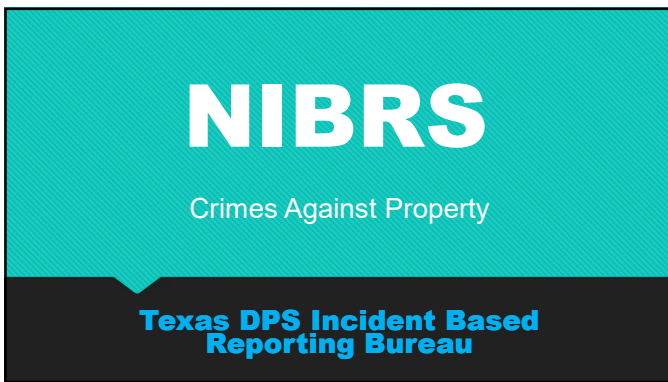
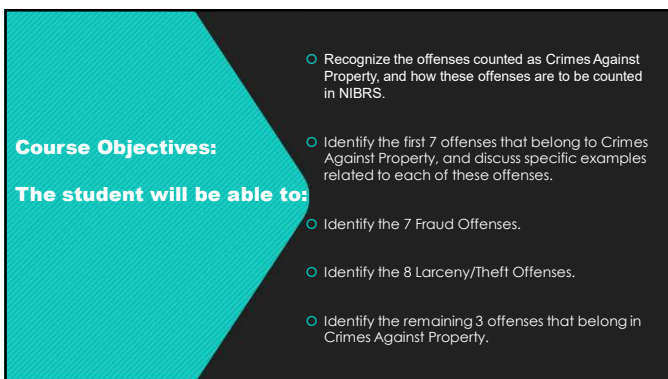




1



2



3

NIBRS Group A Offenses



CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS



CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY



CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY

4

Crimes Against Property

Main objective is to obtain **MONEY**,
PROPERTY, or some other **BENEFIT**.

5

Crimes Against Property

One offense is counted for each distinct operation.

One Exception to this rule is 240 - Motor Vehicle Theft, where one offense is counted per stolen vehicle.

6

Crimes Against Property

200 Arson
 510 Bribery
 220 Burglary / Breaking and Entering
 250 Counterfeiting / Forgery
 290 Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property
 270 Embezzlement

7

Crimes Against Property

210 Extortion / Blackmail
 26A–26G Fraud Offenses
 23A–23H Larceny / Theft Offenses
 240 Motor Vehicle Theft
 120 Robbery
 280 Stolen Property Offenses

8



Any
Questions?

9

ELO.02: Identify the first 7 offenses that belong to Crimes Against Property

- 200 Arson
- 510 Bribery
- 220 Burglary / Breaking and Entering
- 250 Counterfeiting / Forgery
- 290 Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property
- 270 Embezzlement
- 210 Extortion / Blackmail

10

200 - Arson

To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property of another person or entity by fire or incendiary device

11

200 - Arson

- Only report fires determined through investigation to have been Unlawfully and Intentionally set.
- Do Not Count: Fires of suspicious or unknown origin (Bad wiring)
- Structures deemed abandoned but arson related are to be reported.

12

200 - Arson

- Arsons perpetrated in one location and spread to another should be reported by the jurisdiction in which the fire originated.
- Key to Classification: [Point of Origin](#)

For Example: Two kids intentionally set a shed on fire in jurisdiction A. The fire spreads into jurisdiction B and burns down a million-dollar home. What jurisdiction would be responsible for reporting that Arson and all damages resulting from the Arson?

Answer: Jurisdiction A – since that is where the fire originated.

13

Homicide and Arson

- For persons killed as a direct result of Arson, then both [Homicide](#) and [Arson](#) are reported.
- Report any deaths resulting from the Arson as a [Homicide](#), and then report the Arson and any damages resulting from the Arson
- Persons severely injured during an Arson would be reported as [Aggravated Assaults](#) and make sure to report the Arson, to include any damages done by the Arson.

14

200 - Arson

Arson related deaths and injuries of police officers and firefighters (unless willful) are excluded due to the hazardous nature of their profession.



15

200 - Arson



For Example:

A Law Enforcement Officer is on patrol and sees a house on fire. They run into the house to save the homeowner, but neither of them makes it out alive. In NIBRS, you will only report the homeowner as a victim and not include the officer due to the hazards of the police officer's profession.

16

510 - Bribery

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

****Excludes Sports Bribery****

17

220 - Burglary B&E

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

Structure = "Four walls, a roof, and a door"

18

220 - Burglary B&E Structures

- Larceny/Theft is an element of Burglary.
- Any house trailer or other mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse is considered a structure.



19

220 - Burglary B&E

Scenario 1:

Someone breaks into a house and commits an Aggravated Assault on the homeowner.

- What offense(s) would you report? Let's take a look!

20

220 - Burglary B&E

Scenario 1:

Someone breaks into a house and commits an Aggravated Assault on the homeowner.

BREAK IT DOWN:

1. Is there unlawful entry?
2. Is this a structure?
3. Is there intent to commit a felony or a theft?

YES! Report 220- Burglary B&E, as well as report the 13A with the injury/weapon type listed!

21

220 - Burglary B&E Hotel Rule

If several units under a single manager are burglarized, score as ONE offense.

Hotels / Motels
Lodging Houses
Lodging of Transients
Temporary Rental Storage
*Mini-storage Facilities

22

Hotel Rule

- Data Element 9 - **Location Type**:
 - Hotel/Motel (14), or Rental Storage Facility (19)
- Data Element 10 – **Number** of premises entered
 - (01-99)
- Data Element 11 = Method of Entry
 - **F = Force**; Includes skeleton keys/ passkeys
 - **N = No Force**; unlocked windows/ doors

23

Hotel Rule

For Example: A burglar forcibly entered 10 rental storage compartments in a self-storage facility. The manager reports the incident to the police.

The LEA should report the following:

- **Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code)** = 220 - Burglary B&E
- **Data Element 9 (Location Type)** = 19 (Rental Storage Facility)
- **Data Element 10 (Number of premises entered)** = 10, for the 10 units burglarized.
- **Data Element 11 (Method of Entry)** = F – Force was used

24

250 - Counterfeiting / Forgery

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

25

250 - Counterfeiting / Forgery

Funny Money
Forging Public Records
Counterfeit Bills
Counterfeit Debit/Credit cards
Forging Signatures
Counterfeit/Forged Trademarks on goods

26

250 - Counterfeiting / Forgery

When an incident involves passing of forged/counterfeited instrument to obtain goods, an additional Fraud offense should accompany the 250 Counterfeiting/Forgery offense.

For Example: Display fictitious License Plate. You would report:

250 – Counterfeiting/Forgery, and the accompanying Fraud offense of **26A – False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game**

27

290 - Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property

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

28

290 - Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property

Generally, report the offense only if the reporting agency deems that the damage is substantial.

FBI/ Tx DPS leaves this determination to the Law Enforcement Agency to decide what is substantial.

29

270 - Embezzlement

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

30

270 - Embezzlement

Generally, these are employee/employer relationships and the victims of this offense are businesses, financial institutions, etc.

31

270 - Embezzlement

For Example: A business that handles a lot of cash, keeps that cash locked in a safe. At the end of the day the cleaning crew steals the cash from the safe. This would NOT be reported as embezzlement because the cleaning crew is not entrusted with that money.

However, if the cleaning crew were to take toilet paper or cleaning supplies from the supply closet, then THIS would be reported as a 270 – Embezzlement because the cleaning crew has the care, custody and control over the cleaning supplies.

32

210 - Extortion / Blackmail

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

33

210 - Extortion / Blackmail

However, if there is a personal confrontation and the threat of force or violence could be carried out immediately, report as a **120 – Robbery**.



34

Any Questions?



35

Learning Check

True or False: A chauffeur that steals a car entrusted to his care is correctly reported as Embezzlement – 270.

True, because the car is entrusted to his care, custody and control.

True or False: For the offense of Bribery – 510, you should always report sports bribery.

False, it does not include sports bribery, which is a separate offense covered in Crime Against Society.

36

Learning Check

True or False: If there is a personal confrontation during an Extortion/Blackmail -210 offense, and the offender carries out that threat of force, or violence immediately, the agency should report the offense as a 120 – Robbery.

True, because the offender carried out the threat of force or violence.

True or False: When the reportable offense is a 220 – Burglary B&E, you must select a location type of Residence or School Housing to be able to utilize the number of premises entered data element.

False, you must select Hotel/Motel or Rental Storage Facility for Location when reporting a 220 – Burglary B&E to enter the Number of Premises Entered.

37

ELO.03 Identify the 7 Fraud Offenses 26A – 26G

- 26A False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game
- 26B Credit Card/ Automated Teller Machine Fraud
- 26C Impersonation
- 26D Welfare Fraud
- 26E Wire Fraud
- 26F Identity Theft
- 26G Hacking/ Computer Invasion

38

Fraud Offenses 26A - 26E

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 surrender a legal right

39

Fraud -vs- Larceny

The Law Enforcement Agency must review the facts of the case to decide if it best describes a Fraud or a Larceny.

Fraud and Larceny both involve a theft, but the difference is determined by how the property was stolen:

Fraud is achieved through **deceit, or lying** while,

Larceny is the **physical taking** of something.

40

Fraud Offenses 26A - 26E

Fraud can involve either a benefit or a detriment, and these can be either tangible or intangible.

Tangible: anything that can be perceived by touch.

Intangible: anything that a person cannot perceive by the sense of touch.

41

Fraud Offenses 26A - 26E

Tangible examples:	Intangible examples:
Money	A benefit or detriment
Lottery Tickets	Gaining a right or privilege
Negotiable instruments	Getting a promotion
Identity Documents	Experiencing the loss of reputation
	Injured feelings

42

Fraud Offenses 26A - 26E

Agencies should report the most specific sub-category of fraud whenever the circumstances fit the definition of more than one type of fraud.



43

26A - False Pretenses / Swindle / Confidence Game

The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value

44

26A - False Pretenses / Swindle / Confidence Game

This offense includes:

Renting a vehicle and failing to return it

Dining at a restaurant and failing to pay

Misrepresenting information on an application for a firearm

45

26B - Credit Card / Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) Fraud

The unlawful use of a credit or debit card, credit or debit card number, or Automatic Teller Machine for fraudulent purposes.

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

46

26B - Credit Card / Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) Fraud

For Example:

If someone breaks into a vehicle and steals a wallet that contains a Credit Card, that would be Theft from a Motor Vehicle and the stolen property would include the stolen Credit Card.

However, if the offender takes that stolen Credit Card and goes to Wal Mart and buys a 70-inch TV, then this would be a 26B – Credit Card/ATM Fraud, and the amount of the stolen TV would go in the property segment.

47

26C - Impersonation

Unlawfully representing one's position and acting in the character or position to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage or enjoy some right or privilege

48

26C - Impersonation

For Example:

Impersonating a Police Officer

Wearing a military uniform to gain a discount



49

26D - Welfare Fraud

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

50

26D - Welfare Fraud

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

**This does not include Unemployment Fraud.*



51

26E - Wire Fraud

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

52

26E - Wire Fraud

This applies to transactions where telephone, teletype, computers, e-mail, text messages, etc., are used in the commission or furtherance of a fraud.



53

26E - Wire Fraud

For example, 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

54

26F - Identity Theft

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

55

26F - Identity Theft

This offense includes opening a Credit Card or Bank Account using someone's personal information. This is not a fictitious person, but a real person's identity.



56

26G – Hacking / Computer Invasion

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

57

26G – Hacking / Computer Invasion

Could be Extortion/Blackmail – 210 when there is a ransom involved to get data back.



Cryptocurrency = 77 (Other)

Value of the US Dollar on the day you are reporting it stolen

58



Any
Questions?

59

Fraud Review

Fraud Victims: How to classify – most victims will be who is relinquishing property based on the lie.

Property for Fraud Offenses = **Intangible**, remember this means something you can't physically touch. Or **tangible**, which is something you can touch/hold. Choose the best description that fits the property taken.

60

Learning Check

Multiple Choice Question: If a male buys a pair of Apple AirPods from an online seller, and pays for them using funds from his Cash App online account, but never receives the AirPods, what offense would you report in NIBRS?

- A. Wire Fraud
- B. Impersonation
- C. Credit Card/ ATM Fraud

A - Wire Fraud because of the electronic means, the buyer paid for a service/item that was never received and is out his money.

61

Learning Check

True or False: unemployment fraud should be reported as 26D – Welfare Fraud.

False, welfare fraud is the deceit to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.

True or False: 26B – Credit Card/ ATM Fraud includes the physical taking of a Credit/Debit Card.

False, 26B is the Fraudulent activity as a result of stealing the Credit/Debit Card or the Card information.

62

ELO.04 Identify the 8 Larceny/ Theft Offenses: 23A – 23H

- 23A Pocket Picking
- 23B Purse Snatching
- 23C Shoplifting
- 23D Theft from a Building
- 23E Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device
- 23F Theft from a Motor Vehicle
- 23G Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories
- 23H All other Larceny

63

Larceny / Theft Offenses: 23A-23H

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

64

Larceny / Theft Offenses 23A-23H

Larceny and Theft mean the same thing in UCR

Local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny have no bearing on the fact LEAs should report one offense for each distinct operation of such larcenies for UCR purposes, regardless of the value of the property stolen.

65

Larceny / Theft Offenses 23A-23H

The FBI UCR Program does not include **motor vehicle theft** in the larceny/theft offense category. Because of the great volume of such thefts, the FBI UCR Program counts these offenses separately.

66

Larceny / Theft Offenses 23A-23H

Agencies should not classify the following as Larceny Offenses:

- Embezzlement
- Fraudulent conversion of entrusted property,
- Counterfeiting
- Obtaining money by false pretenses
- Check fraud

67

Larceny / Theft Offenses 23A-23H

When multiple types of larceny/theft occur within a single incident, agencies should report all types of larceny/theft involved.

Here is an example...

68

Larceny / Theft Offenses 23A-23H

An individual stole a factory-installed compact disc player valued at \$600 and a laptop computer valued at \$1,500 from a motor vehicle in the same incident.

The agency should report both offenses:

23G = Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories for the CD player

23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle for the laptop

69

23A- Pocket-picking

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

70

23A- Pocket-picking

This type of theft includes removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets. Usually, it occurs in a crowded area or on public transportation to disguise the activity.

Agencies should also classify a theft from a person in an unconscious state, including an individual who is drunk, as Pocket-picking.

71

23A- Pocket-picking

If the offender manhandled the victim in any way or used force beyond simple jostling to overcome the victim's resistance, the agency must classify the offense as a [Robbery](#).

72

23B - Purse-snatching

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



73

23B - Purse-snatching

If the offender used more force than was necessary to
snatch the purse from the victim's grasp, or if the
victim resists the theft in any way, then a Robbery
occurred rather than a Purse-snatching.

74

23C - Shoplifting

The unlawful taking of goods or merchandise
exposed for sale by a person
(other than an employee)

This offense includes thefts of merchandise displayed
for sale outside buildings such as department stores,
hardware stores, supermarkets, and fruit stands.

75

23D - Theft from a Building

The unlawful taking of items from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access

76

23D - Theft from a Building

Thefts from buildings include those from such places as:

- Churches
- Restaurants
- Schools
- Libraries
- Public Buildings
- Other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to the public

77

23D - Theft from a Building

If the offender enters the building illegally or doesn't have legal access, then it should be reported as Burglary B&E.



78

Burglary vs Larceny / Theft Offenses

When someone has entered an establishment that is open to the general public and reaches over the counter, although their hand may be reaching into an unauthorized area, the counter does not meet the definition of a structure for UCR purposes.

As such, this act is more properly classified as [larceny/theft](#) rather than burglary.

79

Burglary vs Larceny / Theft Offenses

Smash and grab from a glass counter in a store that is open to the general public should be classified a [23D - Theft from a building](#)

[290 - Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism](#) if the agency deems the destruction to be substantial

80

Burglary vs Larceny / Theft Offenses

However, should the smash and grab occur in the presence of others that are put in fear, then it would be appropriate to classify it as [120 - Robbery](#)

81

23D - Theft from a Building

Example: if an individual invites another person to their home for a meal, and the other person takes something from the home during the meal, the incident should be classified as:

23D - Theft From Building

The guest had every right to be in the home

82

23E - Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device

The unlawful taking of items from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins

This includes machines or devices which accept paper money and credit/debit cards as well as coins.

83

23E - Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device

Examples include:

- Candy and food vending machines
- Parking meters
- Pinball machines
- Washers and dryers located in laundromats where no breaking in or illegal entry of the building is involved



84

23E - Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device

If an offender breaks into a building or illegally enters a building, and rifles through a coin operated machine or device for money and/or merchandise, then this would be reported as [Burglary](#).

85

23F - Theft From a Motor Vehicle

The unlawful taking of [articles](#) from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked

This also includes the taking of items [from the bed of a pickup truck](#)



86

23F - Theft From a Motor Vehicle

Agencies should not include items considered automobile accessories, as they would be classified as:

[23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories](#)

87

23F - Theft From a Motor Vehicle

Types of Autos:	Types of Items stolen:
Automobiles	Cameras
Pickup Trucks	Luggage
Buses	Phones
Motor Homes & Other RVs	Apparel
Motorcycles	Packages
Truck Trailers	Laptops

88

23F - Theft From a Motor Vehicle

If a theft from a motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, the agency will most often report the incident as a Motor Vehicle Theft and record the stolen property within the appropriate property-type categories.

89

23F - Theft From a Motor Vehicle

For Example:

An offender steals a car, with an expensive jacket in the backseat.

The reporting agency would report the offense of **240 – Motor Vehicle Theft** and include the cost of the jacket as property stolen.

90

23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

The unlawful taking 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

91

23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

This larceny subcategory includes thefts of:

Motors	Transmissions
Radios	Heaters
Hubcaps and Wheel Covers	Manufacturers Emblems
License Plates	Side-view Mirrors
Siphoned Gasoline	Built in DVD players
Mounted GPS Devices	Radar Detectors

92

23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

Catalytic Converter Thefts

Criminal Mischief (PC 28.03)	290 = Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
Theft (PC 31.03)	23G = Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories
Unauthorized Possession of Catalytic Converter (PC 31.21)	280 = Stolen Property Offenses

93

23H - All Other Larceny

All thefts which **DO NOT** fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories (23A-G) listed in UCR



94

23H - All Other Larceny

Examples include:

- Thefts from fenced enclosures
- Boats (houseboats only is used for recreational purposes)
- Airplanes

It also includes the illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft or attempted theft.

95

23H - All Other Larceny

Examples of items stolen from areas in which the offender did not break into a structure are:

- Lawn equipment
- Lawn furniture
- Hand tools
- Farm and construction equipment
- Stolen Amazon/FedEx packages from front door

96

Any
Questions?



97

Learning Check

True or False: if an individual has legal access to be in a building, and takes something that doesn't belong to them, this would be classified as a **23D – Theft from a Building**.

True, because the individual had **LEGAL ACCESS**.

True or False: if an individual breaks into a laundromat after closing time and takes all the money from the coin operated machines, this would be classified as a **23E – Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device**.

False, because the offender did not have **LEGAL ACCESS** to the laundromat after hours and would be reported as Burglary.

98

Learning Check

True or False: if a male is riding the bus through town, and is standing next to a female who has her cell phone sticking out of her back pocket and the man takes that phone without anyone around him noticing, is this a **23A – Pocket Picking**.

True, because of the means of **STEALTH** to steal the cell phone.

99

ELO.05 Identify the Final 3 Offenses in Crimes Against Property

240 Motor Vehicle Theft

120 Robbery

280 Stolen Property Offenses

100

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft of a **motor** vehicle

Motor Vehicle:

A self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not rails

101

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

Type of Motor Vehicle categories to be included:

- Autos
- Buses
- Recreational Vehicles
- Trucks
- Other Motor Vehicles

102

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

The definition does **NOT** include:

- Farm Equipment
- Bulldozers
- Airplanes
- Construction Equipment
- Boats

103

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

Count each stolen vehicle in the incident. The information is captured in [Data Element 18 = Number of Stolen Vehicles](#).

Example: Someone steals a car carrier carrying 9 motor vehicles.

You would report this as 1 offense of Motor Vehicle Theft with 10 vehicles in Data Element 18.

104

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

Include all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, including joyriding.

Do Not Include cases where the vehicle was taken for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed such as family situations, chauffeurs, etc.

105

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

The assumption that in every incident where a motor vehicle is unlawfully taken that an offense of Motor Vehicle Theft must be entered is:

[NOT VALID](#)

106

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

For reporting purposes, if your agency recovers a stolen vehicle, that was not previously reported as stolen from your jurisdiction, you will report this as a:

[280 – Stolen Property Offense](#)

*Be sure to update your code table for when reporting a UUMV to include showing the 280 - Stolen Property Offense for these type of scenarios.

107

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

Carjacking is correctly reported as an offense of **Robbery**, and the type of property taken is properly identified in the property description.



108

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

For Example: A house is burglarized, and a motor vehicle is taken from the garage.

This would be correctly reported as an offense of [220-Burglary/Breaking & Entering](#), and the type of vehicle taken is identified in the property description.

109

240 - Motor Vehicle Theft

A chauffeur that steals a car entrusted to his care is correctly reported as [Embezzlement](#), and the type of vehicle taken is identified in the property description.



110

120 - Robbery

The taking, of anything of [value](#) from the [control](#), custody, or care of another person by force or threat of [force](#) and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm

111

120 - Robbery

In cases involving pretend weapons or where the victim doesn't see a weapon but the robber claims to possess one, the **alleged** weapon is reported.



112

120 - Robbery

Victims listed would not only be those persons and other entities from whom property was taken, but also those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense.

113

Texas Error when Reporting Robbery – T487

For Example:

An armed robber goes into a pharmacy and demands the pharmacist give him all the money and the drugs under the counter. Agency reports an offense 120 Robbery with victim is B = Business for the pharmacy and receives error T487.

Solution: The agency should report an offense of Robbery with two victims B = Business for the pharmacy and I = Individual for the pharmacist who was held at gunpoint.

114

120 - Robbery

Assault is a **Lesser Included** Offense of Robbery

Assault is an **ELEMENT** of Robbery, **DO NOT** report an assault with a robbery.

If the Robbery results in death, then **DO** report the Homicide Offense.

115

280 - Stolen Property Offenses

Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

116

280 - Stolen Property Offenses

Reporting agencies **MUST** enter the type of activity in Type Criminal Activity / Gang Information:

- Receiving
- Buying
- Selling
- Possessing
- Concealing
- Transporting

117

280 - Stolen Property Offenses

Offense Attempted vs Completed

- If the offense was **Attempted** – Type of Property Loss would be None or Unknown
- If the offense was **Completed** – Type of Property Loss would be None or Recovered
- Do not report property as Stolen, you are reporting that the offender had the knowledge they were in possession of the stolen property.

118



Any
Questions?

119

Learning Check

Multiple Choice Question: Why is **120 – Robbery** listed as a Crime Against Property and NOT a Crime Against Persons?

- A. Because the intent of robbery is to obtain something of value.
- B. Because the intent of robbery is to attack people.
- C. Both A&B
- D. None of the above

A – The intent of Robbery is to obtain something of value.

120

Learning Check

Question: If someone steals a vehicle with a trailer attached, what offense would you report?

240 – Motor Vehicle Theft and list BOTH the stolen vehicle and the trailer as Stolen Property. Because the trailer has no motor and was attached to the stolen vehicle.

121

Learning Check

True or False: When reporting a **280 – Stolen Property Offense**, you are reporting that the offender had the knowledge they were in possession of the stolen property.

True, this is the definition of a NIBRS 280 – Stolen Property Offense.

122

Any Questions?



123



124

NIBRS and other IBR Trainings

- Crimes Against Persons
- Crimes Against Society
- Group B Offenses
- Hate Crime
- Cargo Theft
- Texas Specific Reports
- LEEP Overview & Agency Admin Duties
- NIBRS Errors and Warnings
- N-DEx Overview & Audit
- NIBRS Overview
- Texas "T" Errors
- Molly Jane's Law & VICAP
- Use of Force Overview
- NIBRS Overview for ISD PDs

Email IBR Training at: IBR.Training@dps.texas.gov

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Uniform Crime Reporting

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