated quantity and type of drug measurement in Segment Level 3. In addition, submit Segment Level 8 with an entry in Data Element T4 (Type Marijuana Fields and Gardens).

Note: If (T4) is entered, then (T5) must be entered. If (T4) is not entered, then (T5) should not be entered. Both fields are connected.

(T5) Number Marijuana Items – 1 character: This field is used to indicate the number of items seized from (T4) Type Marijuana Fields and Gardens. The valid values are 1-9. If there was no seizure from marijuana fields and gardens, leave blank. For instance, if two marijuana plants were seized from a greenhouse, 4 = Greenhouses would be entered in T4 (Type Marijuana Fields and Gardens) and “2” would be entered in T5.

Note: If (T5) is entered, then (T4) must be entered. If (T5) is not entered, then (T4) should not be entered. Both fields are connected.

(T6) Number of Clandestine Labs Seized – 1 character: This data element is used to indicate the number of clandestine labs seized in a lab seizure operation. The valid values are 1-9. If there were no lab seizures, leave blank.

(T7) Type of Drug Manufactured – 1 character: Indicate the type of drug manufactured by the clandestine lab.

Valid entries are:

1 = Methamphetamine

2 = Amphetamines

3 = P2P – Phenylacetone

4 = PCP – Phencyclidine

5 = “Crack” Cocaine

6 = Other

If more than one type of drug is being manufactured, then enter the second type of drug in the second occurrence of this field. If there were no lab seizures, the fields should be blank. A non-blank entry in Data Element T6 (Number of Clandestine Labs Seized) requires a valid entry in the first occurrence of this field.

(T8) Quantity of Precursor Chemical Seized – 7 characters: Estimate the quantity of the precursor chemical seized. Enter a whole number value only. If fractional values are involved, round to the nearest whole number.

(T9) Type Measurement for Precursor Chemical – 2 characters: This data element is used when T8 (Quantity of Precursor Chemical Seized) is a non-blank value. Valid entries are:

<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>
GM = Gram	FO = Fluid Ounce
KG = Kilogram	GL = Gallon
LB = Pound	LT = Liter
OZ = Ounce	ML = Milliliter

Up to six entries are allowed for the quantity and type measurement for precursor chemicals.

Entries should be made in the lowest numbered occurrence. For example, if three precursor chemicals are seized, information on these chemicals should be forwarded in occurrences 1, 2, and 3 of this data element. Occurrences 4, 5 and 6 should be blank.

The multiple occurrences of data Elements T8 and T9 are to allow for seized precursor chemicals that are measured in different units. For example, if one chemical is measured in pounds and another one is measured in liters, then two occurrences would be needed to report this information. However, if two chemicals are seized and both are measured in pounds, combine the quantities and report the amount in the first occurrence of this field.

(T10) Sexual Assault Incident Hour – 2 characters: Standard military time shall be used to identify the hour of the incident. If the hour is unknown, leave blank (“00” is used for Midnight.)

(T11) Sexual Assault Number of Victims – 3 characters: This number is derived from the Victim Sequence Number from Segment Level 4, data element 23 up to 10 victims.

(T12) Sexual Assault Number of Offenders – 3 characters: This number is derived from the Offender Sequence Number from Segment Level 5, data element 36 up to 10 offenders.

NOTE: As many as 999 victims and/or offenders can be counted in T11 & T12, but only details of the first 10 of either can be reported in any one incident. In most cases, this will be adequate for reporting instances of multiple victim/offender counts. T13 – T26 are repeated up to 10 times based on the numbers of Victims and Offenders in T11 and T12.

As an example: if there is one victim and one offender, all details in the incident for both would show in the first set (“#1”). If there were two victims and one offender, Segment 8 would show the details for the first victim and the offender in the first set (designated with a “#1”), then the second victim and the same offender plus all relevant details would show in the second set (designated with “#2”).

Below are the details for the first set (duplicated 9 times):

(T13) Sexual Assault #1 Victim Age – 2 characters:

Valid entries are:

“01-99”
If less than a week old use “NB”
If more than a week but less than a year use “BB”
If unknown use “00”.

(T14) Sexual Assault #1 Victim Sex – 1 character:

Valid entries are:
Male=1
Female=2

(T15) Sexual Assault #1 Victim Race – 1 character:

Valid entries are:
White=1
Black/African American=2
American Indian/Alaskan Native=3
Asian=4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander =5

(T16) Sexual Assault #1 Victim Ethnicity – 1 character:

Valid entries are:
Hispanic/Latino=1
Non-Hispanic/Latino=2

(T17) Sexual Assault #1 Offender Age – 2 characters:

Valid entries are:
“01-99”
If less than a week old use “NB”
If more than a week but less than a year use “BB”
If unknown use “00”.

(T18) Sexual Assault #1 Offender Sex – 1 character:

Valid entries are:
Male=1
Female=2

(T19) Sexual Assault #1 Offender Race – 1 character:

Valid entries are:
White=1
Black/African American=2
American Indian/Alaskan Native=3
Asian=4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander =5

(T20) Sexual Assault #1 Offender Ethnicity – 1 character:

Valid entries are:
Hispanic/Latino=1
Non-Hispanic/Latino=2

NOTE: in NIBRS, Offender Ethnicity is not required. However, for State Sexual Assault reporting, offender ethnicity is required when the offender's Race is known.

(T21) Sexual Assault #1 Relationship – 2 characters: relationship should be detailed as the relationship of the Victim to the Offender: Only one Relationship allowed.

Valid entries are:
Spouse=01
Common-Law Spouse=02
Parent=03
Sibling=04
Child=05
Grand Parent=06
Grand Child=07
In-Law=08
Step Parent=09
Step Child=10
Step Sibling=11
Other Family Member=12
Friend=13
Acquaintance=14
Neighbor=15
Babysittee=16
Boyfriend/Girlfriend=17
Homosexual Relationship=18
Ex-Spouse=19
Employer=20
Employee=21
Otherwise Known=22
Stranger=23
Unknown=24

(T22) Sexual Assault #1 Weapon (1) –1 character:

Valid entries are:
Firearm=1
Knife/Cutting Instrument=2
Blunt Object=3
Personal Weapons=4
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills=5
Asphyxiation=6
Other=7

(T22) Sexual Assault #1 Weapon (2) –1 character:

Valid entries are:

Firearm=1

Knife/Cutting Instrument=2

Blunt Object=3

Personal Weapons=4

Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills=5

Asphyxiation=6

Other=7

(T22) Sexual Assault #1 Weapon (3) –1 character:

Valid entries are:

Firearm=1

Knife/Cutting Instrument=2

Blunt Object=3

Personal Weapons=4

Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills=5

Asphyxiation=6

Other=7

NOTE: For weapons employed in a sexual assault, up to three weapons can be reported. In most cases, personal weapons will always be reported with a sexual assault. Due to the simplified data set, some NIBRS data will need to be specifically mapped to properly report the data:

The NIBRS weapons codes for:

11 = Firearm, 12 = Handgun, 13 = Rifle, 14 = Shotgun and 15 = Other Firearm will need to map to "Firearm" in the Texas Sexual Assault data set.

The NIBRS weapons codes for:

35 = Motor Vehicle, 50 = Poison, 60 = Explosives, 65 = Fire/Incendiary Device, 90= Other and 95 = Unknown will need to map to "Other (Specify)" for Sexual Assault

(T23) Sexual Assault #1 Injury –1 character:

Valid entries are:

None=1

Apparent Minor Injury=2

Apparent Major Injury=3

(T24) Sexual Assault #1 (Type 1) Offense (Penal Code) 21.02 –1 character:

Selected=1

(T24) Sexual Assault #1 (Type 2) Offense (Penal Code) 21.11(a)(1) –1 character:

Selected=1

(T24) Sexual Assault #1 (Type 3) Offense (Penal Code) 21.11(a)(2) –1 character:

Selected=1

(T24) Sexual Assault #1 (Type 4) Offense (Penal Code) 22.011 –1 character:

Selected=1

(T24) Sexual Assault #1 (Type 5) Offense (Penal Code) 22.021 –1 character:

Selected=1

(T24) Sexual Assault #1 (Type 6) Offense (Penal Code) 43.25 –1 character:

Selected=1

NOTE: T24 refers to the Texas Statutes assigned in the original incident report. This data is crucial for extracting offenses from NIBRS that meet the criteria for a Texas Sexual Assault, and since only NIBRS codes are visible within the NIBRS data, we must have the above data present in the Segment Level 8 to extract it correctly. All statutes that are reported in the original incident should be selected here.

(T25) Sexual Assault #1 Location –2 characters:

Valid entries are:

Bar/Nightclub=01

Church/Synagogue/Temple=02

Commercial/Office Building=03

Construction site=04

Convenience store=05

Drug Store/Dr Office/Hospital=06

Field/Woods=07

Government/Public Building=08

Highway/Road/Alley=09

Hotel/Motel=10

Jail/Prison=11

Lake/Waterway=12

Parking Lot/Garage=13

Residence/Home=14

School/College=15

Other/Unknown=16

(T26) Sexual Assault #1 Influence –1 character:

Valid entries are:

None=1

Alcohol=2

Drugs=3

NOTE: Up to two influences may be selected. However, if “None=1” is selected, no others may be selected.

FIELD #	POSITION	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
	1-4	4	SEGMENT LENGTH

Must have a BINARY value of "212" in positions 1-2 and BINARY zeros in positions 3-4.

5	1	SEGMENT LEVEL	Designates this as a Texas-Centric Segment. Valid Code: 8.	
6	1	SEGMENT ACTION TYPE	Valid Code: I.	
7-8	2	MONTH OF SUBMISSION (01-12)	This is the month the file was created.	
9-12	4	YEAR OF SUBMISSION - e.g., 2003	Year in which the "Month of Tape" falls.	
13-16	4	COUNTY INDICATOR	This field is used by agencies to designate the county the incident occurred. <i>NOTE: Data in this field is no longer required and will be ignored at ingestion.</i>	
17-25	9	ORI NUMBER	Valid NCIC ORI number. For state/local agency submissions, the last two positions must be "00."	
3	38-45	8	INCIDENT DATE	In the format of YYYY/MM/DD. If incident date is unknown, enter Report Date.
T2	46	1	FAMILY VIOLENCE INDICATOR	If the incident involves family violence, then a "Y" should be entered in this field. Otherwise, enter "N".
T3	47-53	7	UTILITY FIELD	Blank fill.
20	54	1	SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE (#4)	Valid codes: A-P, and U.
21	55-63	9	ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY (#4)	

			Right-justified with zero left-fill (number of pounds, grams, etc.).
21	64-66	3	ESTIMATED QUANTITY FRACTION(#4) Fraction of pounds, grams, etc. entered in Type Measurement below, represented in thousandths. Must be three numeric digits.
22	67-68	2	TYPE DRUG MEASUREMENT (#4) Valid codes: GM, KG, OZ, LB, ML, LT, FO, GL, DU, NP and XX.
20-22	69-83	15	REPEAT 20, 21,22 OCCURRENCE (#5)
20-22	84-98	15	REPEAT 20, 21,22 OCCURRENCE (#6)
20-22	99-113	15	REPEAT 20, 21,22 OCCURRENCE (#7)
20-22	114-128	15	REPEAT 20, 21,22 OCCURRENCE (#8)
T4	129	1	TYPE MARIJUANA FIELDS AND GARDENS Valid codes: 1 = Gardens 2 = Wild Fields 3 = Cultivated Fields 4 = Greenhouses
T5	130	1	NUMBER MARIJUANA ITEMS Valid codes: 1 – 9.
T6	131	1	NUMBER OF CLANDESTINE LABS SEIZED Valid codes: 1 – 9. If not applicable, blank
T7	132	1	TYPE OF DRUG MANUFACTURED (#1) Valid codes: 1 – 6. If not applicable, blank.
T7	133	1	TYPE OF DRUG MANUFACTURED (#2) Valid codes: 1 – 6. If not applicable, blank.
T8	134-140	7	QUANTITY PRECURSOR CHEMICAL Enter an integer value only. If fractions are involved, round to the nearest integer. Right-justify with zero left-fill.
T9	141-142	2	TYPE MEAS PRECURSOR CHEM (#1)

Valid codes: GM, KG, OZ, LB, ML, LT, FO, and GL.

T8-T9	143-151	9	REPEAT T8, T9 OCCURRENCE (#2)
T8-T9	152-160	9	REPEAT T8, T9 OCCURRENCE (#3)
T8-T9	161-169	9	REPEAT T8, T9 OCCURRENCE (#4)
T8-T9	170-178	9	REPEAT T8, T9 OCCURRENCE (#5)
T8-T9	179-187	9	REPEAT T8, T9 OCCURRENCE (#6)
T10	188-189	2	SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENT HOUR Valid Codes: Military Time by Hour (00-24) Unknown=Blank
T11	190-192	3	SEXUAL ASSAULT NUMBER OF VICTIMS A numeric count of victims from the NIBRS Victim Sequence Number. Valid Codes: 001-010
T12	193-195	3	SEXUAL ASSAULT NUMBER OF OFFENDERS A numeric count of offenders from the NIBRS Offender Sequence Number. Valid Codes: 001-010
T13	195-197	2	SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 VICTIM AGE Valid Codes: 01-99 Under 1 week old=NB Between 1 week and 1 year old=BB Unknown=00
T14	198	1	SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 VICTIM SEX Valid Codes: Male=1 Female=2

T15	199	1	SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 VICTIM RACE
			Valid Codes: White=1 Black=2 American Indian or Alaskan Native=3 Asian=4 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander=5
T16	200	1	SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 VICTIM ETHNICITY
			Valid Codes: Hispanic/Latino=1 Non-Hispanic/Latino=2
T17	201-202	2	SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 OFFENDER AGE
			Valid Codes: 01-99 Under 1 week old=NB Between 1 week and 1 year old=BB Unknown=00
T18	203	1	SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 OFFENDER SEX
			Valid Codes: Male=1 Female=2
T19	204	1	SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 OFFENDER RACE
			Valid Codes: White=1 Black=2 American Indian or Alaskan Native=3 Asian=4 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander=5
T20	205	1	SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 OFFENDER ETHNICITY
			Valid Codes: Hispanic/Latino=1 Non-Hispanic/Latino=2

NOTE: Offender ethnicity is not currently required by the national NIBRS program, but is required for the state's Sexual Assault data when T19 (Offender Race) is known.

T21 206-207 2 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 RELATIONSHIP

Valid Codes:
Spouse=01
Common-Law Spouse=02
Parent=03
Sibling=04
Child=05
Grand Parent=06
Grand Child=07
In-Law=08
Step Parent=09
Step Child=10
Step Sibling=11
Other Family Member=12
Friend=13
Acquaintance=14
Neighbor=15
Babysittee=16
Boyfriend/Girlfriend=17
Homosexual Relationship=18
Ex-Spouse=19
Employer=20
Employee=21
Otherwise Known=22
Stranger=23
Unknown=24

NOTE: Up to three weapons may be reported in each Sexual Assault incident

T22 208 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 WEAPON (1)

Valid Codes:
Firearm=1
Knife/Cutting Instrument=2
Blunt Object=3
Personal Weapons=4
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills=5
Asphyxiation=6
Other=7

T22 209 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 WEAPON (2)

Valid Codes:
Firearm=1
Knife/Cutting Instrument=2
Blunt Object=3
Personal Weapons=4
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills=5
Asphyxiation=6
Other=7

T22 210 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 WEAPON (3)

Valid Codes:
 Firearm=1
 Knife/Cutting Instrument=2
 Blunt Object=3
 Personal Weapons=4
 Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills=5
 Asphyxiation=6
 Other=7

T23 211 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 INJURY

Valid Codes:
 None=1
 Apparent Minor Injury=2
 Apparent Major Injury=3

NOTE: The offenses listed below are from the Texas Penal Code which is used to identify Sexual Assaults in the state of Texas. If the original incident report contains any or all of the following six statutes, the Segment 8 must contain an identifier for each reported in the original incident.

T24 212 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 (Type 1) OFFENSE 21.02

Valid Codes: Selected=1

T24 213 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 (Type 2) OFFENSE 21.11 (a)(1)

Valid Codes: Selected=1

T24 214 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 (Type 3) OFFENSE 21.11 (a)(2)

Valid Codes: Selected=1

T24 215 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 (Type 4) OFFENSE 22.011

Valid Codes: Selected=1

T24 216 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 (Type 5) OFFENSE 22.021

Valid Codes: Selected=1

T24 217 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 (Type 6) OFFENSE 43.25

Valid Codes: Selected=1

T25 218-219 2 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 LOCATION

Valid Codes:
 Bar/Nightclub=01
 Church/Synagogue/Temple=02
 Commercial/Office Building=03

Construction site=04
 Convenience store=05
 Drug Store/Dr Office/Hospital=06
 Field/Woods=07
 Government/Public Building=08
 Highway/Road/Alley=09
 Hotel/Motel=10
 Jail/Prison=11
 Lake/Waterway=12
 Parking Lot/Garage=13
 Residence/Home=14
 School/College=15
 Other/Unknown=16

T26 220 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 INFLUENCE

Valid Codes:
 None=1
 Alcohol=2
 Drugs=3

T26	221-245	REPEAT T13-T26 VICTIM/OFFENDER #2
T26	246-270	REPEAT T13-T26 VICTIM/OFFENDER #3
T26	271-295	REPEAT T13-T26 VICTIM/OFFENDER #4
T26	296-320	REPEAT T13-T26 VICTIM/OFFENDER #5
T26	321-345	REPEAT T13-T26 VICTIM/OFFENDER #6
T26	346-370	REPEAT T13-T26 VICTIM/OFFENDER #7
T26	371-395	REPEAT T13-T26 VICTIM/OFFENDER #8
T26	396-420	REPEAT T13-T26 VICTIM/OFFENDER #9
T26	421-445	REPEAT T13-T26 VICTIM/OFFENDER #10

Texas-Centric Segment Layout (Level 8)

Segment Length: 0445

One Level 8 segment is required when reporting family violence incidents or when more than 3 drug types are reported.

Record Name: Additional Data Elements Segment (Level 8) Length: 445

Maximum Segments: 1 (once per Group "A" Incident)

Segment Length	Segment level	Action Type	Submission Month	Submission Year	County Indicator (T1)	ORI Number (1)	Incident Number (2)	Incident Date (3)	Family Violence Indicator (T2)	Utility Field (T3)	5 Times				Type Marijuana Field/Gardens (T4)	# Marijuana Items (T5)	# Clandestine Labs Seized (T6)	2 Times	6 Times	
											Suspected Drug Type (20)	Estimated Drug Quantity (21)	Estimated Drug Quantity Fraction (21)	Type Measure (22)				Type Drug Manufactured (T7)	Quantity of Precursor Chemicals Seized (T8)	Type Measure for Precursor Chemicals (T9)
1-4	5	6	7-8	9-12	13-16	17-25	26-37	38-45	46	47-53	54	55-63	64-66	67-68	129	130	131	132	134-140	141-142

SA Incident Hour	SA Number of Victims	SA Number of Offenders	10 Times (based on number of Victims/Offenders)																				
			SA Victim #1 Age	SA Victim #1 Sex	SA Victim #1 Race	SA Victim #1 Ethnicity	SA Offender #1 Age	SA Offender #1 Sex	SA Offender #1 Race	SA Offender #1 Ethnicity	SA Offense #1 Relationship	SA Offense #1 Weapon (1)	SA Offense #1 Weapon (2)	SA Offense #1 Weapon (3)	SA Offense #1 Injury	SA Offense #1 (Type 1) PC 21.02	SA Offense #1 (Type 2) PC 21.11 (a)(1)	SA Offense #1 (Type 3) PC 21.11 (a)(2)	SA Offense #1 (Type 4) PC 22.011	SA Offense #1 (Type 5) PC 22.021	SA Offense #1 (Type 6) PC 43.25	SA Offense #1 Location	SA Offense #1 Influence
188-189	190-191	192-193	194-195	196	197	198	199-200	201	202	203	204-205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216-217	218-219

TEXAS-CENTRIC LEVEL 8 ERROR MESSAGES

Texas-Centric Segment Errors		
Error Number	Error Message	Error Description
801	MUST BE PRESENT— MANDATORY FIELD	<p>The referenced data element must be populated with a valid data value and cannot be blank.</p> <p>Missing mandatories for Sexual Assaults include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing Injury T23 • Missing Offense T24 • Missing Influence T26
815	CANNOT HAVE EMBEDDED “BLANKS” BETWEEN FIRST AND LAST NON-BLANK CHARACTERS	Data Element 2 (Incident Number) contained embedded blanks between the first and last significant characters
816	MUST BE LEFT JUSTIFIED – BLANK DETECTED IN FIRST POSITION	Data element 2 (Incident Number) must be left justified with blank right fill. Since the number is less than 12 characters, it must begin in position 1; one or more blanks were entered starting in position 1 followed by the data.
817	CANNOT HAVE CHARACTERS OTHER THAN A-Z, 0-9, HYPHEN, AND/OR BLANK	Data element 2 (Incident Number) can only have character combinations of A-Z, 0-9, Hyphen, and/or blanks. For example, 93-123-SC is valid, but 93+13*SC is invalid.
818	INVALID SEGMENT LEVEL 8 INCIDENT DATE	Data element 3 (Incident Date) contains a date that is not entered correctly. Each component of the date must be valid; this, months must be 01-12, days must be 01-31, and the year must include the century (i.e., 19xx, 20xx). In addition, days cannot exceed maximum for the month (e.g., June cannot have 31 days). Also, the date cannot exceed the current date.
819	INVALID TEXAS COUNTY CODE	Data element T1 (County Indicator) contained an invalid county code. Valid codes are 0001-0254. No longer required, no error if county code is present or missing.
820	INVALID FAMILY VIOLENCE INDICATOR – MUST BE Y OR N	Data element T2 (Family Violence Indicator) must be valid code of Y=Yes or N=No

821	INVALID DATA IN UTILITY FIELD – MUST BE BLANK FILLED	Blank Fill
822	INVALID DRUG TYPE CODE – MUST BE A-P, OR U	<p>Data Element 20 (when seized drugs types exceed 3 in Segment Level 3.) Valid codes are: A=Crack Cocaine B=Cocaine (except Crack) C=Hashish D=Heroin E=Marijuana F=Morphine G=Opium H=Other Narcotics I=LSD J=PCP K=Other Hallucinogens L=Amphetamine/Methamphetamine M=Other Stimulants N=Barbiturates O=Other Depressants P=Other Drugs U=Unknown Type</p>
823	INVALID DRUG MEASUREMENT CODE	<p>Data Element 22 (Type Measurement) contained invalid value. Valid codes are: GM=Gram KG=Kilogram OZ=Ounce LB=Pound ML=Milliliter LT=Liter FO=Fluid Ounce GL=Gallon DU=Dosage Units/Items NP=Number of Plants</p>
824	INVALID DRUG MEASUREMENT FOR DRUG TYPE	<p>Data Element 22 (Type Measurement) was entered with NP=Number of Plants in combination with an illogical drug type. Based upon the various ways a drug can be measured, very few edits can be done to check for illogical combinations of drug type and measurement. Limit NP=Number of Plants to the following drugs. E=Marijuana, G=Opium and K=Other Hallucinogens. Limit DU=Dose Units to not include E=Marijuana.</p> <p>All other Data Element 22 (Type Measurement) codes are applicable to any Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type) code.</p>

825	IF DRUG TYPES ARE THE SAME – MEASUREMENTS MUST BE DIFFERENT	If more than one code is entered in Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type), the same code cannot be entered within the same type measurement category. In other words, cocaine cannot be reported in grams and pounds (same weight category), but could be reported in grams and liters (weight and capacity categories).
826	IF DRUG TYPE IS ENTERED, QUANTITY AND TYPE MEASUREMENT MUST NOT BE BLANK	Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type) was entered, but Data Element 21 (Estimated Quantity) or Data Element 22 (Type Measurement) was not entered; both must be entered.
827	DRUG QUANTITY MUST BE NUMERIC WITH ZERO LEFT FILL.	Quantity must be numeric entry with zero left fill if Data Element 21 (Estimated Quantity) had the error, note that any decimal fractional quantity must be expressed in thousandths as three numeric digits. If no fractional quantity is involved, then all zeros should be entered
828	IF DRUG QUANTITY IS NOT BLANK, TYPE MEASUREMENT AND DRUG TYPE MUST NOT BE BLANK.	Data Element 21 (Estimated Quantity) was entered, but Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type) or Data Element 22 (Type Measurement) was not entered; both must be entered.
829	IF TYPE MEASUREMENT IS NOT BLANK, DRUG TYPE AND QUANTITY MUST NOT BE BLANK.	Data Element 22 (Type Measurement) was entered, but either Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type) or Data Element 21 (Estimated Quantity) was not entered; both must be entered.
830	TYPE MARIJUANA FIELDS/GARDENS MUST BE 1-4 OR BLANK	Data Element T4 (Type Marijuana Fields and Gardens) contained invalid value. If no marijuana field seizures, then Data Element should be blank. Valid codes are: 1 = Gardens 2 = Wild Fields 3 = Cultivated Fields 4 = Green House
831	NUMBER MARIJUANA FIELDS/GARDENS MUST BE 1-9 OR BLANK.	Must be a valid numeric entry. Data Element T5 (Number Marijuana Fields and Gardens) must have numeric entry of 1-9. If no marijuana filed seizures, data elements should be blank.
832	PRECURSOR CHEMICAL MUST BE NUMERIC WITH ZERO LEFT FILL OR BLANK.	Data Element T8 (Quantity Precursor Chemical Seized) must be a numeric entry with zero left-fill. If no precursor chemicals were seized, leave field blank

833	INVALID PRECURSOR CHEMICAL MEASUREMENT CODE.	Data Element T9 (Type Measurement for Precursor Chemical) must be one of the following valid codes: Weight: GM = Gram KG = Kilogram OZ = Ounce LB = Pound Capacity: ML = Milliliter LT = Liter FO = Fluid Ounce GL = Gallon
834	IF QUANTITY PRECURSOR CHEMICAL IS PRESENT, TYPE MEASUREMENT MUST BE PRESENT.	If Data Element T8 (Quantity Precursor Chemical Seized) has a numeric value, then Data Element T9 (Type Measurement for Precursor Chemicals) contains a valid type of measurement.
835	QUANTITY PRECURSOR CHEMICAL CANNOT CONTAIN BLANK/MISSING DATA.	Data Element T8 (Quantity Precursor Chemical Seized) cannot contain blank or missing data when Data Element T9 (Type Measurement for Precursor Chemical) contains a valid type of measurement.
836	IF TYPE MARIJUANA FIELDS/GARDENS = 1-4, NUMBER MARIJUANA FIELDS/GARDENS MUST = 1-9	If Data Element T4 (Type Marijuana Fields and Gardens) has entry 1-4, then Data Element T5 (Number of Marijuana Fields and Gardens) must have entry of 1-9.
837	IF NUMBER OF MARIJUANA FIELDS/GARDENS = 1-9, TYPE MARIJUANA FIELDS/GARDENS MUST = 1-4	If Data Element T5 (Number of Marijuana Fields and Gardens) has an entry of 1-9, then Data Element T4 (Type Marijuana Fields and Gardens) must have entry of 1-4.
838	IF NUMBER OF CLANDESTINE LABS SEIZED = 1-9, TYPE DRUG MANUFACTURED MUST = 1-6	If Data Element T6 (Number of Clandestine Labs Seized) has a numeric entry of 1-9, the Data Element T7 (Type of Drug Manufactured) must contain a code of 1-6
839	IF TYPE DRUG MANUFACTURED = 1-6, NUMBER OF CLANDESTINE LABS SEIZED MUST = 1-9	If Data Element T7 (Type of Drug Manufactured) has a numeric entry of 1-6, then Data Element T6 (Number of Clandestine Labs Seized) must contain a code of 1-9

840	X MUST EXIST IN LEVEL 3 IF DRUG OVERFLOW TABLE IS ASSOCIATED WITH SAME INCIDENT.	Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type) must contain a value of X=Over 3 Drugs Types in Segment Level 3 in order for values to be placed in the Segment Level 8 drug overflow table.
841	DRUG OVERFLOW TABLE MUST HAVE A VALUE IF X EXISTS IN LEVEL 3	The Drug overflow table must contain valid entries in Data Elements 20-22 if X=Over 3 Drugs types is coded in the third occurrence in Segment Level 3
842	IF TYPE MARIJUANA FIELDS/GARDENS HAS A VALUE THEN DRUG TYPE MUST = E	If submission of Segment 8 is associated with an incident and Data Element T4 (Type Marijuana Fields and Gardens) is not blank, Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss) must be 6=Seized. Data Element 15 (Property Description) must be 10=Drugs/Narcotics, and Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type) must be E=Marijuana
843	IF DRUG TYPE = E AND TYPE MEASUREMENT = NP, TYPE AND NUMBER OF MARIJUANA FIELDS/GARDENS IS REQUIRED.	When Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type) contains E=Marijuana and Data Element 22 (Type Measurement) contains NP=Number of Plants, Data Element T4 (Type of Marijuana Fields/Gardens) must contain 1-4 and Data Element T5 (Number Marijuana Fields/Gardens) must contain 1-9.
844	FAMILY VIOLENCE INDICATOR MUST NOT BE Y IF VICTIM RELATED TO = ST, RU AND ANY OTHER NON FAMILY RELATIONSHIP CODES LISTED.	<p>Data Element T2 (Family Violence Indicator) cannot be coded Y=Yes if Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) was coded as ST=Stranger or RU=Relationship Unknown or any other NON family relationship.</p> <p>OUTSIDE FAMILY BUT KNOWN TO VICTIM: AQ = Victim was Acquaintance FR = Victim was Friend NE = Victim was Neighbor BE = Victim was Babysittee (the baby) EE = Victim was Employee ER = Victim was Employer OK = Victim was Otherwise Known RU = Relationship Unknown ST = Victim was Stranger HR= Homosexual Relationship</p> <p>This edit will generate if single victim only and relationship is coded at ST=Stranger or RU=Relationship Unknown.</p> <p>The only exception is when multiple victims are coded in an incident. If at least one victim is related to one offender, other victims can be coded with non-family relationships to allow for others assisting during the incident. The non-family relationships that are coded will not be counted toward the reporting agency's family violence statistics.</p>

845	INDICATOR INCONSISTENT WITH VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP	<p>If Data Element T2 (Family Violence Indicator) is coded N or is blank, then Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) is Segment Level 4 cannot be one of the following codes:</p> <p>SE=Victim was Spouse CS=Victim was Common-Law Spouse PA=Victim was Parent SB=Victim was Sibling CH=Victim was Child OF=Victim was Other Family BG = Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend IL=Victim was In-Law SP=Victim was Step-parent SC=Victim was Step-child SS=Victim was Step-sibling XS=Victim was Ex-Spouse GC=Victim was Grand-Child GP=Victim was Grand-Parent</p>
846	INDICATOR INCONSISTENT WITH GROUP "A" OFFENSE SUBMITTED.	<p>Data Element T2 (Family Violence Indicator) is coded Y and the offense code submitted in Segment Level 2 is coded with an offense that is not consistent with Texas requirements for family violence data collection. Only the offenses of Assault, Homicide, Kidnapping/Abduction, Robbery, Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses are collected for family violence incidents. All other offenses will not be accepted if they are "flagged" as family violence incidents.</p>
847	DUPLICATE MANUFACTURED DRUGS	<p>Data Element T7 (Type of Drug Manufactured) cannot contain duplicate values. Each entry must be different.</p>
848	NUMBER OF VICTIMS DOES NOT MATCH ACTUAL VICTIM COUNT	<p>Data Element T11 does not match the actual count of Victim Sequence Number (Data Element 23). Up to 10 Victims per incident.</p>
849	NUMBER OF OFFENDERS DOES NOT MATCH ACTUAL OFFENDER COUNT	<p>Data Element T12 does not match the actual count of Offender Sequence Number (Data Element 36). Up to 10 Offenders per incident.</p>
850	MISSING SEXUAL ASSAULT OFFENSE (PENAL CODE)	<p>Data Element T24 (Offense [Penal Code]) - At least one of the following Texas penal codes must accompany the original incident report to be identified on Segment 8 at Element T24 as a Sexual Assault in Texas.</p> <p>21.02 Continuous Sexual Abuse of Young Child or Children 21.11(a)(1) Indecency with a Child By Contact 21.11(a)(2) Indecency with a Child By Exposure 22.011 Sexual Assault 22.021 Aggravated Sexual Assault 43.25 Sexual Performance by a Child</p>

851	SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM AGE VS. RELATIONSHIP	If Victim's Age T13 is below 14 years of age, Victim Relationship (T21) cannot be: Spouse=01 Common-Law Spouse=02 Parent=03 Grand Parent=06 Step Parent=09 Ex-Spouse=19
852	INCIDENT HOUR MUST BE BLANK OR NUMERIC 00 - 24	Data Element T10 2 characters: Standard military time used to identify the hour of the incident. If the hour is unknown, leave blank
853	NUMBER OF VICTIMS MUST BE 1-10	Data Element T11 the Victim Sequence Number (Data Element 23) must be between 1-10.
854	NUMBER OF OFFENDERS MUST BE 1-10	Data Element T12 the Offender Sequence Number from (Data Element 36) must be between 1-10.
855	VICTIM AGE MUST BE 00-99 OR NB,BB	Data Element T13 - Valid entries are: 01-99. If less than a week old use "NB". If more than a week but less than a year use "BB". If unknown use "00".
856	VICTIM SEX MUST BE 1 OR 2	Data Element T14 - Valid entries are: Male=1 Female=2
857	VICTIM RACE MUST BE 1, 2, 3, 4 OR 5	Data Element T15 - Valid entries are: White=1 Black/African American=2 American Indian/Alaskan Native=3 Asian=4 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander=5
858	VICTIM ETHNICITY MUST BE 1 OR 2	Data Element T16 - Valid entries are: Hispanic/Latino=1 Non-Hispanic/Latino=2
859	OFFENDER AGE MUST BE 00-99 OR NB,BB	Data Element T17 - Valid entries are: 01-99. If less than a week old use "NB". If more than a week but less than a year use "BB". If unknown use "00".

860	OFFENDER SEX MUST BE 1 OR 2	Data Element T18 - Valid entries are: Male=1 Female=2
861	OFFENDER RACE MUST BE 1,2,3, 4 OR 5	Data Element T19 - Valid entries are: White=1 Black/African American=2 American Indian/Alaskan Native=3 Asian=4 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander=5
862	OFFENDER ETHNICITY MUST BE 1 OR 2	Data Element T20 - Valid entries are: Hispanic/Latino=1 Non-Hispanic/Latino=2
863	OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP MUST BE 01-24	Data Element T21 - Valid entries are: Spouse=01 Common-Law Spouse=02 Parent=03 Sibling=04 Child=05 Grand Parent=06 Grand Child=07 In-Law=08 Step Parent=09 Step Child=10 Step Sibling=11 Other Family Member=12 Friend=13 Acquaintance=14 Neighbor=15 Babysittee=16 Boyfriend/Girlfriend=17 Homosexual Relationship=18 Ex-Spouse=19 Employer=20 Employee=21 Otherwise Known=22 Stranger=23 Unknown=24
864	IF RELATIONSHIP IS 01, 02, 17, 19 THEN OFFENDER SEX AND VICTIM SEX MUST BE DIFFERENT	Data Elements T21/T18/T14 – Spouse=01 Common-Law Spouse=02 Boyfriend/Girlfriend=17 Ex-Spouse=19

865	IF RELATIONSHIP IS 18 THEN OFFENDER SEX AND VICTIM SEX MUST BE THE SAME	Data Elements T21/T18/T14 – Homosexual Relationship=18
866	VICTIM SEX MUST BE DIFFERENT THAN OFFENDER SEX IF RELATIONSHIP IS 01, 02, 19	Data Element T21 – Spouse=01 Common-Law Spouse=02 Ex-Spouse=19
867	WEAPON CODE MUST BE 1-7 OR BLANK	Data Element T22 - Valid entries are: Firearm=1 Knife/Cutting Instrument=2 Blunt Object=3 Personal Weapons=4 Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills=5 Asphyxiation=6 Other=7
868	WEAPON CODE DOES NOT MATCH INJURY TYPE	Data Element T22 If Injury Code is 2 or 3, a weapon code must be entered and cannot be left blank.
869	DUPLICATE WEAPON CODE	Data Element T22 cannot contain duplicate values. Each entry must be different.
870	INJURY CODE MUST BE 1,2,3 OR BLANK	Data Element T23 - Valid entries are: None=1 Apparent Minor Injury=2 Apparent Major Injury=3
871	MISSING INJURY CODE	<i>All missing data refers to Error 801</i>
872	MISSING OFFENSE CODE	<i>All missing data refers to Error 801</i>
873	SEXUAL ASSAULT #1 OFFENSE (PENAL CODE) 21.02 MUST BE 1 OR 0	Data Element T24 – Valid entries are: Offense committed=1 No offense=0
874	SEXUAL ASSAULT #2 OFFENSE (PENAL CODE) 21.11(A)(1) MUST BE 1 OR 0	Data Element T24 – Valid entries are: Offense committed=1 No offense=0

875	SEXUAL ASSAULT #3 OFFENSE (PENAL CODE) 21.11(A)(2) MUST BE 1 OR 0	Data Element T24 – Valid entries are: Offense committed=1 No offense=0
876	SEXUAL ASSAULT #4 OFFENSE (PENAL CODE) 22.011 MUST BE 1 OR 0	Data Element T24 – Valid entries are: Offense committed=1 No offense=0
877	SEXUAL ASSAULT #5 OFFENSE (PENAL CODE) 22.021 MUST BE 1 OR 0	Data Element T24 – Valid entries are: Offense committed=1 No offense=0
878	SEXUAL ASSAULT #6 OFFENSE (PENAL CODE) 43.25 MUST BE 1 OR 0	Data Element T24 – Valid entries are: Offense committed=1 No offense=0
879	IF OFFENSE CODE IS 1,2,3 OR 6 VICTIM AGE MUST BE LESS THAN 17	Data Elements T24/T13 If Offense Code (T24) is 1,2,3 or 6 then Age of Victim (T13) must be less than 17 years of age.
880	MISSING INFLUENCE CODE	<i>All missing data refers to Error 801</i>
881	INFLUENCE CODE MUST BE 1,2,3 OR BLANK	Data Element T26 - Valid entries are: None=1 Alcohol=2 Drugs=3
883	DUPLICATE INFLUENCE CODE	Data Element T26 cannot contain duplicate values. Each entry must be different.
884	IF INFLUENCE CODE IS 1 THEN NO OTHER INFLUENCE CODES ARE ALLOWED	Data Element T26 – If T26 equals “1” (None), then no other influence code may be entered.
885	YEAR OF INCIDENT MUST BE WITHIN THE CURRENT CALENDAR YEAR	Incident year must be within current year, if outside the current year, date the agency became aware of the incident should be used.
886	INCIDENT CANNOT BE BEYOND THE DATE OF SUBMISSION	An incident may not contain a date beyond the actual date of the file’s submission.

886	UNFOUNDED INCIDENT CANNOT HAVE PAGES	No longer used
887	PAGE NUMBER MUST BE 1-99	No longer used
888	STATUS COUNT DOES NOT MATCH NUMBER OF INCIDENTS ENTERED	No longer used

	Warning Message	Warning Description
	*QC - IF RELATIONSHIP CODE IS 3 THEN VICTIM MUST BE AT LEAST 15 YEARS OLDER THAN OFFENDER	If victim relationship to offender is a 3 (Parent), The victim must be at least 15 years older than the offender.
	*QC - IF RELATIONSHIP CODE IS 5 THEN VICTIM MUST BE AT LEAST 15 YEARS YOUNGER THAN OFFENDER	If victim relationship to offender is a 5 (child), The victim must be at least 15 years younger than the offender.
	*QC - IF RELATIONSHIP CODE IS 1,2 OR 19 THEN VICTIM MUST BE AT LEAST 16	If victim relationship to offender is a 1 (Spouse), 2 (Common-Law Spouse) or 19 (Ex-Spouse) The victim must be at least 16 years of age.
	*QC - IF RELATIONSHIP CODE IS 4 OR 11 THEN VICTIM CANNOT BE 18 YEARS OR MORE OLDER THAN OFFENDER	If victim relationship to offender is a 4 (Sibling), or 11 (Step Sibling) The victim cannot be 18 or more years older than the offender.
	*QC - GRANDCHILD OR STEP-CHILD RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM OLDER THAN OFFENDER.	If victim relationship to offender is a 7 (Grand Child), or 10 (Step Child) The victim cannot be older than the offender.
	*QC - GRANDPARENT OR STEP-PARENT RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM YOUNGER THAN OFFENDER.	If victim relationship to offender is a 6 (Grand Parent), or 9 (Step Parent) The victim cannot be younger than the offender.
	*QC - IF OFFENSE IS 1, VICTIM'S AGE MUST BE LESS THAN 14 AND THE OFFENDER'S AGE MUST BE 17 OR MORE	If offense is 1 [21.02 – Continuous Sexual Abuse of Young Child or Children] the victim's age must be less than 14 and the offender's age must be 17 or more.
	*QC - IF OFFENSE IS 2 OR 3, VICTIM'S AGE MUST BE LESS THAN 17.	If offense is 2 [21.11(a)(1) – Indecency With a Child by Contact], or 3 [21.11(a)(2) – Indecency With a Child by Exposure], the victim's age must be less than 17.

	<p>*QC - IF OFFENSE IS 6, VICTIM'S AGE MUST BE LESS THAN 18.</p>	<p>If offense is 6 [43.25 – Sexual Performance by a Child] the victim's age must be less than 18.</p>
	<p>*QC - PAGE COUNT DOES NOT MATCH NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS</p>	<p>Each victim/offender in the incident must have a report filed. If multiple victims and single offender, the one victim must be entered on a separate sheet for each offender and vice versa. If multiple offenders and victims, each combination of victim/offender must be represented on a separate report. The count of separate reports does not match the count of all possible victim/offenders in the report.</p>

III. Report Modifications

Clearing Incidents in NIBRS

In NIBRS, LEAs clear incidents rather than individual offenses. This means a clearance by arrest or exceptional means of one offense in a multiple-offense incident clears the entire incident. Therefore, the first Arrestee Segment reported in connection with an incident automatically clears the incident. However, an agency cannot clear an incident by exceptional means if it was already cleared by arrest (i.e., the agency previously submitted an Arrestee Segment).

Updating Incidents in the NIBRS

Once LEAs submit an incident to the FBI UCR Program, circumstances may arise which warrant updating their original submission. The flexibility of the NIBRS provides for updating reports by adding, modifying, and deleting data. The FBI UCR Program's updating policy states an agency should update a report only if the change would substantially alter the report's statistical significance. Circumstances which warrant updating a report include the occurrence of a subsequent event materially affecting the report or finding out the LEA made a serious error when they submitted the original report. Anytime an agency updates a report, the agency should resubmit the report so the data are the same at all levels—local, state, and federal.

Examples of circumstances requiring an update include the discovery of an additional unreported offense, victim, and/or offender; a subsequent arrest or exceptional clearance; discovery of a significant amount of unreported property loss; the recovery of stolen property; or the incorrect entry of important data, such as the offense code, the victim's or arrestee's sex or race, etc.

Examples of circumstances not requiring an update include the agency learning the exact age of the offender (e.g., 22) after reporting an age range (e.g., 20-25); the agency learning the true value of stolen property (e.g., \$958) after reporting the approximate cost (e.g., \$1,000); or the agency learning, besides suffering a severe laceration previously reported, the victim also suffered internal injury.

An agency participating in the NIBRS may, of course, update more data than is required by the FBI UCR Program's policy. If a reporting UCR Program (or a direct agency participant) updates a record in its RMS, they should also submit the updated record for the national file. LEAs can find additional information about adding, deleting, and modifying information in the *NIBRS Technical Specification Version 3.0*.

**LAW OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED
(LEOKA)**

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

In response to the need for an improved collection method of Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) data via the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program recently adopted a new record layout containing three new data elements and a series of new data codes. As of January 1, 2003, the FBI will begin accepting data captured by these new data elements and codes for entry into the 2003 NIBRS Master File for subsequent data analyses and publication. Though this collection eliminates the use of Form 1-705 (UCR-17), Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted, it does not replace the need to submit the Form 1-701, Analysis of Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted. The national Program encourages all NIBRS agencies to report LEOKA data in the new NIBRS format.

OFFENSE LOOKUP TABLE

A. Description of Lookup Table

This offense lookup table has been compiled to assist in determining whether a crime is a Group “A” or Group “B” offense. This is an important distinction because both incidents and arrests involving Group “A” offenses are to be reported using Group “A” Incident Reports, and only arrests involving Group “B” offenses should be reported using Group “B” Arrest Reports.

The table should not be used to determine (classify) what offenses were involved in a criminal incident. Such a determination must have already been made. After the offenses have been classified, the table should be used to ascertain whether the offenses are Group “A” or Group “B” offenses. The table does not include all of the offenses that can possibly occur. Therefore, it should be used as a general guide.

Care should be taken to identify all of the offenses involved in a particular criminal incident. For example, Rape might be accompanied by the crimes of Motor Vehicle Theft and Kidnapping. A notational reminder of “Other offenses may have been committed” has been included for some of the crimes that are most likely to involve companion offenses.

Care must also be taken to ensure that 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 that makes up the crime of Robbery, only Robbery should be reported. However, if during a robbery the victim was forced to engage in sexual relations, both Robbery and Rape should be reported, as sexual intercourse is not an element of the crime of Robbery.

B. How to Classify Offenses of General Applicability

When an offense is prefixed by one of the following words, phrases, or a similar variation thereof, it should be reported as the Group “B” Offense 90Z (All Other Offenses) if the substantive offense is within Group “A.” If it involves a Group “B” Offense, it should be reported in the appropriate Group “B” category.

- Accessory Before/After The Fact
- Aiding/Abetting
- Conspiracy to Commit
- Facilitation of
- Solicitation to Commit
- Threat to Commit

Attempts to Commit (i.e., attempted crimes) should be reported the same as the substantive offense, with the data value A = Attempted in Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed). Attempted murders should be reported as Aggravated Assaults, and all assaults should be reported as Completed.

C. Offense Lookup Table

Various types of crime have been listed below, followed by whether they are a Group “A” or Group “B” offense. This is followed by the NIBRS crime category covering them. For example, the crime of Abduction is listed as a Group “A” offense covered by the crime category Kidnapping/Abduction. As the list does not include all of the crimes which can occur, the determination of whether an unlisted crime is a Group “A” or “B” offense will be a judgment call by the reporting agency.

Offense/Group “A” or “B”/Covered By

- A -

Abandonment/“B”/Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Abduction/“A”/Kidnapping-Abduction
Abortion/“B”/All Other Offenses
Abuse, Nonviolent/“B”/Family Offenses, Nonviolent or All Other Offenses
Accessory After the Fact/“B”/(Classify as 90Z if Group “A” offense involved or as substantive offense if Group “B” Offense involved.)
Accessory Before the Fact/“B”/(Classify as 90Z if Group “A” offense involved or as substantive offense if Group “B” Offense involved.)
Accosting/“B”/All Other Offenses
Adulterated Food, Drugs, or Cosmetics/“B”/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, or Fraud.)
Adultery/“B”/All Other Offenses
Affray/“B”/Disorderly Conduct
Aiding and Abetting/“B”/(Classify as 90Z if Group “A” offense involved or as substantive offense if Group “B” Offense involved.)
Aiding Prisoner to Escape/“B”/All Other Offenses
Air Piracy-Hijacking/“A”/(Classify as substantive offense, e.g., Kidnapping-Abduction or Robbery.)
Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Laws/“B”/Liquor Law Violations
Animal Cruelty/ “A”/Animal Cruelty
Antitrust Law Violations/“B”/All Other Offenses
Arson/“A”/Arson
Assault/“A”/Assault Offenses
Assault, Aggravated/“A”/Assault Offenses
Assault and Battery/“A”/Assault Offenses
Assault, Minor/“A”/Assault Offenses
Assault, Sexual/“A”/(Classify as Rape, Sodomy, or Fondling; Sexual Assault With An Object; or Statutory Rape.)
Assault, Simple/“A”/Assault Offenses
Assembly, Unlawful/“B”/All Other Offenses
Automatic Teller Machine Fraud/“A”/Fraud Offenses

- B -

Bad Checks/“B”/Bad Checks
Battery/“A”/Assault Offenses
Begging/“B”/Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations
Bestiality/“B”/All Other Offenses
Betting, Unlawful/“A”/Gambling Offenses
Bigamy/“B”/All Other Offenses
Blackmail/“A”/Extortion-Blackmail
Blasphemy/“B”/Disorderly Conduct
Blue Law Violations/“B”/All Other Offenses
Boating Law Violations/“B”/All Other Offenses
Bomb Threat/“A”/Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Bombing Offenses/“A”/(Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Homicide, Aggravated or Simple Assault, Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property, or Weapon Law Violations.)
Bookmaking/“A”/Gambling Offenses
Breaking and Entering (B&E)/“A”/Burglary-B&E

Bribery/"A"/Bribery
Bribery, Sports/"A"/Gambling Offenses (Sports Tampering)
Buggery (Consensual Sodomy)/"B"/All Other Offenses
Burglary/"A"/Burglary-B&E
Burglary Tools, Possessing/"B"/All Other Offenses
Buying Stolen Property/"A"/Stolen Property Offenses
Buying or Selling a child/ "A" or "B"/ Kidnapping or Fraud/ All Other

- C -

Canvassing, Illegal/"B"/All Other Offenses
Card Game, Unlawful/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Carjacking/"A"/Robbery
Carrying Concealed Weapon/"A"/Weapon Law Violations
Checks, Bad/"B"/Bad Checks
Checks, Fraudulent/"B"/Bad Checks
Checks, Insufficient Funds/"B"/Bad Checks
Child Abuse, Nonviolent/"B"/Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Child Abuse, Violent/"A"/Assault Offenses
Child Cruelty, Nonviolent/"B"/Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Child Cruelty, Violent/"A"/Assault Offenses
Child Molesting/"A"/Sex Offenses
Child Neglect/"B"/Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Civil Rights Violations/"B"/All Other Offenses (Report predicate offenses, e.g., Arson, Murder, Aggravated Assault.)
Combinations in Restraint of Trade/"B"/All Other Offenses
Commercialized Sex/"A" or "B"/(Classify as Prostitution Offenses, Pornography Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses.)
Commercialized Vice/"A" or "B"/(Classify as Prostitution Offenses, Pornography Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses.)
Common Drunkard/"B"/Drunkenness
Compounding a Felony or Misdemeanor/"B"/All Other Offenses
Computer Crime/"A" or "B"/(Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Larceny-theft or Embezzlement.)
Concealed Weapon/"A"/Weapon Law Violations
Conditional Release Violation/"B"/All Other Offenses
Confidence Game/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Conflict of Interest/"B"/All Other Offenses
Consensual Sodomy/"B"/All Other Offenses
Conservation (Environment or Ecology) Laws/"A" or "B"/ Destruction-Damage Vandalism of Property/All Other Offenses
Conspiracy to Commit/"B"/(Classify as 90Z if Group "A" offense involved or as substantive offense if Group "B" Offense involved.)
Contempt of Court/"B"/All Other Offenses
Contract Fraud/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Pornography-Obscene Material, Prostitution, or Liquor Law Violations.)
Conversion/"A" or "B"/(Classify as Embezzlement, Trespass of Personal Property, etc.)
Corrupt Conduct by Juror/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery or False Statement.)
Counterfeiting/"A"/Counterfeiting-Forgery
Credit Card Fraud/"A"/Fraud Offenses

Criminal Defamation/"B"/All Other Offenses
Criminal Libel/"B"/All Other Offenses
Criminal Slander/"B"/All Other Offenses
Cruelty to Animal(s)/"A"/Animal Cruelty
Cruelty to Children, Nonviolent/"B"/Family Offenses, Nonviolent, or All Other Offenses
Cruelty to Children, Violent/"A"/Assault Offenses
Curfew Violations/"B"/Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations

- D -

Damage Property/"A"/Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property
Deception/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Defamation, Criminal/"B"/All Other Offenses
Desecrating the Flag/Not a Crime
Desertion/"B"/Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Destroying Evidence/"B"/All Other Offenses
Detention, Forcible/"A"/Kidnapping-Abduction
Detention, Unlawful/"A"/Kidnapping-Abduction
Dice Game, Unlawful/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Disinterment, Unlawful/"B"/All Other Offenses
Disorderly Conduct/"B"/Disorderly Conduct
Disturbing the Peace/"B"/Disorderly Conduct
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)/"B"/Driving Under the Influence
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)/"B"/Driving Under the Influence
Drug Equipment Violations/"A"/Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Drug Offenses/"A"/Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Drug Paraphernalia Offenses/"A"/Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Drunk/"B"/Drunkenness
Drunk and Disorderly/"B"/Drunkenness
Drunkard, Common/"B"/Drunkenness
Drunkard, Habitual/"B"/Drunkenness
Drunkenness/"B"/Drunkenness

- E -

Eavesdropping/"B"/All Other Offenses
Ecology Law Violations/"B"/All Other Offenses
Election Law Violations/"B"/All Other Offenses
Embezzlement/"A"/Embezzlement
Entry, Forcible/"A"/Burglary-B&E
Entry, Nonforcible/"A"/Burglary-B&E
Entry, Unlawful/"A"/Burglary-B&E
Environment Law Violations/"B"/All Other Offenses
Equipment, Drug/"A"/Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Equipment, Gambling/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Escape (Flight)/"B"/All Other Offenses
Espionage/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g.,
 Burglary or Larceny-theft.)
Explosives Offenses/"A"/(Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Homicide,
 Aggravated or Simple Assault, Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property, or
 Weapon Law Violations.)
Extortion/"A"/Extortion-Blackmail

- F -

Facilitation of/"B"/(Classify as 90Z if Group "A" offense involved or as substantive offense if Group "B" Offense involved.)
Failure to Appear/"B"/All Other Offenses
False Arrest/"B"/All Other Offenses
False Citizenship/"B"/All Other Offenses
False Fire Alarm/"B"/All Other Offenses
False Pretenses/"A"/Fraud Offenses
False Report or Statement/"A" or "B"/Fraud Offenses
False Report or Statement/"B"/All Other Offenses
Family Offenses, Nonviolent/"B"/Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Family Offenses, Violent/"A"/(Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Assault Offenses, Homicide Offenses, Sex Offenses.)
Firearms Violations/"A"/Weapon Law Violations (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Disorderly Conduct.)
Fish and Game Law Violations/"B"/All Other Offenses
Flight to Avoid Confinement, Custody, Giving Testimony, or Prosecution/"B"/All Other Offenses
Fondling/"A"/Sex Offenses
Forcible Detention/"A"/Kidnapping-Abduction
Forcible Entry/"A"/Burglary-B&E
Rape/"A"/Sex Offenses
Forgery/"A"/Counterfeiting-Forgery
Fornication (Consensual)/"B"/All Other Offenses
Fraud/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Contract/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Credit Card/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Mail/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Procurement/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Telephone/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Welfare/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Wire/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Fraudulent Checks/"B"/Bad Checks
Frequenting a House of Prostitution/"B"/All Other Offenses
Fugitive/"B"/All Other Offenses

- G -

Gambling/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Gambling Devices Offenses/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Gambling Equipment Offenses/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Gambling Goods, Possession of/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Gambling Paraphernalia, Possession of/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Gaming Offenses/"A"/Gambling Offenses

- H -

Habitual Drunkard/"B"/Drunkenness
Harassment/"B"/All Other Offenses
Harboring/"B"/All Other Offenses
Hate Crime/"A" or "B"/(Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Arson, Assault, Murder, or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property.)
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.)
Hijacking-Air Piracy/"A"/(Classify as substantive offense, e.g., Kidnapping-Abduction or Robbery.)
Hit and Run (Of a person)/"A" or "B"/Aggravated Assault or Murder if not accidental or All Other Offenses if accidental
Homicide/"A"/Homicide Offenses
Homicide, Justifiable/"A"/Homicide Offenses
Homosexual Act or Conduct/"A or B"/Sex Offenses, Nonforcible or All Other Offenses
Hostage-Taking/"A"/Kidnapping-Abduction
House of Prostitution, Frequenting a/"A"/Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing or Human Trafficking-Commercial Sex Acts)
House of Prostitution, Operating a/"A"/Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)

- I -

Immigration Law Violations (Illegal Alien Entry, False Citizenship, Smuggling Alien, etc.) "B"/All Other Offenses
Impersonation/"A"/Fraud Offenses
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.)
Incest/"A"/Sex Offenses, Nonforcible
Indecent Exposure/"B"/All Other Offenses
Indecent Liberties/"A"/Sex Offenses
Influence Peddling/"A"/Bribery
Insufficient Funds, Checks/"B"/Bad Checks
Intimidation/"A"/Assault Offenses
Intoxicated/"B"/Drunkenness
Intoxication/"B"/Drunkenness
Invasion of Privacy/"B"/All Other Offenses
Involuntary Manslaughter/"A"/Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)

- J -

Joyriding/"A"/Motor Vehicle Theft
Jury Tampering/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion-Blackmail, or Intimidation.)
Justifiable Homicide/"A"/Homicide Offenses

- K -

Kickback/"A"/Bribery
Kidnapping/"A"/Kidnapping-Abduction
Kidnapping, Parental/"A"/Kidnapping-Abduction
Killing/"A"/Homicide Offenses

- L -

Larceny/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Libel, Criminal/"B"/All Other Offenses
Liquor Law Violations/"B"/Liquor Law Violations
Littering/"B"/All Other Offenses
Loitering/"B"/Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations
Looting/"A"/Burglary or Larceny as appropriate
Lottery, Unlawful/"A"/Gambling Offenses

- M -

Mail Fraud/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Malicious Mischief/"A"/Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property
Mandatory Release Violation/"B"/All Other Offenses
Manslaughter, Negligent/"A"/Homicide Offenses
Manslaughter, Nonnegligent/"A"/Homicide Offenses
Manslaughter, Vehicular/"A" or "B"/Murder if intentional or All Other Offenses if not intentional
Military Law Violations (AWOL, Desertion, etc.)/"B"/All Other Offenses
Minor Assault/"A"/Assault Offenses
Misappropriation/"A"/Embezzlement
Missing Person/(Should not be reported as it is not an offense)
Molesting, Child/"A"/Sex Offenses
Monopoly in Restraint of Trade/"B"/All Other Offenses
Moonshining/"B"/Liquor Law Violations
Motor Vehicle Theft/"A"/Motor Vehicle Theft
Murder/"A"/Homicide Offenses

- N -

Narcotic Offenses/"A"/Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Neglect of Family/"B"/Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Negligent Manslaughter/"A"/Homicide Offenses
Nonpayment of Alimony/"B"/Family Offenses, Nonviolent, or All Other Offenses (if treated as Contempt of Court)
Nonsupport/"B"/Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Numbers/"A"/Gambling Offenses

- O -

Obscene Communication/"B"/All Other Offenses
Obscene Language, Use of/"B"/Disorderly Conduct
Obscene Material/"A"/Pornography-Obscene Material
Obscene Telephone Call/"B"/All Other Offenses
Obstructing Criminal Investigation/"B"/All Other Offenses
Obstructing Justice/"B"/All Other Offenses
Obstructing Police Officer(s)/"B"/All Other Offenses
Operating a House of Prostitution/"A"/Prostitution Offenses

- P -

Pandering/"A"/Prostitution Offenses
Paraphernalia Offenses, Drug/"A"/Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Paraphernalia Offenses, Gambling/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Parental Kidnapping/"A"/Kidnapping-Abduction
Parole Violation/"B"/All Other Offenses
Passing Bad Checks/"B"/Bad Checks
Patronizing a House of Prostitution/"B"/All Other Offenses
Patronizing a Prostitute/"B"/All Other Offenses
Peeping Tom/"B"/Peeping Tom
Perjury/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery.)
Perjury, Subornation of/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion-Blackmail, or Intimidation.)
Pickpocket/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Pimping/"A"/Prostitution Offenses
Pocket-Picking/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Polygamy/"B"/All Other Offenses

Pornography/"A"/Pornography-Obscene Material
Possession of Burglary Tools/"B"/All Other Offenses
Possession of Drug Equipment/"A"/Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Possession of Gambling Equipment/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Possession of Stolen Property/"A"/Stolen Property Offenses
Privacy, Invasion of/"B"/All Other Offenses
Probation Violation/"B"/All Other Offenses
Procurement Fraud/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Procuring for Prostitution/"A"/Prostitution Offenses
Profanity/"B"/Disorderly Conduct
Prostitution/"A"/Prostitution Offenses (Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)
 Prostitution, Soliciting for/"A"/Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution or Purchasing
 Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)
Prostitution, Transporting Persons for/"A"/Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution or
 Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)
Prowler/"B"/All Other Offenses
Public Nuisance/"B"/Disorderly Conduct
Purse-snatching/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses

- Q -

Quarantine, Violation of/"B"/All Other Offenses

- R -

Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO)/"A" or "B"/(Report predicate offenses, e.g., Arson, Aggravated Assault, or Extortion-Blackmail)
Racketeering/"A" or "B"/(Classify same as substantive offenses, e.g., Bribery, Extortion-Blackmail, or Larceny-theft Offenses.)
Rape/"A"/Sex Offenses (Rape)
Rape By Instrumentation/"A"/Sex Offenses (Sexual Assault with an Object)
Rape, Statutory/"A"/Sex Offenses, Nonforcible (Statutory Rape)
Receiving Stolen Property/"A"/Stolen Property Offenses
Reckless Endangerment/"B"/All Other Offenses
Reckless Manslaughter (Non-vehicular)/"A"/Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)
Reckless Operation of Aircraft/"B"/All Other Offenses
Release Violation, Conditional/"B"/All Other Offenses
Release Violation, Mandatory/"B"/All Other Offenses
Resisting Officer/"A"/Assault Offenses
Restraint, Unlawful/"A"/Kidnapping-Abduction
Revenue Law Violations/"B"/All Other Offenses
Riot/"B"/Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property.)
Robbery/"A"/Robbery
Rout/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed.)
Runaway/"B"/Runaway (This should be reported though it is not an offense.)

- S -

Sabotage/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson
 or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property.)
Sanitation Law Violations/"B"/All Other Offenses
Scalping, Ticket(s)/"B"/All Other Offenses
Sedition/"B"/All Other Offenses
Seduction/"B"/All Other Offenses

Sex, Commercialized/"A" or "B"/ (Human Trafficking-Commercial Sex Acts, Prostitution Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses.)
Sex Offenses/"A"/Sex Offenses (Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, or Fondling)
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible/"A"/Sex Offenses, Nonforcible (Incest or Statutory Rape)
Sexual Assault With An Object/"A"/Sex Offenses (Sexual Assault with an Object)
Shoplifting/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Simple Assault/"A"/Assault Offenses (Simple Assault)
Slander, Criminal/"B"/All Other Offenses
Smuggling, Alien/"A or B"/ Human Trafficking or All Other Offenses
Smuggling, Contraband/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Drug-Narcotic Offenses.)
Sodomy/"A"/Sex Offenses (Sodomy)
Sodomy, Consensual/"B"/All Other Offenses
Solicitation to Commit Felony/"B"/ (Classify as 90Z if a Group "A" offense is involved or as a substantive offense if a Group "B" offense is involved.)
Stalking/"A"/Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, or Possessing/"A"/Stolen Property Offenses
Stripping Motor Vehicle/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Strong-arm Robbery/"A"/Robbery
Subornation of Perjury/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion-Blackmail, or Intimidation.)
Suicide/Should not be reported
Suspicion/Should not be reported
Swindle/"A"/Fraud Offenses

- T -

Tax Law Violations/"B"/All Other Offenses
Telephone Call, Threatening/"A"/Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Telephone Fraud/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Terrorism/(Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Assault, Destruction-Damage Vandalism of Property, or Murder.)
Theft/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Theft From Building/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Theft From Motor Vehicle/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Theft of Motor Vehicle/"A"/Motor Vehicle Theft
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories/"A"/Larceny-theft Offenses
Theft of Vehicles or Equipment Other than Motor Vehicles/"A"/ Larceny-theft Offenses
Threatening Behavior/"A"/Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threatening Conduct/"A"/Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threatening Gesture/"A"/Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threatening Telephone Call/"A"/Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threatening Words or Statement/"A"/Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threats/"A"/Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Traffic Violations/Do not report except for Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), Hit and Run, or Vehicular Manslaughter.
Transmitting Wagering Information/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Transporting Persons for Prostitution/"A"/Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking
Treason/"B"/All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Burglary or Larceny.)
Trespass of Personal Property/"B"/All Other Offenses
Trespass of Real Property/"B"/Trespass of Real Property

Tampering with Consumer Products/ "A" / Murder, Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Destruction or Vandalism

- U -

Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (no lawful access)/"A"/Motor Vehicle Theft
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 or can be assumed, such as in family situations; a complaint is filed and an arrest made)
Unlawful Assembly/"B"/Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations
Unlawful Entry/"A"/Burglary-B&E
Unlawful Restraint/"A"/Kidnapping-Abduction
Unlicensed Weapon/"A"/Weapon Law Violations
Unregistered Weapon/"A"/Weapon Law Violations
Uttering Bad Checks/"B"/Bad Checks

- V -

Vagabondage/"B"/Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations
Vagrancy/"B"/Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations
Vandalism/"A"/Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property
Vehicular Manslaughter/"A" or "B"/Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (if not accidental) or All Other Offenses (if accidental)
Vice, Commercialized/(Classify as Prostitution Offenses, Pornography-Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses.)
Violation of Quarantine/"B"/All Other Offenses
Violation of Restraining Order/"B"/All Other Offenses

- W -

Wagering, Unlawful/"A"/Gambling Offenses
Weapon, Concealed/"A"/Weapon Law Violations
Weapon, Unlicensed/"A"/Weapon Law Violations
Weapon, Unregistered/"A"/Weapon Law Violations
Weapon Law Violations/"A"/Weapon Law Violations
Welfare Fraud/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Wire Fraud/"A"/Fraud Offenses
Wiretapping, Illegal/"B"/All Other Offenses