
Washington State

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Book One

National Incident- Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual

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**Washington State
Uniform Crime Reporting Program
Book One – Introduction to
National Incident-Based Reporting System**

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Document Changes

Value Change	Code	Description	Date of Change
Gang Information	12	Now mandatory for all valid offense codes	January 1, 2013
Add Location Type	57	Community Center	January 1, 2013
Add UCR Offense Code	64A	Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	January 1, 2013
Add UCR Offense Code	64B	Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	January 1, 2013
Add UCR Offense Code	40C	Purchasing Prostitution	January 1, 2013
Training Change	43	Now Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender, Mixed Group	January 1, 2013
Modify Bias Motivation	12	Anti-Black or African American	January 1, 2013
Modify Bias Motivation	13	Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	January 1, 2013
Modify Bias Motivation	14	Anti-Asian (removing Pacific Islander)	January 1, 2013
Add Bias Motivation	16	Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	January 1, 2013
Modify Bias Motivation	32	Anti-Hispanic or Latino	January 1, 2013
Modify Bias Motivation	33	Anti-Not Hispanic or Not Latino	January 1, 2013
Add Bias Motivation	71	Anti-Transgender	January 1, 2013
Add Bias Motivation	72	Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	January 1, 2013
Add Race	P	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	January 1, 2013
Modify Race Description	B	Black or African American	January 1, 2013
Modify Race Description	I	American Indian or Alaska Native	January 1, 2013
Modify Race Description	A	Asian (removing) Pacific Islander	January 1, 2013
Modify Ethnicity	H	Hispanic or Latino	January 1, 2013
Modify Ethnicity	N	Not Hispanic or Latino (changing from Other)	January 1, 2013
Data Element Addition	8A	Four additional Bias Motivations allowed per offense type	January 1, 2013
Data Element Addition	39A	Ethnicity of Offender with values of H, N, or U	January 1, 2013
Modify Category Titles		Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	January 1, 2015
Add Bias Motivation	28	Anti-Mormon	January 1, 2015
Add Bias Motivation	29	Anti-Jehovah's Witness	January 1, 2015
Add Bias Motivation	31	Anti-Arab	January 1, 2015
Modify Bias Motivation	33	Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	January 1, 2015
Add Bias Motivation	81	Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.)	January 1, 2015
Add Bias Motivation	82	Anti-Other Christian	January 1, 2015
Add Bias Motivation	83	Anti-Buddhist	January 1, 2015
Add Bias Motivation	84	Anti-Hindu	January 1, 2015
Add Bias Motivation	85	Anti-Sikh	January 1, 2015
Data Element 53 – Domestic Violation Notion		Mandatory for Human Trafficking Offenses	January 1, 2015
Incident Form Template		Removed from manual	January 1, 2015
NIBRS Repository Error Codes		Removed from manual – please refer to the FBI NIBRS Technical Specifications Manual, Version 1.1 http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr-program-data-collections#National	January 1, 2015
Add Crime Against Society	720	Animal Cruelty (new offense)	January 1, 2016
Add Criminal Activity Data Values	A, F, I, S	Animal Cruelty additional values for Data Element 12	January 1, 2016
Add Crime Against Property	26F	Identity Theft (new offense)	January 1, 2016
Add Crime Against Property	26G	Hacking/Computer Invasion (new offense)	January 1, 2016
Data Element 9 - Add Location Type	58	Cyberspace	January 1, 2016

Offenses Reported in Washington State NIBRS

There are two (2) categories of offenses reported in NIBRS, Group “A” and Group “B.” It is important to determine which category an offense belongs to because depending on whether a crime is a Group “A” or “B” offense, either a Group “A” Incident Report or a Group “B” Arrest Report must be submitted.

Group “A” Offenses

The following offenses are reported in Group “A” Incident Reports. There are 25 Group “A” crime categories made up of 53 offenses:

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

- Animal Cruelty (720)

- Arson (200)

- Assault Offenses

 - Aggravated Assault (13A)

 - Simple Assault (13B)

 - Intimidation (13C)

- Bribery (510)

- Burglary/Breaking and Entering (220)

- Counterfeiting/Forgery (250)

- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (290)

- Drug/Narcotic Offenses

 - Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A)

 - Drug Equipment Violations (35B)

- Embezzlement (270)

- Extortion/Blackmail (210)

- 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)

- Gambling Offenses Betting/Wagering (39A)

 - Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling (39B)

 - Gambling Equipment Violations (39C)

 - Sports Tampering (39D)

- Homicide Offenses

 - Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter (09A)

 - Negligent Manslaughter (09B)

 - Justifiable Homicide (09C)

- Human Trafficking Offenses
 - Commercial Sex Acts (64A)
 - Involuntary Servitude (64B)
- Kidnapping/Abduction (100)
- 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)
- Motor Vehicle Theft (240)
- Pornography/Obscene Material (370)
- Prostitution Offenses
 - Prostitution (40A)
 - Assisting or Promoting Prostitution (40B)
 - Purchasing Prostitution (40C)
- Robbery (120)
- Sex Offenses
 - Rape (11A)
 - Sodomy (11B)
 - Sexual Assault With An Object (11C)
 - Fondling (11D)
- Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible
 - Incest (36A)
 - Statutory Rape (36B)
- Stolen Property Offenses (Receiving, etc.) (280)
- Violation of No Contact/Protection Orders (500)
- Weapon Law Violations (520)

Highlighted sections are Washington State modifications

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 10 crime categories:

- Bad Checks (90A)
- Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations (90B)
- Disorderly Conduct (90C)
- Driving Under the Influence (90D)

Drunkenness (90E)
Family Offenses, Nonviolent (90F)
Liquor Law Violations (90G)
Peeping Tom (90H)
Trespass of Real Property (90J)
All Other Offenses (90Z)

Offense Definitions and Mandatory Entries

Group A Mandatory Data Elements

The following pages include Group A offense definitions with mandatory, conditional, and optional entries. The Administrative, Offense, Victim, and Offender Segments are required to be included with the submission of all incidents.

Offense	UCR Code	Definition	Mandatory Entry
Animal Cruelty (Crime Against Society)	720	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 torture an animal. This definition does not include proper maintenance of animals for show or sport; use of animals for food, lawful hunting, fishing, or trapping.	12 (Criminal Activity/Gang Information)
Arson (Crime Against Property)	200	To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device. Fires of unknown or suspicious origin are not to be included. If a fire begins in one jurisdiction and spreads to another, it would be reported by the jurisdiction in which the fire originated. If persons are killed or injured as a result of the arson, include their deaths as murders/assaults, respectively, unless the victims are police officers or firefighters due to the hazardous nature of their professions. 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).	Property Segment is required. If "A" in Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8 If "C" in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 2 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property) Domestic Violence = Y or N
Assault Offenses (Crime Against Persons)	13A-13C	An unlawful attack by one person upon another. There can be no attempted assaults, only completed assaults. Therefore, C = Completed is to be entered into Data Element 7.	7 (Offense Attempted/Completed) = C 25 (Type of Victim) = I or L If any code but "00" in 36 (Offender Seq. #),

		<p>13A - Aggravated Assault – An attack wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it threateningly, or the victim suffers obvious severe bodily injury (broken bones, loss of teeth, stitches, etc.), and attempts to murder.</p> <p>13B – Simple Assault – A physical attack where no weapon is displayed and the victim does not suffer any obvious or suspected severe injury such as those in aggravated assaults.</p> <p>13C – Intimidation - To 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 attack. Includes stalking.</p>	<p>then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) 35 (Relationship[s] of Victim to Offender[s])</p> <p>Domestic Violence = Y or N</p> <p><u>For 13A and 13B Only:</u> 13 (Type of Weapon/Force Involved) 33 (Type of Injury) 13B must be either None or Apparent Minor Injury</p> <p><u>For 13A Only:</u> 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances)</p>
Bribery (Crime Against Property)	510	<p>The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.</p> <p>If the bribery involves changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event, it must be reported under Gambling Offenses.</p>	<p>Property Segment is required.</p> <p>2A = Cargo Theft</p> <p>If “A” in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If “C” in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1, 5, 7, or 8</p> <p>If “5” or “7” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 17 = Date Recovered</p>
Burglary	220	<p>The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft. The examples of structures are: barn, house, church, railroad car, stable, ship, outbuilding, garage, etc. The illegal entry of a tent, motor home, or other mobile unit that is used for recreational purposes should be classified as a larceny.</p> <p>The method of entry is to be reported in Data Element 11 as either F (Force) or N (No Force). If both forced and unforced entries are involved, enter F. A forced entry is where force of any degree or a 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.</p>	<p>Property Segment is required.</p> <p>2A = Cargo Theft</p> <p>If “14” or “19” in 9 (Location Type), then: 10 (Number of Premises Entered) 11 (Method of Entry)</p> <p>If “A” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If “C” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1,5,7, or 8</p> <p>If “5” or “7” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 17 (Date Recovered)</p>

		<p>When a hotel, motel, or other temporary lodging, or a rental storage facility is burglarized, the number premises entered is to be reported in Data Element 10.</p> <p>Incidental damage resulting from a burglary (e.g. broken window) is to be reported only if the amount of damage is deemed substantial by the reporting agency. If so deemed, the damage is to be reported under the offense category Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property. For NIBRS purposes, Larceny is an element of Burglary and therefore, should not be reported as a separate offense if associated with the unlawful entry of a structure.</p>	Domestic Violence = Y or N
Counterfeiting/ Forgery (Crime Against Property)	250	<p>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.</p> <p>Items that are obtained as the result of passing a forged or counterfeited instrument are not captured for statistical purposes. To include the items obtained, a separate offense of fraud must be included in the incident. The Property Loss Type for this offense would be (7) Stolen; Property Description and Value of Property would also be reported.</p>	<p>Property Segment is required.</p> <p>12 (Type of Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement)</p> <p>If "A" in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type of Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If "C" in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 3, 5, or 6 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If "5" in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 17 = Date Recovered.</p>
Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism (Crime Against Property)	290	<p>To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or person having custody of the property.</p> <p>This offense is to be reported only if the reporting agency deems that substantial injury to property has occurred. It does not include damage to property caused by arson.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Property Segment is required.</p> <p>If "A" in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If "C" in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 4 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property)</p>
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	35A – 35B	Does not include Driving Under the Influence (DUI).	Property Segment is required.

(Crimes Against Society)		<p>35A - Drug/Narcotic Violations - The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.</p> <p><u>No</u> value should be entered for Drug/Narcotic Violations in Data Element 16 (Value of Property). However, their quantity and type of measurement should be reported.</p> <p>35B - Drug Equipment Violations - The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.</p>	<p>12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement)</p> <p>If “A” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If “C” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 6</p> <p>If any code but “10” in 15 (Property Description), then: 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>25 (Type of Victim) = S (Society)</p> <p><u>Only: 35A Drug/narcotic Violations</u></p> <p>If “6” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 15 (Property Description) = any code but 11</p> <p>If “1” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 20 (Suspected Drug Type)</p> <p>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</p> <p><u>Only: 35B Drug Equipment Violations</u></p> <p>If “6” in 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.): 15 = Property Description (any code but 10)</p>
Embezzlement (Crime Against Property)	270	<p>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. An employer/employee or legal agent relationship must exist.</p> <p>The type of victim is to be entered into Data Element 25.</p>	<p>Property Segment is required.</p> <p>2A = Cargo Theft</p> <p>If “A” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If “C” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 5 or 7 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 17 = Date Recovered</p>
Extortion/Blackmail (Crime Against Property)	210	<p>To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use of threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.</p>	<p>Property Segment is required.</p> <p>2A = Cargo Theft 13 = Type Weapon/Force Involved</p> <p>If “A” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If “C” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 5 or 7</p>

			<p>15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 17 (Date Recovered)</p> <p>If “I” in 25 (Type of Victim), then: 33 (Type Injury)</p>
Fraud Offenses (Crimes Against Property)	26A-26G	<p>Does not include Counterfeiting/Forgery or Bad Checks.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>26B - Credit Card/ATM Machine Fraud - The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.</p> <p>26C - Impersonation - Falsely representing one’s identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage that would not otherwise have occurred.</p> <p>26D - Welfare Fraud - The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>26F - Identity Theft - Wrongfully obtaining and using another person’s personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, social security number, driver’s license number, credit card number).</p> <p>26G - Hacking/Computer Invasion - Wrongfully gaining access to another</p>	<p>Property Segment is required.</p> <p>If 26A-26C or 26E, then: 2A = Cargo Theft</p> <p>If “A” in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If “C” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 5 or 7 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 17 (Date Recovered)</p>

		person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.	
Gambling Offenses (Crimes Against Society)	39A-39D	<p>39A - Betting/Wagering - To unlawfully stake money or something of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.</p> <p>39B - Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling - To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity. Includes bookmaking, transmitting wagering information, etc.</p> <p>39C - Gambling Equipment Violations - To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes. The type of activity (buying, possessing, selling, or transporting) must be entered into Data Element 12.</p> <p>39D - Sports Tampering - To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.</p>	<p>Property Segment is required.</p> <p>If "A" in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If "C" in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 6 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>25 (Type of Victim) = S (Society)</p> <p><u>Only: 39C Gambling Equipment Violations</u></p> <p>12 (Type Criminal Activity)</p>
Homicide Offenses (Crimes Against Persons)	09A-09C	<p>09A - Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter - The willful killing of one human being by another. Attempted murders are to be reported as Aggravated Assaults.</p> <p>09B - Negligent Manslaughter - The killing of another person through negligence. This offense does not include Vehicular Manslaughter which is reportable as 90Z All Other Offenses, if accidental, and 09A Murder if intentional.</p> <p>09C - Justifiable Homicide (not a crime) - The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.</p> <p>A serious criminal offense is a felony or high misdemeanor. Additional circumstances regarding a Justifiable Homicide are to be reported in Data Element 32. Justifiable Homicide often</p>	<p>7 Offense A/C must = C</p> <p>13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved)</p> <p>25 (Type of Victim) = I or L</p> <p>31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances)</p> <p>If any code but "00" in 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) 35 (Relationship[s] of Victim to Offender[s])</p> <p>If code is "00" in 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 (Offender Numbers[s] to be Related) = 00</p> <p>Domestic Violence = Y or N</p> <p><u>Only: 09C Justifiable Homicide</u></p> <p>31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstance) = 20 or 21</p> <p>32 (Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances)</p>

		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 <u>two incidents</u> rather than one.	
Human Trafficking	64A-64B	<p>64A - Commercial Sex Acts - Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.</p> <p>64B - Involuntary Servitude - 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).</p>	<p>13 (Type of Weapon/Force Involved) 25 (Type of Victim) = I 33 (Type of Injury)</p> <p>If any code but “00” in 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) 35 (Relationship[s] of Victim to Offender[s])</p> <p>Domestic Violence = Y or N</p>
Kidnapping/Abduction (Crime Against Person)	100	The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian. Kidnapping/Abduction includes Hostage-Taking.	<p>13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved)</p> <p>If “A” in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If “C” in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1,5,7, or 8</p> <p>If “5” or “7” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 17 (Date Recovered)</p> <p>25 (Type of Victim) = I 33 (Type Injury)</p> <p>Domestic Violence = Y or N</p> <p>If any code but “00” in 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) 35 (Relationship[s] of Victim to Offender[s])</p> <p>If code is “00” in 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 Offender Number(s) to be Related = 00</p>
Larceny/Theft Offenses (Crimes Against Property)	23A-23H	<p>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.</p> <p>23B - Purse-snatching - The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc. from the physical possession of another</p>	<p>If offenses of 23D, 23F, 23H then: 2A = Cargo Theft</p> <p>If “A” in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If “C” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 5 or 7 15 (Property Description)</p>

		<p>person.</p> <p>23C - Shoplifting - The theft by someone (other than an employee of the victim) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.</p> <p>23D - Theft From Building - A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.</p> <p>23E - Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device - A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.</p> <p>23F - Theft From Motor Vehicle (Except Parts & Accessories) - The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked.</p> <p>23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories - The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.</p> <p>23H - All Other Larceny - All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of larceny/Theft listed above. This includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boat, and airplanes. Also, thefts of animals, tools, construction equipment where no break-in of a structure occurred.</p>	<p>16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 17 (Date Recovered)</p> <p>Domestic Violence = Y or N</p>
<p>Motor Vehicle Theft (Crime Against Property)</p>	240	<p>The theft of a motor vehicle. Excludes farm equipment (tractors, combines, etc.) which are included as larcenies.</p> <p>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:</p> <p><u>Automobile</u> - sedans, coupes, station wagons, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people.</p> <p><u>Buses</u> - motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis.</p>	<p>2A = Cargo Theft</p> <p>If “A” in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If “C” in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 5 or 7 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If “5” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 15 (Property Description) = any valid code 17 (Date Recovered)</p> <p>If “03”, “05”, “24”, “28”, or “37” in 15 (Property Description), then: 19 (Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles)</p> <p>If “7” in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 15 (Property Description) = 03, 05, 24, 28, or</p>

		<p><u>Recreational Vehicles</u> - motor vehicles that are specifically designed to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes.</p> <p><u>Trucks</u> - motor vehicles that are specifically designed to transport cargo.</p> <p><u>Other Motor Vehicles</u> - any other motor vehicles such as motorcycles, motorized scooters, snowmobiles, golf carts, etc.</p>	<p>37</p> <p>18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles)</p> <p>Domestic Violence = Y or N</p>
Pornography/ Obscene Material (Crime Against Society)	370	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material.	<p>12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement)</p> <p>25 (Type of Victim) = S</p>
Prostitution Offenses (Crime Against Society)	40A- 40C	<p>40A - Prostitution - To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit.</p> <p>This offense includes both males and females.</p> <p>40B - Assisting or Promoting Prostitution - To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.</p> <p>40C - Purchasing Prostitution - To purchase, or trade, anything of value for commercial sex acts.</p>	<p>25 (Type of Victim) = S</p>
Robbery (Crime Against Property)	120	<p>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.</p> <p>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. If the injury results in death, a Homicide Offense must also be reported.</p> <p>The victims of a robbery include not only those persons and other entities (businesses, financial institutions, etc.) from whom property was taken, but also those persons toward whom the robber directed force or threat of force I</p>	<p>2A = Cargo Theft</p> <p>13 (Type of Weapon/Force Involved)</p> <p>If "A" in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8</p> <p>If "C" in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 5 or 7 15 Property Description 16 (Value of Property)</p> <p>If "5" in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 17 (Date Recovered)</p> <p>If "I" in 25 (Type of Victim), then: 33 (Type of Injury)</p> <p>If "I" in 25 (Type of Victim), and if any code but "00" in 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) 35 (Relationship[s] of Victim to Offender[s])</p>

		<p>perpetrating the offense. Therefore, although the primary victim in a bank robber 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.</p> <p>Carjacking is a Robbery offenses in which a motor vehicle is taken through force or threat of force. Report <u>only</u> a Robbery not a Motor Vehicle Theft.</p>	<p>If "I" in 25 (Type of Victim), and if code is "00" in 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) = 00</p> <p>Domestic Violence = Y or N</p>
Sex Offenses (Crime Against Persons)	11A-11D	<p>Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.</p> <p>11A - Rape - The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will.</p> <p>If force was used or threatened, the crime should be classified as Forcible 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 unless they were too young to give consent.</p> <p>11B - Sodomy - Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will.</p> <p>11C - Sexual Assault with an Object - To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will. Examples of an object are a finger, bottle, stick, or handgun.</p> <p>11D - Fondling -The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will.</p> <p>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 <u>only</u> if it is the sole Sex Offense committed against a victim.</p>	<p>13 (Type of Weapon/Force Involved)</p> <p>25 (Type of Victim) = I</p> <p>33 (Type Injury)</p> <p>If any code but "00" In 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) 35 (Relationship[s] of Victim to Offender[s])</p> <p>If code is "00" in 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) = 00</p> <p>Domestic Violence = Y or N</p>
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible (Crimes Against	36A-36B	36A - Incest - Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degree	<p>25 (Type of Victim) = I</p> <p>If any code but "00" In 36 (Offender Seq. #),</p>

Persons)		wherein marriage is prohibited by law. 36B - Statutory Rape - Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. If force was used or threatened, the offense should be classified as Rape.	then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) 35 (Relationship[s] of Victim to Offender[s]) If code is "00" in 36 (Offender Seq. #), then: 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) = 00 Domestic Violence = Y or N
Stolen Property Offenses (Crimes Against Property)	280	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. If the property was stolen during another incident, the Type Property Loss should be 1 = None. When the property was not originally reported stolen, the Type Property Loss can be 5 = Recovered. The type of activity is to be entered into Data Element 12.	12 (Type Criminal Activity) If "A" in 7 (Offenses A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 8 If "C" in 7 (Offense A/C), then: 14 (Type Property Loss) = 1 or 5 If "5" in 14 (Type Property Loss), then: 15 (Property Description) 16 (Value of Property) 17 (Date Recovered)
Violation of No Contact/Protection Order (Crimes Against Persons)	500	All violations of court ordered no-contact, protection, restraining, or anti-harassment orders. Does <u>not</u> have to be domestic violence related; however if the offense is DV, indicate on Data Element 53 (DV Indicator).	7 (Offense Attempted/Completed) = C 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved) is optional 25 (Type of Victim) = I 36 Known offender required (00 not allowed) 34 (Offender Number[s] to be Related) 35 (Relationship[s] of Victim to Offender[s]) Domestic Violence = Y or N
Weapon Law Violations (Crimes Against Society)	520	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.	12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement) 13 (Type Weapon/force Involved) 25 (Type of Victim) = S

Group “B” Mandatory Data Elements

The mandatory data elements used in the Group “B” arrest report are as follows:

- 1 = ORI
- 41 = Arrest Transaction Number
- 40 = Arrestee Sequence Number
- 42 = Arrest Date
- 43 = Type of Arrest
- 45 = UCR Arrest Offense Code
- 46 = Arrestee Was Armed With
- 47 = Age of Arrestee
- 48 = Sex of Arrestee
- 49 = Race of Arrestee

The Group “B” crime categories are listed below.

Bad Checks (Crimes Against Property)	90A	Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds. This offense includes Fraudulent Checks and Insufficient Funds Checks but not Counterfeited Checks or Forged Checks.
Curfew/Loitering/ Vagrancy Violations (Crimes Against Society)	90B	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. Includes Begging, Vagabondage, and Panhandling.
Disorderly Conduct (Crime Against Society)	90C	Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalizes the community, or shock the public sense of morality. Includes Disturbing the Peace and Public Nuisance.
Driving Under the Influence (Crime Against Society)	90D	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.
Drunkenness (not DUI) (Crime Against Society)	90E	To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one’s mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Includes Drunk and Disorderly and Public Intoxication.
Family Offenses, Non- Violent (Crimes Against Persons and Society)	90F	Unlawful, non-violent 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 classified as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc. Includes: Abandonment, Desertion, Neglect, Nonsupport, and Non-Violent Abuse.
Liquor Law Violations (Crime Against Society)	90G	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. Excessive consumption that incites an arrest is included.
Peeping Tom (Crime Against Society)	90H	To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.
Trespass of Real Property (Crime Against Society)	90J	To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.
All Other Offenses (Crimes Against Persons, Property and Society)	90Z	All crimes that are not Group “A” offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group “B” crime categories listed previously. Traffic offenses should not be included except for Vehicular Manslaughter and Hit and Run.

Data Element Definitions and Values

Data elements are the data fields used in NIBRS to describe the victims, offenders, arrestees, and circumstances of criminal incidents and arrests. There are 62 data elements. Some are required to be reported. Others may be reported at the option of the agency submitting the report.

The data elements and data values listed are used for reporting incidents and arrests involving Group “A” offenses and for reporting arrests involving Group “B” offenses.

Whether or not a data element is used in only the Group “A” Incident Report or both the Group “A” Incident Report and the Group “B” Arrest Report is indicated by the following parenthetical indicators in each data element description:

Used In	Indicator
Group “A” Incident Report (only)	(A)
Group “A” and “B” Reports (both)	(A & B)

WASPC data collection guidelines follow those found in the FBI NIBRS *Technical Specification, Reference CJIS Document Number – UCRRP-DOC-04521-1.1* (http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/nibrs_technical_specification_version_1.0_final_04-16-2012.pdf), with the exception of the addition of data element 53 – Domestic Violence Indicator, the addition of the offense of 500 – Violation of No Contact Orders, 12 – mandatory Gang Information, and additional data values for data element 8A - Bias Motivation. A description of each data element appears on the following pages.

1 ORI Number - 9 characters (A & B) (Mandatory): This is the unique nine-character NCIC Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) Number that has been assigned to each agency. It must be included in each Group “A” Incident Report Segment or Group “B” Arrest Report.

2 Incident Number - 12 characters (A) (Mandatory): This is the number assigned by the reporting agency to each Group “A” Incident Report to uniquely identify an incident, e.g., the Originating Agency Case (OCA) Number. The number can be up to 12 characters in length. The Incident Number must be included in each segment of the Group “A” Incident Report.

2A Cargo Theft - 1 character (A): This data element will be optional for a period of time to allow agencies’ records management systems to be updated. This will be updated once a deadline for inclusion has been set. This data element is to be used to indicate whether or not the incident involved a cargo theft. This data element can only be entered when the incident has at least one of the following offenses:

120	Robbery
23D	Theft From Building
23F	Theft From Motor Vehicle
23H	All Other Larceny

- 26A False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game
- 26B Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud
- 26C Impersonation
- 26E Wire Fraud
- 210 Extortion/Blackmail
- 220 Burglary/Breaking & Entering
- 240 Motor Vehicle Theft
- 270 Embezzlement
- 510 Bribery

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

- N = No
- Y = Yes

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.

The definition of Cargo Theft is the criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, assets, money, or baggage that constitutes, in whole or in part, a commercial shipment of freight moving in commerce, from any pipeline system, railroad car, motor truck, or other vehicle, or from any tank or storage facility, station house, platform, or depot, or from any vessel or wharf, or from any aircraft, air terminal, airport, aircraft terminal or air navigation facility, or from any intermodal container, intermodal chassis, trailer, container freight station, warehouse, freight distribution facility, or freight consolidation facility. For purposes of this definition, cargo shall be deemed as moving in commerce at all points between the point of origin and the final destination, regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise.

3 Incident Date/Hour - 11 characters (A) (Mandatory): This data element must be included in each Group “A” Incident Report. It must be used to enter the month, day, year, and hour (MM/DD/YYYY/HH) when the incident occurred or started or the beginning of the time period in which it occurred (as appropriate). Military 24-hour time must be used. If the Incident Date is unknown, the date of the report with the indicator R = Report should be entered. If the Incident Hour is unknown, the hour should be left blank or the hour can be estimated.

If the incident occurred on or between midnight and 0059, 00 should be entered; if on or between 0100 and 0159, 01 should be entered; if on or between 2300 and 2359, 23 should be entered; etc. If the incident occurred at exactly midnight, it is to be considered to have occurred at the beginning of the next day, as if the crime occurred at 1 minute past midnight. Therefore, 00 must be entered for the hour, along with the next day’s date.

4 Cleared Exceptionally - 1 character (A) (Mandatory Answer): This data element must be included in each Group “A” Incident Report. It is used to indicate whether or not the incident was cleared exceptionally. If not, N = Not Applicable must be entered. In a multiple-offense incident, the exceptional clearance of one offense clears the entire incident. An incident cannot be cleared exceptionally if it was previously or at the same time cleared by an arrest, i.e., if an Arrestee Segment was or is being submitted.

To clear an offense by exceptional means, the following four (4) 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 arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.
3. The exact location of the offender must be known so that an arrest could be made.
4. There must be a reason outside the control of law enforcement which prevents the arrest, i.e., A through E, below:

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

- A = Death of Offender
- B = Prosecution Declined (by the prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause)
- C = In Custody of Other Jurisdiction
- 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.

5 Exceptional Clearance Date - 8 characters (A) (Mandatory if Exceptional Clearance entered): 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 (MM/DD/YYYY) when the incident was cleared must be entered into this data element.

6 UCR Offense Code - 3 characters (A & B) (Mandatory): This data element must be used to enter the UCR Offense Codes of the up to ten (10) most serious (as determined by the reporting agency) Group "A" offenses involved in the incident. There are fifty-three (53) possible Group "A" Offense Code entries. A separate Offense Segment, containing Data Elements 6 through 13, must be submitted for each reported Group "A" Offense Code involved in the incident. Only one (1) Offense Segment can be submitted for each reported UCR Offense Code even though there may have been more than one victim of the crime. At least one (1) Offense Segment must be included in a Group "A" Incident Report.

Group "A" Offenses

Offense	Crime Against	Code
Animal Cruelty	Society	720
Arson	Property	200
Assault Offenses:		
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	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 & Non-negligent Manslaughter	Person	09A
Negligent Manslaughter	Person	09B
Justifiable Homicide	Not a Crime	09C
Human Trafficking		
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, Non-Forcible:		
Incest	Person	36A
Statutory Rape	Person	36B
Stolen Property Offenses	Property	280
Weapon Law Violations	Society	520
Violation of No Contact/Protection Orders	Person	500*

* Denotes Washington specific offense code

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
Trespass of Real Property	Society	90J
All Other Offenses	Person, Property, Society	90Z

7 Offense Attempted/Completed - 1 character (A) (Mandatory): This data element must 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.

Attempted Murder must be reported as Aggravated Assault and all Assault Offenses must be coded as C = Completed.

Allowed Entries (Enter only one):

A = Attempted

C = Completed

8 Offender(s) Suspected of Using - 1 character (A) (Mandatory Answer): This data element must 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 must be entered.

Allowed entries (Enter up to three):

A = Alcohol

C = Computer Equipment

D = Drugs/Narcotics

N = Not Applicable

8A Bias Motivation - 2 characters (A) (Mandatory Answer): This data element must 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 must 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. Up to five Bias Motivations can be reported, however, the first Bias Motivation is mandatory.

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry:

11 = Anti-White

12 = Anti-Black or African American

13 = Anti-American Indian or Alaskan Native

14 = Anti-Asian

15 = Anti-Multiple Races, Group

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-Multiple Religions, 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

- 42 = Anti-Lesbian
- 43 = Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)
- 44 = Anti-Heterosexual
- 45 = Anti-Bisexual

Disability Bias:

- 51 = Anti-Physical Disability
- 52 = Anti-Mental Disability
- 53 = Anti-Sensory Disability*

Gender Bias:

- 61 = Anti-Female* converted to 62 for FBI submission
- 62 = Anti-Male* converted to 61 for FBI submission

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; incidents involving ambiguous facts (some facts are present but are not conclusive) must be reported as 99 = Unknown.

* Washington state specific values.

9 Location Type - 2 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 (airports; bus, boat, ferry, or train stations and terminals).
- 02 = Bank/Savings and Loan (includes other financial institutions whether in a separate building or inside of another store).
- 03 = Bar/Nightclub (establishments that are primarily for entertainment, dancing, and the consumption of alcoholic beverages).
- 04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple (buildings for public religious activities, meetings, or worship).
- 05 = Commercial/Office Building (establishment that pertain to commerce and trade).
- 06 = Construction Site (includes all buildings/locations that are under some type of construction).
- 07 = Convenience Store (establishments that are primarily for convenience shopping, e.g. stores that include the sale of other items as well as gasoline or vehicle repairs).

- 08 = Department/Discount Store (establishments that sell a wide range of goods such as Target, Wal-Mart, Fred Meyer, etc.; this does not include shopping malls).
- 09 = Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital (includes medical supply companies, buildings, and stores that are primarily considered pharmacies).
- 10 = Field/Woods (areas that are primarily open fields or wooded areas; this category does not include parks).
- 11 = Government/Public Building (buildings that are used for local, state, federal businesses, or public businesses).
- 12 = Grocery/Supermarket (establishments that are used for the buying/selling of food items, etc.).
- 13 = Highway/Road/Alley (open public ways for the passage of vehicles, people, and animals).
- 14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. (includes other temporary lodgings. This category does not include campgrounds or recreational vehicle parks.)
- 15 = Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility (places for the confinement of persons in lawful detention or awaiting trial).
- 16 = Lake/Waterway/Beach (shorelines, lakes, streams, canals, or bodies of water other than swimming pools).
- 17 = Liquor Store (establishments that are primarily used for the buying/selling of alcoholic beverages).
- 18 = Parking Lot/Garage (areas that are primarily used for parking motorized vehicles).
- 19 = Rental Storage Facility (includes mini-storage and self-storage buildings).
- 20 = Residence/Home (permanent residences; includes apartments, condominiums, townhouses, residential driveways and yards, and nursing homes).
- 21 = Restaurant (includes cafeterias; any commercial establishments that serve meals or refreshments).
- 22 = School/College (includes universities. *Use only if your RMS is not capable of reporting either 52 or 53*).
- 23 = Service/Gas Station (establishments where motor vehicles are serviced and gasoline, oil, etc. are sold).
- 24 = Specialty Store (includes fur stores, jewelry stores, TV stores, and clothing stores, etc.).
- 25 = Other/Unknown (any locations which are not specifically described above or when the actual location of the incident is unknown).
- 37 = Abandoned/Condemned Structure (buildings or structures which are completed but have been abandoned by the owner and are no longer being used).
- 38 = Amusement Park (indoor or outdoor commercial enterprises that offer rides, games, and other entertainment).
- 39 = Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum (open-air or enclosed amphitheater-type areas designed and used for the presentation of sporting events, concerts, assemblies, etc.).
- 40 = ATM Machine Separate from Bank (machines that provide the ability to make deposits and/or withdrawals using a bank card. If located at a banking facility, use 02 = Bank/Savings and Loan).
- 41 = Auto Dealership New/Used (businesses specifically designed for selling new and used motor vehicles).

- 42 = Camp/Campground (areas used for setting up camps, including tent and recreational vehicle campsites).
- 44 = Daycare Facility (child or adult care; facilities designed to provide supervision, recreation, and/or meals during the daytime for adults or children).
- 45 = Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal (platforms at which trucks, ships, or trains load or unload cargo).
- 46 = Farm Facility (facilities designed for agricultural production or devoted to the raising and breeding of animals, areas of water devoted to aquaculture, and/or all building or storage structures located there; includes grain bins).
- 47 = Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track (indoor or outdoor facilities used to legally bet on uncertain outcomes of games of chance, contests, and/or races).
- 48 = Industrial Site (manufacturing locations, factories, mills, plants, etc., specifically designed for the manufacturing of goods).
- 49 = Military Installation (locations specifically designed and used for military operations).
- 50 = Park/Playground (areas of land set aside for public use usually maintained for recreational or ornamental purposes).
- 51 = Rest Area (designated areas, usually along a highway, where motorists can stop).
- 52 = School-College/University (institutions for the higher education of individuals, which gives instruction in specialized fields; includes community colleges and/or trade schools).
- 53 = School-Elementary/Secondary (institutions for the instruction of children from preschool through 12th grade).
- 54 = Shelter-Mission/Homeless (establishments that provide temporary housing for homeless individuals and/or families).
- 55 = Shopping Mall (shopping areas and/or centers with multiple stores and/or businesses; includes strip malls).
- 56 = Tribal Lands (Native American reservations, communities, and/or trust lands).
- 57 = Community Center (public locations where members of a community gather for group activities, social activities, public information, and other purposes; they may sometimes be open for the whole community or for a specialized group within the greater community).
- 58 = Cyberspace (a virtual or Internet-based network of two or more computers in separate locations, which communicate either through wireless or wire connections).

10 Number of Premises Entered - 2 characters (A) (Mandatory if offense is Burglary and Hotel Rule applies): 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 must be reported.

In the Summary Reporting System, the Hotel Rule applied only to temporary lodgings. According to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 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 must be reported in this data element.

11 Method of Entry - 1 character (A) (Mandatory if offense is Burglary): This data element must 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. An unforced entry is one where the unlawful entry was achieved without force through an unlocked door or window. If both forced and unforced entries were involved in the crime, the entry must 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

12 Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information - 1 character (A) (Mandatory for certain offenses):

This data element *must 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

Allowed entries (Enter up to three):

A = *For Animal Cruelty only*: Simple/Gross Neglect (failure to provide food, water, shelter, veterinary care, or intentionally or knowingly withholding food or water)

B = Buying/Receiving

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

D = Distributing/Selling

E = Exploiting Children

F = *For Animal Cruelty only*: Organized Abuse (Dog Fighting and Cock Fighting)

I = *For Animal Cruelty only*: Intentional Abuse and Torture

O = Operating/Promoting/Assisting

P = Possessing/Concealing

S = *For Animal Cruelty only*: Animal Sexual Abuse (Bestiality)

T = Transporting/Transmitting/Importing

U = Using/Consuming

Also, this data element *must be used* to provide information about **Gang Involvement** for the offender(s) in the following incidents:

- 09A = Murder and Non-Negligent 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

Allowed entries (Enter up to two):

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

13 Type Weapon/Force Involved - 3 characters (A) (Mandatory for certain offenses): This data element must 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 Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- 09B Negligent Manslaughter
- 09C Justifiable Homicide
- 100 Kidnapping/Abduction
- 11A Rape
- 11B Sodomy
- 11C Sexual Assault with an Object
- 11D Fondling
- 120 Robbery
- 13A Aggravated Assault
- 13B Simple Assault
- 210 Extortion/Blackmail
- 520 Weapon Law Violations
- 64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts
- 64B Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

Up to three (3) types of weapons/force can be entered for each of the offenses listed above. If the weapon was an automatic firearm, an "A" must 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

14 Type Property Loss/Etc. - 1 character (A) (Mandatory for certain offenses): This data element must 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 must 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
- 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. The types of property loss/etc. and data elements applicable to individual Group “A” offenses are designated under heading of [Offense Descriptions and Requirements](#).

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: 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 - 2 characters (A) (Mandatory under certain circumstances): This data element must 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 (10) 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 (10) types of property are involved, the nine (9) most valuable types of property must be entered and the remaining types of property must be combined and entered as 77 = Other.

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

- 01 = Aircraft (any machines or devices capable of atmospheric flight; includes airplanes, helicopters, dirigibles, gliders, ultralight, hot air balloons, etc. This category does not include toy planes).
- 02 = Alcohol (any intoxicating liquors containing alcohol used for human consumption; includes alcoholic beverages, e.g. beer, wine, liquor. Denatured alcohol should be classified under chemicals or fuel).
- 03 = Automobiles (any passenger vehicles designed for operation on ordinary roads and typically having four (4) wheels and a motor, with the primary purpose of transporting people other than public transportation; includes sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, and other similar motor vehicles).

- 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; includes school/coach/tourist buses, trolleys, or commercial vans).
- 06 = Clothes/Furs (wearing apparel for human use, including accessories such as belts, shoes, scarves, ties, etc.).
- 07 = Computer Hardware/Software (electrical components making up a computer system or written programs, procedures, or rules and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and that are stored in read/write memory; includes computers, printers, storage media, video games, video consoles, and software packages).
- 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).
- 10 = Drugs/Narcotics (substances such as narcotics or hallucinogens that affect the central nervous system, causing changes in behavior and often addiction; includes prescription, over the counter, or legal and illegal drugs).
- 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment (articles, items, products, etc. used to prepare and consume drugs or narcotics; includes glass pipes, bong, pop cans, meth labs, etc.).
- 12 = Farm Equipment (tractors, combines, etc.).
- 13 = Firearms (weapons that fire a projectile by force of an explosion, i.e., handguns, rifles, shotguns, etc., but not "BB," pellet, or gas-powered guns).
- 14 = Gambling Equipment (gambling paraphernalia; any equipment or devices used to produce, manufacture, operate gambling; includes slot machines, keno, card tables, poker chips, bingo, raffles, etc.).
- 15 = Heavy Construction/Industrial Equipment (large-scale equipment used in the construction of buildings, roads, etc.; includes cranes, bulldozers, steamrollers, oil-drilling rigs, etc.).
- 16 = Household Goods (items which would normally be used to furnish a residence; includes beds, chairs, desks, sofas, tables, refrigerators, stoves, washers/dryers, air conditioning and heating equipment, or small appliances, etc. This category does not include radios, televisions, DVDs, etc.).
- 17 = Jewelry/Precious Metals/Gems (articles of gold, silver, precious stones, etc. for personal adornment; includes bracelets, necklaces, rings, watches, etc. and gold, silver, platinum, etc.).
- 18 = Livestock (domesticated animals raised for home use or profit; includes living farm animals, i.e., cattle, chickens, hogs, horses, sheep, etc.; includes household pets only if commercially raised for profit.).
- 19 = Merchandise (items exposed for sale; use specific category if possible).
- 20 = Money (legal tender, i.e., coins and paper currency).
- 21 = Negotiable Instruments (any documents, other than currency, that are payable without restriction. An unconditional promise or order of payment to a holder upon issue, possession, on demand, or at a specific time; includes endorsed checks, endorsed money orders, endorsed traveler's checks, and bearer checks and bonds).

- 22 = Non-Negotiable Instruments (documents requiring further action to become negotiable, e.g., unendorsed checks and unendorsed money orders, blank checks, stocks, and bonds).
- 23 = Office-type Equipment (items which would normally be used in an office/business setting; includes typewriters, adding machines, calculators, cash registers, copying machines, etc.).
- 24 = Other Motor Vehicles (motorized vehicles that do not fit the definition of automobile, bus, truck, or recreational vehicle. includes, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, and golf carts).
- 25 = Purses/Handbags/Wallets (bags or pouches used for carrying articles such as money, wallets, keys, and other miscellaneous items; includes briefcases, fanny packs, and backpacks when used as a purse/wallet).
- 26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs (includes radios, televisions, videotape recorders, high fidelity and stereo equipment, compact disc players, cameras, iPods, etc. Do not include radios or stereos that are installed in a vehicle).
- 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 (buildings used by a group of people for social/cultural/group/recreational activities, common interests, classes, etc.; includes colleges, hospitals, jails, libraries, meeting halls, passenger terminals, religious buildings, schools, sports arenas, etc.).
- 34 = Structures - Storage (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 or loads).
- 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories (items attached to the inside or outside of a motor vehicle; including motor vehicle batteries, engines, transmissions, heaters, hubcaps, tires, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, sideview mirrors, radios, antennas, tape decks, GPS, 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. 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 = Drug/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).
- 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, etc.).
- 58 = Cyberspace (a virtual or Internet-based network of two or more computers in separate locations, which communicate either through wireless or wire connections).
- 59 = Firearm Accessories (items used in conjunction with a firearm to improve ease of use or maintenance; includes ammunition, gun belts, cases, cleaning tools/equipment, targets, etc.).
- 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, drivers' 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, 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 processing luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat; includes ferrous and nonferrous metals such as iron, steel, tin, aluminum, copper, brass, copper wire, 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, etc. - does not include camera phones).
- 75 = Portable Electronic Communications (electronic devices used to communicate audible or visual messages; includes cell phones, pagers, personal digital assistants [PDAs], 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 above specific descriptions).
- 78 = Trailers (transportation devices designed to be hauled by a truck or tractor; includes truck trailers, semi-trailers, utility, etc.).
- 79 = Watercraft Equipment/Parts/Accessories (equipment or accessories used by watercraft for the craft's maintenance or pleasure; 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, cross bows, bows and arrows, sling shots, "BB" guns, pellet guns, gas-powered guns, paintball guns, etc.).
- 88 = Pending Inventory (property description unknown until an inventory is conducted).
- 99 = (blank) (special category to be used by the national UCR Program to compile statistics on certain designated types of property, e.g., cellular phones, which are the object of theft fads).

16 Value of Property - 9 characters (A) (Mandatory under certain circumstances): This data element must 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 value must be reported in whole dollars. The value entered for each property description must 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 must be entered.

A value of zero is allowable only for property description codes:

- 09 = Credit/Debit Cards
- 22 = Non-Negotiable Instruments
- 48 = Documents/Personal or Business
- 65 = Identity Documents
- 66 = Identity-Intangible
- 77 = Other
- 99 = Special Category (not currently in use)

A zero value is required for codes 09, 22, 48, 65, and 66.

Up to ten (10) values can be entered to match the up to ten (10) property descriptions that are associated with each Property Segment (i.e., each type of property loss/etc.) in the incident. If more than ten (10) types of property are involved, the values of the nine (9) most valuable properties must be entered; then, the total value of the remaining properties which were coded as 77 = Other must be entered.

If drugs or narcotics were seized in a drug case, no value can be entered into this data element, but the estimated quantity of the drugs/narcotics must 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 can be entered into this data element; Data Elements 20 (Suspected Drug Type), 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity), and 22 (Type Drug Measurement) must 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 must be entered into this data element, and Data Elements 20, 21, and 22 must be left blank.

17 Date Recovered - 8 characters (A) (Mandatory under certain circumstances): If previously stolen property is recovered, the month, day, and year (MM/DD/YYYY) of its recovery must 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 (10) dates of recovery can be entered to match each of the up to ten (10) property descriptions that are associated with each Property Segment (i.e., each type of property loss/etc.) in the incident. If there is more than one date of recovery for the same Property Description, the earliest date that falls within the date rules for submitting data to the FBI as explained in Volume 2, section I should be entered.

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

18 Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles - 2 characters (A) (Mandatory if offense is Motor Vehicle Theft): This data element indicates how many motor vehicles were stolen in a Motor Vehicle Theft incident. Therefore, it must be used only if the offense is 240 Motor Vehicle Theft, Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) was entered as 7 = Stolen, and Data Element 15 (Property Description) was entered as 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks.

If the number of vehicles 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.

19 Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles - 2 characters (A) (Mandatory if offense is Motor Vehicle Theft): 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, Data Element 14 (Type of Property Loss/Etc.) was entered as 5 = Recovered, and Data Element 15 (Property Description) was entered as 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks.

If the number of vehicles 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.

20 Suspected Drug Type - 1 character (A) (Mandatory under certain circumstances): This data element must 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, Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) was entered as 6 = Seized, and Data Element 15 (Property Description) was entered as 10 = Drugs/Narcotics. Also, it should be entered if one of the offenses is 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations and Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) is entered as 1 = None.

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 (3) 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 the remaining drugs/narcotics should be entered as a single X = Over 3 Drug Types entry.

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; 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.); etc.
U = Unknown Type Drug
X = Over 3 Drug Types

21 Estimated Drug Quantity - 12 characters (A) (Mandatory under certain circumstances):

This data element must 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, Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) was entered as 6 = Seized, and Data Element 15 (Property Description) was entered as 10 = Drugs/Narcotics. If the substance was sent to a laboratory for analysis and a response has not yet been received, then Data Element 21 must be entered as 1 = None.

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 (9) characters are available to enter the number of whole pounds, ounces, grams, etc., and three (3) more characters are available to enter the decimal amount. A decimal point must be entered to separate the whole and decimal amounts.

Up to three entries can be made to match the up to three entries for Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type). If more than three (3) drugs or narcotics are involved, the quantities of the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account their quantity, value, and deadliness) should be entered. Do not enter the quantity of the remaining drugs/narcotics that are coded as X = Over 3 Drug Types: leave this data element blank.

22 Type Drug Measurement - 2 characters (A) (Mandatory under certain circumstances):

This data element must 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, Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) was entered as 6 = Seized, and Data Element 15 (Property Description) was entered as 10 = Drugs/Narcotics.

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.

Up to three entries can be made to match the up to three entries for Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type). If more than three (3) are involved, the types of measurement of the two most important drugs or narcotics (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account their quantity, value, and deadliness) should be entered. Do not enter the type of measurement for the remaining drugs or narcotics that are coded as X = Over 3 Drug Types - leave this data element blank for them.

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, Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity) should be entered as 1 = None. This data element must be updated with the results of the laboratory analysis when received.

Allowed entries: (Enter up to three.)

WEIGHT

GM = Gram

KG = Kilogram

OZ = Ounce

LB = Pound

XX = Not Reported

CAPACITY

ML = Milliliter

LT = Liter

FO = Fluid Ounce

GL = Gallon

UNITS

DU = Dosage Units/Items*

NP = Number of Plants**

* Number of capsules, pills, tablets, etc.

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

23 Victim (Sequence) Number - 3 characters (A) (Mandatory): Each victim in an incident must be assigned a sequence number from 001 to 999. A separate Victim Segment containing Data Elements 23 through 25 and depending on the type of victim, possibly through Data Element 35, should be submitted for each numbered victim.

24 Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code(s) - 3 characters (A) (Mandatory): This data element must be used to link each victim to the up to ten (10) most serious (as determined by the reporting agency) Group "A" offenses which were perpetrated against him/her during the incident.

25 Type of Victim - 1 character (A) (Mandatory): The type of victim must be entered into this data element. Only one (1) code can be entered for each victim.

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

I = Individual

B = Business

F = Financial Institution

G = Government

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

R = Religious Organization
S = Society/Public
O = Other
U = Unknown

25A Type of Activity (Officer)/Circumstance - 2 characters (A): This is required if the Type of Victim is L = Law Enforcement Officer. 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):

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

25B Assignment Type (Officer) - 1 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. This is required if the Type of Victim is L = Law Enforcement Officer.

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

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)

25C ORI Other Jurisdiction (Officer) - 9 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 (NCIC). 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 in this field if the officer is assaulted in his own jurisdiction.

26 Age (of Victim) - 4 characters (A) (Mandatory): If the victim was a person (I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), his/her age must be entered into this data element either as an exact or estimated 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

27 Sex (of Victim) - 1 character (A) (Mandatory): If the victim was a person (I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer) was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), his/her sex must be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

- M = Male
- F = Female
- U = Unknown

28 Race (of Victim) - 1 character (A) (Mandatory): If the victim was a person (I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), his/her race must 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

29 Ethnicity (of Victim) - 1 character (A) (Optional): If the victim was a person (I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer 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

30 Resident Status (of Victim) - 1 character (A) (Optional): If the victim was a person (I = Individual or L=Law Enforcement Officer was entered into Data Element 25 [Type of Victim]), his/her resident status (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 (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.

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

- R = Resident
- N = Nonresident
- U = Unknown

31 Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances - 2 characters (A) (Mandatory if offense is an Aggravated Assault or a Homicide): This data element must be used to describe the circumstances of either an Aggravated Assault or a Homicide. Therefore, it must be used only with 13A Aggravated Assault and 09A-09C Homicide Offenses.

Allowed entries:

For 13A Aggravated Assault (Enter up to two):

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

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

For 09B Negligent Manslaughter (Enter only one):

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

For 09C Justifiable Homicide (Enter only one):

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

32 Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances - 1 character (A) (Mandatory for Justifiable Homicide): This data element must 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).

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

33 Type Injury - 1 character (A) (Mandatory for certain offenses): This data element must be used to describe the type(s) of bodily injury suffered by a person (I = Individual or L=Law Enforcement Officer 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

34 Offender Number(s) to be Related - 2 characters (A) (Mandatory for certain offenses): This data element must 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 Non-negligent Manslaughter
- 09B Negligent Manslaughter
- 09C Justifiable Homicide
- 100 Kidnapping/Abduction
- 11A Rape
- 11B Sodomy
- 11C Sexual Assault with an Object
- 11D Fondling
- 120 Robbery
- 13A Aggravated Assault
- 13B Simple Assault
- 13C Intimidation
- 36A Incest
- 36B Statutory Rape
- 500 Violation of No Contact Orders (WA State)
- 64A Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts
- 64B Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude

For Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Numbers), up to ten (10) offenders for whom victim-to-offender relationships are going to be reported in Data Element 35 should be entered. If more than ten (10), the ten (10) most closely related should be entered.

35 Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s) – 2 characters (A) (Mandatory for certain offenses): This data element must 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 Non-negligent Manslaughter
- 09B Negligent Manslaughter
- 09C Justifiable Homicide
- 100 Kidnapping/Abduction
- 11A Rape
- 11B Sodomy
- 11C Sexual Assault with an Object
- 11D Fondling
- 120 Robbery
- 13A Aggravated Assault

- 13B Simple Assault
- 13C Intimidation
- 36A Incest
- 36B Statutory Rape
- 500 Violation of No Contact Orders (WA State)
- 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 (10) 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 Stepparent
- SC = Victim Was Stepchild
- SS = Victim Was Stepsibling (stepbrother or stepsister)
- OF = Victim Was Other Family Member

OUTSIDE FAMILY BUT KNOWN TO VICTIM:

- AQ = Victim was Acquaintance
- FR = Victim was Friend
- NE = Victim was Neighbor
- BE = Victim was Babysittee (the baby)
- BG = Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend
- CF = Victim was Child of Boyfriend or Girlfriend
- HR = Homosexual Relationship
- XS = Victim was Ex-Spouse
- 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 must be reported.

36 Offender (Sequence) Number - 2 characters (A) (Mandatory): Each offender in the incident must be assigned a sequence number from 01 to 99. A separate set of offender data must be submitted for each numbered offender. If nothing is known about the offender(s), 00 should be reported. For the offense of 500 Violation of No Contact Orders, the offender must be known.

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

37 Age (of Offender) - 4 characters (A) (Mandatory): The age of the offender must be entered either as an exact number of years, an estimate of years, a range of years, or as unknown.

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

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

99 = Over 98 Years Old

00 = Unknown

Any combination of “_” to “_” years

38 Sex (of Offender) - 1 character (A) (Mandatory): The sex of the offender must be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

M = Male

F = Female

U = Unknown

39 Race (of Offender) - 1 character (A) (Mandatory): The race of the offender must 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 Pacific Islander

U = Unknown

39A Ethnicity (of Offender) - 1 character (A) (Optional): The ethnicity of the offender may be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

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

40 Arrestee (Sequence) Number - 2 characters (A & B) (Mandatory): Each arrestee reported in a Group “A” Incident Report or Group “B” Arrest Report must 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.

41 Arrest (Transaction) Number - 12 characters (A & B) (Mandatory): 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. This number must be unique to the arrested individual.

If and when data about the arrest are furnished to an authorized entity for research purposes, the Arrest (Transaction) Number will be encrypted by the FBI prior to its dissemination to ensure that the recipient cannot identify the actual case.

42 Arrest Date - 8 characters (A & B) (Mandatory): This data element must be used to enter the month, day, and year (MM/DD/YYYY) that the arrest took place.

43 Type of Arrest - 1 character (A & B) (Mandatory): This data element must 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)

44 Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator - 1 character (A) (Mandatory for Multiple Arrestee Segments): Only agencies that submit NIBRS batch files will encounter this field. This data element must be used to ensure that an arrestee is counted (scored) only once when the arrestee’s apprehension causes the arresting agency to submit two (2) 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 is duplicated in each Group “A” Incident Report. In such a situation, C = Count Arrestee must be entered into one of the Arrestee Segments, and M = Multiple must 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 must 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 (2) or more Arrestee Segments relating to the same arrestee.

Allowed entries (Enter one per Arrestee Segment):

- C = Count Arrestee
- M = Multiple
- N = Not Applicable

45 UCR Arrest Offense Code - 3 characters (A & B) (Mandatory): The three-digit UCR Offense Code of the offense for which the arrestee was apprehended must be entered into this data element. The subject may have been arrested for any of the Group "A" offenses or any of the Group "B" crime categories. If the arrestee was apprehended for more than one (1) offense, the reporting agency must determine which was the most serious offense and enter it as the arrest offense.

46 Arrestee Was Armed With - 3 characters (A & B) (Mandatory): This data element must be used to indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a commonly known weapon at the time of his/her apprehension.

If the weapon was an automatic firearm, an "A" must 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

47 Age (of Arrestee) - 4 characters (A & B) (Mandatory): The age of the arrestee must be entered either as an exact number of years, an estimate 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

48 Sex (of Arrestee) - 1 character (A & B) (Mandatory): The sex of the arrestee must be indicated in this data element.

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

M = Male
F = Female

49 Race (of Arrestee) - 1 character (A & B) (Mandatory): The race of the arrestee must 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 Pacific Islander
U = Unknown

50 Ethnicity (of Arrestee) - 1 character (A & B) (Optional): 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

51 Resident Status (of Arrestee) - 1 character (A & B) (Optional): 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

52 Disposition of Arrestee Under 18 - 1 character (A & B) (Mandatory if arrestee under age 18): This data element must be used only if the arrestee was 17 years of age or younger at the time of the arrest.

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.)

53 Domestic Violence Indicator (WA State) - 1 character (A) (Mandatory for certain offenses): The Domestic Violence indicator must be answered for all offenses of Crimes Against Persons, Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson; for all other offenses, this field should remain blank.

Allowed entries (Enter only one):

N = Domestic Violence Not Involved

Y = Domestic Violence Involved

Crime Mapping Fields

54 Incident Address - 30 characters (A) (Optional): For incidents, this is the address where the incident occurred. The address number and street should both be entered.

When an address is mapped, it will return all possible results for the given address. If more than one is received by MapPoint, the geocoder will choose the first address on the list. If the address submitted is an exact match, one result will be returned.

For example, 5401 S 19th St., Hometown, WA or 5401 South 19th St., Hometown, WA returns one match, and that is the address that will be used. The system recognizes that “South” and “S” are the same. If the “S” is omitted, it will return all matches for that address including 5401 N 19th St., Hometown, WA, if it exists and the geocoder will choose the first address.

Address suffixes such as Dr., Ave., and St. should be used with caution. If the suffix is incorrect, the address will not be properly geocoded. If the suffix is omitted, MapPoint will pick the first address on the list.

55 Incident Address City - 15 characters (A) (Optional): For incidents, this is the city where the incident occurred.

56 Incident Address State - 2 characters (A) (Optional): For incidents, this is the state where the incident occurred. Although this element is optional, if entered, it should always be WA.

57 Incident Address Zip Code - 10 characters (A) (Optional): For incidents, this is the zip code where the incident occurred.

58 Latitude - 10 characters (A) (Optional): For incidents, this is the latitude based on the incident location.

59 Longitude - 10 characters (A) (Optional): For incidents, this is the longitude based on the incident location.

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 and the UCR Code.

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
Offense		RCW Chapter	Group A or B	NIBRS Crime Category		UCR Code																			
- A -																									
Abandonment of Dependent Person		26.20, 9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent		90F																			
Abduction		9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses or Kidnapping-Abduction		64A, 64B, or 100																			
Abortion, Unlawful		9.02	B	All Other Offenses		90Z																			
Abuse, Nonviolent		9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent or All Other Offenses		90F or 90Z																			
Accessory After the Fact			A or B	Classify as underlying offense		Depends on circumstances																			
Accessory Before the Fact			A or B	Classify as underlying offense		Depends on circumstances																			
Accosting		9A.36	A or B	Assault Offenses (Intimidation) or All Other Offenses (Depends on circumstances)		13C or 90Z																			
Adulterated Food, Drugs, or Cosmetics		69.04, 69.25, 15.36	A or B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Homicide Offenses, Aggravated or Simple Assault, or Fraud)		90Z or Other Offense (Depends on circumstances)																			
Adultery			B	All Other Offenses		90Z																			
Affray		9A.84	B	Disorderly Conduct		90C																			
Aiding and Abetting			A or B	Classify as underlying offense		Depends on circumstances																			
Aiding Prisoner to Escape			B	All Other Offenses		90Z																			
Air Piracy-Hijacking			A	Classify as applicable offense, e.g., Kidnapping-Abduction or Robbery		Depends on circumstances																			
Alcoholic Beverage Laws		66.20, 66.28, 66.44	B	Liquor Law Violations		90G																			
Amber Alert - False Statement		9A.76	B	All Other Offenses		90Z																			
Animal Cruelty		16.52	A	Animal Cruelty		720																			
Animal Fighting, Operating		16.52	A	Animal Cruelty		720																			
Animal Health Violations		16.36	A	Animal Cruelty		720																			
Animal Neglect (Animal Cruelty)		16.52	A	Animal Cruelty		720																			

Anti-Harassment Orders	9A.46, 10.14	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
Anti-Trust Law Violations	19.86	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Arson	9A.48	A	Arson	200
Assault	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, or Intimidation)	13A, 13B, or 13C
Assault 1st or 2nd Degree	9A.36	A	Aggravated Assault	13A
Assault 4th Degree	9A.36	A	Simple Assault	13C
Assault, Sexual		A	Sex Offenses (Classify as appropriate sex offense, e.g., Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault With An Object, or Fondling)	11A, 11B, 11C, or 11D
Assault, Vehicular	9A.36, 46.61 (Non-Reportable if traffic-related and unintentional)	A or Non-Reportable	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault if intentional) or Non-Reportable if unintentional and traffic-related (caused by DUI or Reckless/Disregard)	13A if intentional or Non-Reportable if unintentional
Assembly, Unlawful of Saboteurs	9.05	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
ATM (Automated Teller Machine) Fraud		A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card-Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B
Attempting to Elude	46.61	N/A	Non-Reportable (Traffic)	
Auto Theft	9A.56	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
- B -				
Bad Checks (Insufficient or Nonexistent Funds)	9A.56	B	Bad Checks	90A
Bail Jumping	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Battery	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault or Simple Assault)	13A or 13B
Begging		B	Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations	90B
Bestiality (Animal Cruelty)	16.52	A	Animal Cruelty	720
Betting, Unlawful	9.46	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting-Wagering)	39A
Bigamy	9A.64	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Blackmail (See Extortion)	9A.56	A	Extortion-Blackmail	210
Blasphemy		B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Boating Law Violations	79A.60	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Boating Under the Influence	79A.60	B	DUI	90D
Bomb Threat	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C

Bombing Offenses		A	Classify same as applicable offense, e.g., Homicide Offenses, Aggravated Assault, Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property, or Weapon Law Violations	Depends on circumstances
Bookmaking	9.46	A	Gambling Offenses (Operating-Promoting-Assisting Gambling)	39B
Breaking and Entering	9A.52	A	Burglary-Breaking & Entering	220
Bribery	9A.68, 9A.72	A	Bribery	510
Bribery, Sports	9.46, 67.04	A	Gambling Offenses (Sports Tampering)	39D
Burglary	9A.52	A	Burglary-Breaking & Entering	220
Burglary Tools, Possessing or Making	9A.52	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Buying Stolen Property	9A.56	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
- C -				
Canvassing, Illegal (Elections Violation)	29A.84	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Car Theft	9A.56	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Card Game, Unlawful	9.46	A	Gambling Offenses	39A or 39B
Cargo Theft		A	Classify to applicable offense, e.g., Robbery, Motor Vehicle Theft, etc., then use Data Element 2A to indicate the offense was Cargo Theft	Depends on circumstances
Carjacking	9A.56	A	Robbery	120
Carries Flammable Liquid, Explosive, Acid, or Article/Material Likely to Cause Harm to Others on Transit or in Transit Station	9.91	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Carrying Concealed Weapon	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Checks, Bad (Insufficient or Nonexistent Funds)	9A.56	B	Bad Checks	90A
Checks, Fraudulent	9A.56	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game) or Counterfeiting-Forgery	26A, 250
Checks, Insufficient Funds	9A.56	B	Bad Checks	90A
Child Abuse, Nonviolent	9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent	90F
Child Abuse, Violent	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, or Intimidation)	13A, 13B, or 13C
Child Cruelty, Nonviolent	9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent	90F

Child Cruelty, Violent	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, or Intimidation)	13A, 13B, or 13C
Child Molestation	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Child Neglect	9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent	90F
Child Rape	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Classify to appropriate sex offense, e.g., Rape, Sodomy, or Sexual Assault With An Object)	11A, 11B, or 11C
Child Selling/Buying	9A.64	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Civil Disorder Training	9A.48	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Civil Rights Violations	9A.40, 49.60	A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses, All Other Offenses, or Other Group A Offenses (Report underlying offense, e.g., Arson, Murder, Aggravated Assault)	64A, 64B, 90Z, or Other underlying Group A offense (Depends on circumstances)
Clean Air Violation	70.94	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Coercion	9A.36, 9A.40	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation) or Human Trafficking Offenses	13C, 64A, or 64B
Collection of Unlawful Debt	9A.82	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Combinations in Restraint of Trade (Unfair Business Practices - Consumer Protection Act)	19.86	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor, Permit, Promote, or Promote Travel for	9.68A, 9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	64A
Commercialized Sex	9A.40, 9A.88, 9.68, 9.68A	A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts), Prostitution Offenses, Pornography-Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, or 90Z
Commercialized Vice		A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts), Prostitution Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 39A, 39B, 39C, 39D, 370, or 90Z
Communication with a Minor for Immoral Purposes	9.68A	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Compounding	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

Computer Crime		A or B	Classify to applicable offense, e.g., Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, or Fraud Offenses	Depends on circumstances for Group A offense; 90Z for Group B offense
Computer Trespass	9A.52	A	Hacking/Computer Invasion	26G
Concealed Weapon	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Conditional Release Violation		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Confidence Game		A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Conflict of Interest		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Conservation (Environment or Ecology) Laws		A or B	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property or All Other Offenses	290 or 90Z
Conspiracy to Commit		A or B	Classify to underlying offense	Depends on circumstances
Consumes or Possesses Unauthorized Alcoholic Beverage on Transit or in Transit Station	9.91	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Contempt of Court		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Contract Fraud	9A.40, 9A.60	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Involuntary Servitude)	26A or 64B
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor	9A.40, 9A.44, 9A.88, 9.68A, 66.44	A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts) or All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g. Pornography-Obscene Material, Prostitution, or Liquor Law Violations)	64A, other specific Group A offense, or 90Z of Group B (Depends on circumstances)
Conversion		A or B	Embezzlement or All Other Offenses	270 or 90Z
Corrupt Conduct by Juror		B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery or False Statement)	90Z (Depends on circumstances)
Counterfeiting	9.16	A	Counterfeiting-Forgery	250
Credit Card Fraud	9A.56	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card Fraud)	26B
Criminal Defamation		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Gang Intimidation	9A.46	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Criminal Impersonation	9A.60	A	Fraud Offenses (Impersonation)	26C
Criminal Libel		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Mischief (formerly	9A.84	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

Riot)				
Criminal Mistreatment	9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent	90F
Criminal Profiteering Act	9A.82	A or B	Classify to applicable offense, e.g., Fraud, Gambling, Stolen Property, or All Other Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Criminal Slander		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Street Gang Tagging	9A.48	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290
Criminal Trespass	9A.52	B	Trespassing	90J
Criminal Trespass Against Children	9A.44	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Cruelty to Animals	16.52	A	Animal Cruelty	720
Cruelty to Children, Nonviolent	9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent or All Other Offenses	90F or 90Z
Cruelty to Children, Violent	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, or Intimidation)	13A, 13B, or 13C
Curfew Violations		B	Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations	90B
Custodial Assault	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, or Intimidation)	13A, 13B, or 13C
Custodial Interference	9A.40	A	Kidnapping-Abduction	100
Custodial Sexual Misconduct	9A.44	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Cyberstalking	9.61	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
- D -				
Damage Property	9A.48	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290
Dangerous Dog Violations	16.08	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Deception		A	Fraud Offenses or Human Trafficking Offenses	26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 64A, or 64B
Defacing a State Monument	9A.48	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290
Defamation, Criminal		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Defrauding a Public Utility	9A.61	A	All Other Larceny	23H
Depictions of Minor Engaged in Sexually Explicit Conduct	9.68A	A	Pornography-Obscene Material	370
Desecrating the Flag	9.86	N/A	Non-Reportable	
Desertion of Dependent Person	9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent	90F
Destroying Evidence	9A.72	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Destroys, Defaces, or Damages Property on Transit or in Transit	9.91	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290

Station				
Detention, Forcible	9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses or Kidnapping-Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Detention, Unlawful	9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses or Kidnapping-Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Dice Game, Unlawful	9.46	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting-Wagering)	39A
Disarming a Law Enforcement /Corrections Officer	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses (May have additional offenses such as Assault)	90Z
Disclosing Intimate Images	9A.86	A	Pornography-Obscene Material	370
Disinterment, Unlawful	68.50	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Disobey School Personnel or Refusing to Leave Public Property	28A.635	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Disorderly Conduct	9A.84	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Disturbing School, School Activities, or Meetings	28A.635	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Disturbing the Peace	9A.84	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Dogs, Owing Marauding, Dangerous	16.08	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Domestic Violence No Contact Order	10.99	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
Domestic Violence Protection Order	26.50	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
Drive-by Shooting	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault)	13A
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	46.61	B	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)	46.61	B	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Drug Equipment Violations	69.50	A	Drug-Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Drug Offenses	69.50	A	Drug-Narcotic Offenses	35A
Drug Paraphernalia Offenses	69.50	A	Drug-Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Drunk		B	Drunkenness	90E
- E -				
Eavesdropping	9.73	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Ecology Law Violations		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Election Law Violations	29A.84	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Embezzlement		A	Embezzlement	270
Endangerment with a Controlled	9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent	90F

Substance				
Endangerment, Reckless	9A.36	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Engages in Conduct Inconsistent with Use/Purpose of Transit	9.91	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Entry, Forcible	9A.52	A	Burglary-Breaking & Entering	220
Entry, Nonforcible (Without Permission)	9A.52	A	Burglary-Breaking & Entering	220
Entry, Unlawful	9A.52	A	Burglary-Breaking & Entering	220
Environment Law Violations		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Equipment, Drug	69.50	A	Drug-Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Equipment, Gambling	9.46	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Escape - Sexually Violent Predator	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Escape (Flight)	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Espionage		B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Burglary or Larceny-Theft)	90Z
Explosives Offenses	70.74	A	Weapon Law Violations or Classify to applicable offense, e.g., Homicide Offenses, Assault Offenses, or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	520 or Depends on circumstances
Extortion	9A.40, 9A.56	A	Human Trafficking Offenses or Extortion/Blackmail	64A, 64B, or 210
- F -				
Facilitation of		A or B	Classify to underlying offense	Depends on circumstances
Fail to Disperse	9A.84	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Fail to Report Violent Offense Against Child	9.69	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failing to Register as Sex Offender	9A.44	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failing to Summon Assistance	9A.36	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Appear		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Academic Credentials (Fraud)	9A.60	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
False Arrest	9A.80	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Certification (Fraud)	9A.60	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A

False Citizenship		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Fire Alarm	9A.84	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False or Misleading Statement to Public Servant	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Pretenses		A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game) or Human Trafficking Offenses	26A, 64A, or 64B
False Report or Statement		A or B	Fraud Offenses (for furtherance of criminal activity) or All Other Offenses (lying or misrepresenting)	26A, 26C, 26D, or 90Z
False Swearing	9A.72	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Verification for Welfare	74.08	A	Fraud Offenses (Welfare Fraud)	26D
Falsely Claims to be a Transit Operator or Other Transit Employee	9.91	A	Fraud Offenses (Impersonation)	26C
Family Offenses, Nonviolent		B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent	90F
Family Offenses, Violent		A	Classify to applicable offense, e.g., Assault, Homicide, or Sex Offense	Depends on circumstances
Financial Fraud - Unlawful Possession, Production of Instruments of	9A.56	A	Counterfeiting-Forgery or Stolen Property Offenses	250 or 280
Firearms Violations	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Disorderly Conduct)	520
Fireworks Violations	70.77	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Fish and Game Law Violations	77.15	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Flight to Avoid Confinement, Custody, Giving Testimony, or Prosecution		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Fondling	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Forcible Detention	9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses or Kidnapping-Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Forcible Entry	9A.52	A	Burglary-Breaking & Entering	220
Forgery	9A.60	A	Counterfeiting-Forgery	250
Fraud	9A.60, 9A.40	A	Fraud Offenses or Human Trafficking Offenses	26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 64A, or 64B
Fraud, Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)	9A.56	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card-Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B

Fraud, Contract	9A.60, 9A.40	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game) or Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	26A or 64B
Fraud, Credit Card	9A.56	A	Fraud Offenses (Credit Card-Automated Teller Machine Fraud)	26B
Fraud, Mail		A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Fraud, Procurement		A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Fraud, Telephone		A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Fraud, Welfare	74.08	A	Fraud Offenses (Welfare Fraud)	26D
Fraud, Wire		A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Fraudulent Checks	9A.56	B	Bad Checks	90A
Frequenting a House of Prostitution	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
Fugitive		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
- G -				
Gambling	9.46, 9.47	A	Gambling Offenses	39A, 39B, 39C, or 39D
Gambling Devices Offenses	9.46, 9.47	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gambling Equipment Offenses	9.46, 9.47	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gambling Goods, Possession of	9.46, 9.47	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gambling on Transit or in Transit Station	9.91	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A
Gambling Paraphernalia, Possession of	9.46, 9.47	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Gambling, Bunco Steering	9.47	A	Gambling Offenses (Operating-Promoting-Assisting Gambling or Gambling Equipment Violations)	39B or 39C
Gambling, Maintain a Bucket Shop (Fraudulent Brokerage Firm)	9.47	A	Gambling Offenses (Operating-Promoting-Assisting Gambling)	39B
Gaming Offenses	9.46, 9.47	A	Gambling Offenses	39A, 39A, or 39C

Gang Intimidation, Criminal	9A.46	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
- H -				
Harassment	9A.46	A or B	Assault Offenses (Intimidation) or All Other Offenses	13C or 90Z
Harassment - Telephone	9.61	A or B	Assault Offenses (Intimidation) or All Other Offenses	13C or 90Z
Harboring a Minor	13.32A	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Harming a Police Dog	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Hate Crime		A	Classify to underlying offense, e.g., Arson, Assault, Murder, or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property (Hate bias motivation is a data element of the underlying offense)	Depends on circumstances
Health and Safety Laws		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Health Care False Claims	48.80	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Hijacking-Air Piracy		A	Classify to applicable offense, e.g., Kidnapping-Abduction or Robbery	Depends on circumstances
Hit and Run (Of Person)	46.52	A or B	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault) or Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter) if not accidental or All Other Offenses if accidental	13A, 09A, or 90Z
Hit and Run (Of Property)	46.52	N/A	Non-Reportable (Traffic)	
Hit and Run with Vessel (Injury)	79A.60	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Homicide		A	Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter or Negligent Manslaughter)	09A or 09B
Homicide by Abuse	9A.32	A	Homicide Offenses	09A
Homicide by Watercraft	79A.60	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Homicide, Justifiable		A	Reportable but not a crime	09C
Homicide, Vehicular	9A.32, 10.95, 46.61 (Non-Reportable if traffic-related and unintentional)	A or Non-Reportable	Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter if intentional) or Non-Reportable if unintentional and traffic-related (caused by DUI or Reckless/Disregard)	09A if intentional or Non-Reportable if unintentional
Hostage-Taking	9.94, 9A.40	A	Kidnapping-Abduction	100

House of Prostitution, Frequenting a	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
House of Prostitution, Operating	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Human Remains Violations (Notification of Coroner; Remove/Conceal Body; Dissection; Holding Body for Debt; Disposal of Remains; Disturb, Remove, Sale of Remains; Cremation)	68.50	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Human Trafficking	9A.40, 9A.88, 9.68, 9.68A	A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses, Prostitution Offenses, Pornography- Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 64B, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, or 90Z
Hunting While Intoxicated	77.15	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
- I -				
Identity Theft	9.35	A	Fraud Offenses (Identity Theft)	26F
Immigration Law Violations (Illegal Alien Entry, False Citizenship, Smuggling Alien, etc.)		A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses or All Other Offenses	64A, 64B, or 90Z
Impersonation, Criminal	9A.60, 9A.40	A	Fraud Offenses (Impersonation) or Human Trafficking	26C, 64A, or 64B
Improperly Obtaining Financial Information	9.35	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Incendiary Device Offenses	9.40	A	Weapon Law Violations or Classify to applicable offense, e.g., Homicide Offenses, Assault Offenses, or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	520 or Depends on circumstances
Incest	9A.64	A	Sex Offenses-Nonforcible (Incest)	36A
Indecent Exposure	9A.88	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Indecent Liberties	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Fondling)	11D
Influencing Outcome of Sporting Event	9A.82	A	Gambling Offenses (Sports Tampering)	39D
Insufficient Funds, Checks	9A.56	B	Bad Checks	90A
Interference with School by Force or Violence	28A.635	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, or Intimidation)	13A, 13B, or 13C

Interference with the Reporting of Domestic Violence	9A.36	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Intimate Images, Disclosing	9A.86	A	Pornography-Obscene Material	370
Intimidating Judge/Juror/Witness	9A.72	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Intimidating Public Servant	9A.76	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Intimidating School Administrator, Teacher, Classified Employee, or Student	28A.635	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Intimidation	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Intoxication, Public		B	Drunkenness	90E
Introducing Contraband	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Invasion of Privacy	9.73	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Involuntary Manslaughter		A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B
Involuntary Servitude, Coercion of	9A.40	A	Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	64B
- J -				
Joyriding	9A.56	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Judge, Intimidating	9A.72	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Juror, Intimidating	9A.72	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Jury Tampering	9A.72	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion-Blackmail, or Assault-Intimidation)	90Z
Justifiable Homicide		A	Reportable but not a crime	09C
- K -				
Kickback	9A.68, 9A.72	A	Bribery	510
Kidnapping	9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses or Kidnapping-Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
Kidnapping, Parental	9A.40	A	Kidnapping-Abduction	100
Killing		A	Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter)	09A
- L -				
Larceny	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses	23A-H
Laser, Unlawful Discharge	9A.49	A or B	Assault Offenses or All Other Offenses	13A or 90Z
Law Enforcement or Corrections Officer Engaged in Criminal Conduct	9A.76		Classify to applicable offense	Depends on circumstances

Leading Organized Crime	9A.82		Classify to applicable offense	Depends on circumstances
Leaving a Child in the Care of a Sex Offender	9A.42	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Legend Drug - Prescription Violations	69.41	A	Drug-Narcotic Offenses	35A or 35B
Libel, Criminal		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Liquor Law Violations	66.20, 66.28, 66.44	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Littering	46.61, 70.93	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Litters, Dumps, or Discards on Transit or in Transit Station	9.91	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Loitering		B	Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations	90B
Looting	9A.52, 9A.56	A	Burglary or Larceny-Theft (Depends on circumstances - classify to applicable offense)	Depends on circumstances
Lottery, Unlawful	67.70	A	Gambling Offenses	39A or 39B
Loud, Raucous, Unruly, Harmful, or Harassing Behavior on Transit or in Transit Station	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Luring	9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses or Kidnapping-Abduction	64A, 64B, or 100
- M -				
Mail Fraud		A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Mail Theft	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Classify to applicable offense)	23A, 23B, 23D, 23F, or 23H
Making False Statement to Public Servant	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Making or Having Burglar Tools	9A.52	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Making or Possessing Motor Vehicle Theft Tools	9A.56	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Malicious Explosion of a Substance	70.74	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault) or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	13A or 290
Malicious Explosion, Placement of Explosive or Imitation Device	70.74	A	Homicide Offenses, Aggravated Assault, or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	09A, 13A, or 290
Malicious Harassment	9A.36	A	Classify to underlying offense (Malicious Harassment equates to hate bias motivation and is a data element of the underlying offense)	Depends on circumstances

Malicious Mischief	9A.48	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290
Malicious Placement of an Explosive	70.74	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault)	13A
Malicious Prosecution	9.62	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Mandatory Release Violation		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Manslaughter, Negligent	9A.32	A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B
Manslaughter, Nonnegligent		A	Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter)	09A
Manslaughter, Recklessly Causes Death of Another Person or Intentionally Kills Unborn Child	9A.32	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter or Negligent Manslaughter)	09A or 09B
Manslaughter, Vehicular	9A.32, 10.95, 46.61 (Non-Reportable if traffic-related and unintentional)	A or Non-Reportable	Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter if intentional) or Non-Reportable if unintentional and traffic-related (caused by DUI or Reckless/Disregard)	09A if intentional or Non-Reportable if unintentional
Military Law Violations (AWOL, Desertion, etc.)	38.38	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Minor Assault	9A.36, 9A.40	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault or Intimidation) or Human Trafficking Offenses	13B, 13C, 64A, or 64B
Misappropriation	42.20	A	Embezzlement	270
Misconduct by an Official	9A.80	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Missing Person		N/A	Non-Reportable	
Mistreatment, Criminal	9A.40, 9A.42	A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses, Family Offenses-Nonviolent, or All Other Offenses	64A, 64B, 90F, or 90Z
Molesting, Child	9A.40, 9A.44	A	Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts) or Sex Offenses (Fondling)	64A or 11D
Money Laundering	9A.83	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Monopoly or Restraint of Trade	24.34	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Moonshining	66.20, 66.28, 66.44	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Mortgage Fraud	19.144	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Motor Vehicle Theft	9A.56	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Motor Vehicle Theft Tools, Making or Possessing	9A.56	B	All Other Offenses	90Z

Murder	9A.32, 10.95	A	Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter)	09A
- N -				
Narcotic Offenses	69.50	A	Drug-Narcotic Offenses	35A
Neglect of Family	26.20, 9A.42	B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent	90F
Negligent Manslaughter	9A.32	A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B
Non-Payment of Alimony		B	Family Offenses-Nonviolent or All Other Offenses (if treated as Contempt of Court)	90F or 90Z
Non-Support	26.20	B	Family Offenses-Non-Violent	90F
Numbers	67.70	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting-Wagering or Operating-Promoting-Assisting Gambling)	39A or 39B
- O -				
Obscene Communication		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obscene Language, Use of		B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Obscene Material	9.68	A	Pornography-Obscene Material	370
Obscene Telephone Call		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obscuring the Identity of a Machine	9A.56	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructing Criminal Investigation		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructing Justice	9.27	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructing Law Enforcement Officer	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Obstructs or Impedes Transit Vehicles or Transit Passenger Traffic	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Obtaining a Signature by Deception or Duress	9A.60	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Official Misconduct	9A.80	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Operating a Boat While Under the Influence	79A.60	B	DUI	90D
Operating a House of Prostitution	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Organized Retail Theft	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Shoplifting)	23C

- P -				
Pandering	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Paraphernalia Offenses, Drug	69.50	A	Drug-Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Paraphernalia Offenses, Gambling	9.46	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Parental Kidnapping	9A.40	A	Kidnapping-Abduction	100
Parole Violation		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Passing Bad Checks	9A.56	B	Bad Checks	90A
Patronizing a House of Prostitution	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
Patronizing a Prostitute	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Purchasing Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40C or 64A
Peeping Tom	9A.44	B	Peeping Tom	90H
Perjury	9A.72	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery.)	90Z
Perjury, Subornation of	9A.72	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion-Blackmail, or Intimidation)	90Z
Permit Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor	9.68A, 9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	64A
Physical Control of a Vehicle While Under the Influence	46.61	B	DUI	90D
Pickpocket	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Pocket-picking)	23A
Pimping	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Plays Radio, Recorder, or Other Sound-Producing Equipment Not Limited to Individual Listener on Transit or in Transit Station	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Pocket-Picking	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses	23A

			(Pocket-picking)	
Polygamy	9A.64	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Pornography	9.68, 9A.40	A	Pornography-Obscene Material or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	370 or 64A
Possesses or Tenders Unissued Transit Transfer or Fare Media	9.91	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses - Swindle - Confidence Game)	26A
Possessing, Reading, or Capturing Information on Another Identification Document	9A.58	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Possession of Another's Identification	9A.58	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Possession of Burglary Tools	9A.52	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Possession of Drug Equipment	69.50	A	Drug-Narcotic Offenses (Drug Equipment Violations)	35B
Possession of Gambling Equipment	9.46	A	Gambling Offenses (Gambling Equipment Violations)	39C
Possession of Incendiary Device	9.40	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Possession of Machine Gun	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Possession of Stolen Firearm	9A.56	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Possession of Stolen Property	9A.56	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Possession of Stolen Vehicle	9A.56	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Precursor Drug Violations	69.43	A or B	Drug-Narcotic Offenses or All Other Offenses	35A or 90Z
Privacy, Invasion of	9.73	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Probation Violation		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Procurement Fraud		A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Procuring for Prostitution	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Profanity		B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Promoting a Suicide Attempt	9A.36	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Promoting Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor	9.68A, 9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	64A
Promoting Travel for Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor	9.68A, 9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	64A

Promoting Travel for Prostitution	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Property Damage or Destruction	9A.48	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290
Prostitution	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40A or 64A
Prostitution, Soliciting for	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Prostitution, Transporting Persons for	9A.88, 9A.40	A	Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution) or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	40B or 64A
Public Assistance - False Declaration, Fraud, or Theft	74.08	A	Fraud Offenses (Welfare Fraud)	26D
Public Intoxication		B	Drunkenness	90E
Public Nuisance	9A.84	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Purse-Snatching	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Purse-snatching)	23B
- Q -				
Quarantine, Violation of		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
- R -				
Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO)	9A.82	A or B	Classify to underlying offense, e.g., Arson, Aggravated Assault, or Extortion-Blackmail; Racketeering	Depends on circumstances
Rape	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Classify to appropriate sex offense, e.g., Rape, Sodomy, or Sexual Assault With An Object)	11A, 11B, or 11C
Rape of a Child	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Classify to appropriate sex offense, e.g., Rape, Sodomy, or Sexual Assault With An Object)	11A, 11B, or 11C
Rape With An Object	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Sexual Assault With An Object)	11C

Rape, Statutory	9A.44, 9A.64	A	Sex Offenses (Classify to appropriate sex offense, e.g., Rape, Sodomy, or Sexual Assault With An Object) or Sex Offenses-Nonforcible (Statutory Rape)	11A, 11B, 11C, or 36B
Receiving Stolen Property	9A.56	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Reckless Burning	9A.48	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Reckless Endangerment	9A.36	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Reckless Manslaughter (Non-Vehicular)		A	Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)	09B
Reckless Operation of Aircraft		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Refusing to Summon Aid		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Refusing to Summon Aid for a Peace Officer	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Release Violation, Conditional		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Release Violation, Mandatory		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Rendering Criminal Assistance	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Requesting, Receiving, or Granting Unlawful Compensation	9A.68	A	Bribery	510
Resisting Arrest	9A.76	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, or Intimidation)	13A, 13B, or 13C
Resisting Officer	9A.76	A	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, or Intimidation)	13A, 13B, or 13C
Restraint, Unlawful	9A.40	A	Kidnapping-Abduction or Human Trafficking Offenses	100, 64A, or 64B
Revenue Law Violations		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Riot (See Criminal Mischief)	9A.84	B	Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property)	90B
Robbery	9A.56	A	Robbery	120
Runaway		N/A	Non-Reportable	
- S -				
Sabotage	9.05	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property)	90Z
Sanitation Law Violations		B	All Other Offenses	90Z

Scalping, Ticket(s)		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sedition (Agitating)	38.38	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sex Offenses, Forcible	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault With An Object, or Fondling)	11A, 11B, 11C, or 11D
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	9A.44, 9A.64	A	Sex Offenses-Nonforcible (Incest or Statutory Rape)	36A or 36B
Sex, Commercialized	9A.40, 9A.88, 9.68, 9.68A	A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts), Prostitution Offenses, Pornography-Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, or 90Z
Sex/Kidnap Offender Registration, Fail to Register	9A.44	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sexual Abuse of a Minor, Permitting, Promoting, or Promoting Travel for Commercial Sexual Abuse	9.68A, 9A.40	A	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	64A
Sexual Assault Protection Order, Violation of	7.90, 26.50	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
Sexual Assault With An Object	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Sexual Assault With An Object)	11C
Sexual Conduct or Contact with Animal (Animal Cruelty) or Aids, Permits, Photographs, or Films	16.52	A	Animal Cruelty	720
Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	9.68A, 9A.40	A	Pornography/Obscene Material or Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts)	370 or 64A
Sexual Misconduct with a Minor	9A.44, 9A.64	A or B	Sex Offenses (Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault With An Object, or Fondling), Sex Offenses-Nonforcible (Incest or Statutory Rape), Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts), or All Other Offenses	11A, 11B, 11C, 11D, 36A, 36B, 64A, or 90Z
Sexual Misconduct, Custodial	9A.44	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sexually Violating Human Remains	9A.44	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sexually Violent Predator Escape	9A.76	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Shoplifting	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Shoplifting)	23C
Simple Assault	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Simple Assault)	13B

Skates or Rides a Coaster, Skateboard, Toy Vehicle, or Similar Device on Transit or in Transit Station	9.91	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Slander, Criminal		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Smokes or Carries Lighted Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette on Transit or at Transit Station	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Smuggling, Alien		A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses or All Other Offenses	64A, 64B, or 90Z
Smuggling, Contraband		A or B	All Other Offenses (90Z) or other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Drug-Narcotic Offenses	Depends on circumstances
Sodomy	9A.44	A	Sex Offenses (Sodomy)	11B
Solicitation to Commit Felony		A or B	Classify to applicable offense	Depends on circumstances
Spits, Expectorates, Urinates, or Defecates Except in Appropriate Restroom Facility on Transit or in Transit Station	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Stalking	9A.46	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Stalking Protection Orders	7.92, 9A.46, 10.14, 26.50	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
State Monument, Defacing	9A.48	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, or Possessing	9A.56	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Stripping Motor Vehicle	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)	23G
Subornation of Perjury	9A.72	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, Extortion-Blackmail, or Intimidation)	90Z
Suicide, Promoting	9A.36	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Suspicion		N/A	Non-Reportable	
Swindle		A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses, Swindle, Confidence Game) or Human Trafficking Offenses	26A, 64A, or 64B
- T -				
Tagging and Graffiti, Criminal Street Gang	9A.48	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290
Taking of Motor Vehicle without Permission	9A.56	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240

Tampering with Jury, Physical Evidence, or Witness	9A.72	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Tax Law Violations	Title 82	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Telephone Call, Threatening	9.61, 9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Telephone Fraud		A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Telephone Harassment	9.61, 9A.36	A or B	Assault Offenses (Intimidation) or All Other Offenses	13C or 90Z
Terrorism		A	Classify to applicable offense, e.g., Homicide Offenses, Assault Offenses, or Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	Depends on circumstances
Theft	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses	23A, 23B, 23C, 23D, 23E, 23F or 23H
Theft From Building	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Theft From Building)	23D
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device)	23E
Theft From Motor Vehicle	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Theft From Motor Vehicle)	23F
Theft of Motor Vehicle	9A.56	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)	23G
Theft of Subscription Services	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (All Other Larceny)	23H
Theft of Vehicles or Equipment Other than Motor Vehicles	9A.56	A	Larceny-Theft Offenses (All Other Larceny)	23H
Threatening Behavior	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Conduct	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Gesture	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Telephone Call	9.61, 9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threatening Words or Statement	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threats	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Threats Against the Governor or Family	9A.36	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C
Throws an Object in a Transit Vehicle, at a Transit Facility, or at Any Person at a Transit Facility with Intent to do Harm	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Trading in Public Office or	9A.68	A	Bribery	510

Special Influence				
Traffic Violations		N/A	Non-Reportable except for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) and Hit & Run of Person if unintentional; if intentional Hit & Run-Person, Vehicular Assault, or Vehicular Homicide, classify as appropriate Group A offense	90Z or Depends on circumstances (Most Traffic Violations are Non-Reportable)
Trafficking Food Stamps	9.91	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Trafficking Humans	9A.40, 9A.88, 9.68, 9.68A	A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses, Prostitution Offenses, Pornography- Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 64B, 40A, 40B, 40C, 370, or 90Z
Trafficking Insurance Claims	48.30A	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Trafficking Stolen Property	9A.82	A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Transit Conduct Violation - Carries Flammable Liquid, Explosive, Acid, or Article/Material Likely to Cause Harm to Others	9.91	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Transit Conduct Violation - Consumes or Possesses Unauthorized Alcoholic Beverage	9.91	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Transit Conduct Violation - Destroys, Defaces, or Damages Property	9.91	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290
Transit Conduct Violation - Engages in Conduct Inconsistent with Use/Purpose of Transit	9.91	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Transit Conduct Violation - Falsely Claims to be a Transit Operator or Other Transit Employee	9.91	A	Fraud Offenses (Impersonation)	26C
Transit Conduct Violation - Gambling	9.91	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A
Transit Conduct Violation - Litters, Dumps, or Discards	9.91	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Transit Conduct Violation - Loud, Raucous, Unruly, Harmful, or Harassing Behavior	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Transit Conduct Violation - Obstructs or Impedes Transit Vehicles or Passenger Traffic	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Transit Conduct Violation - Plays Radio, Recorder, or Other Sound-Producing Equipment Not Limited to Individual Listener	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C

Transit Conduct Violation - Possesses or Tenders Unissued Transfer or Fare Media	9.91	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses - Swindle - Confidence Game)	26A
Transit Conduct Violation - Skates or Rides a Coaster, Skateboard, Toy Vehicle, or Similar Device	9.91	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Transit Conduct Violation - Smokes or Carries Lighted Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Transit Conduct Violation - Spits, Expectorates, Urinates, or Defecates Except in Appropriate Restroom Facility	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Transit Conduct Violation - Throws an Object in a Transit Vehicle, at a Transit Facility, or at Any Person at a Transit Facility with Intent to do Harm	9.91	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Transmitting Wagering Information	9.46, 9.47	A	Gambling Offenses (Operating-Promoting-Assisting Gambling)	39B
Transporting Persons for Prostitution	9A.40, 9A.88	A	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts) or Prostitution Offenses (Assisting or Promoting Prostitution)	64A or 40B
Treason	9.82	B	All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Burglary or Larceny)	90Z
Trespass Against Children, Criminal	9A.44	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Trespass of Personal Property	9A.52	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Trespass of Real Property	9A.52	B	Trespass of Real Property	90J
Trespass, Computer	9A.52	A	Hacking/Computer Invasion	26G
Trespass, Criminal	9A.52	B	Trespass of Real Property	90J
- U -				
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (Lawful Access)	9A.56	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)	270 or 90Z
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (No Lawful Access)	9A.56	A	Motor Vehicle Theft	240

Uniform Parentage Act Restraining Order, Violation	26.26	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
Unlawful Acts of Investment Advisor	21.20	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Acts of Person Advising Another	21.20	A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Unlawful Acts with Identification or Certification Card to Obtain Alcohol	66.20	B	Liquor Law Violations	90G
Unlawful Assembly	9A.84	B	Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations	90B
Unlawful Compensation - Receiving, Requesting, or Granting	9A.68	A	Bribery	510
Unlawful Discharge of a Laser	9A.49	A or B	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault) or All Other Offenses	13A or 90Z
Unlawful Entry	9A.52	A	Burglary-Breaking & Entering	220
Unlawful Imprisonment	9A.40	A	Kidnapping-Abduction or Human Trafficking Offenses	100, 64A, or 64B
Unlawful Issuance of Checks	9A.56	B	Bad Checks	90A
Unlawful Offers, Sales, Purchases		A	Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses-Swindle-Confidence Game)	26A
Unlawful Possession of Firearm	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Unlawful Purchases or Sales for Customer's Account	21.20	A	Embezzlement	270
Unlawful Restraint	9A.40	A	Kidnapping-Abduction or Human Trafficking Offenses	100, 64A, or 64B
Unlicensed Weapon	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Unregistered Weapon	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
- V -				
Vagabondage		B	Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations	90B
Vagrancy		B	Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations	90B
Vandalism	9A.48	A	Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property	290
Vehicle Prowling	9A.52	A	Larceny Offenses (Theft from Motor Vehicle or Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)	23F or 23G
Vehicular Assault	9A.36, 46.61 (Non-Reportable if traffic-related and	A or Non-Reportable	Assault Offenses (Aggravated Assault if intentional) or Non-Reportable if unintentional and traffic-related (caused	13A if intentional or Non-Reportable if unintentional

	unintentional)		by DUI or Reckless/Disregard)	
Vehicular Homicide	9A.32, 10.95, 46.61 (Non-Reportable if traffic-related and unintentional)	A or Non-Reportable	Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter if intentional) or Non-Reportable if unintentional and traffic-related (caused by DUI or Reckless/Disregard)	09A if intentional or Non-Reportable if unintentional
Vehicular Manslaughter	9A.32, 10.95, 46.61 (Non-Reportable if traffic-related and unintentional)	A or Non-Reportable	Homicide Offenses (Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter if intentional) or Non-Reportable if unintentional and traffic-related (caused by DUI or Reckless/Disregard)	09A if intentional or Non-Reportable if unintentional
Vice, Commercialized		A or B	Human Trafficking Offenses (Commercial Sex Acts), Prostitution Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Pornography-Obscene Material, or All Other Offenses	64A, 40A, 40B, 40C, 39A, 39B, 39C, 39D, 370, or 90Z
Violation of Anti-Harassment Order	9A.46	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
Violation of Anti-Harassment Protection Order	10.14	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
Violation of No Contact Order	10.99	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
Violation of Quarantine		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Restraining Order	26.26	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
Violation of Uniform Controlled Substance Act (VUCSA)	69.50	A	Drug-Narcotic Offenses	35A or 35B
Voyeurism	9A.44	B	Peeping Tom	90H
Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders, Violation of	74.34, 26.50	A	Viol No Contact/Protection Order (WA only)	500
- W -				
Wagering, Unlawful	9.46, 9.47	A	Gambling Offenses (Betting/Wagering)	39A
Weapon Law Violations	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Weapon, Concealed	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Weapon, Unlicensed	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Weapon, Unregistered	9.41	A	Weapon Law Violations	520
Welfare Fraud	74.08	A	Fraud Offenses (Welfare Fraud)	26D

Willful Failure to Return from Furlough/Work Release		B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Willfully Disobey School Personnel or Refusing to Leave Public Property	28A.635	B	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Wire Fraud		A	Fraud Offenses (Wire Fraud)	26E
Wiretapping, Illegal	9.73	B	All Other Offenses	90Z
Witness, Intimidating	9A.72	A	Assault Offenses (Intimidation)	13C

Data Quality Issues

The following are examples of some of the most common discrepancies found in the NIBRS incidents submitted:

- Burglary (offense code 220) and Larceny-Theft (offense codes 23 A-H) should not automatically be reported in the same incident. For NIBRS purposes, Larceny-Theft is an element of Burglary. However, if at the same time and place as a Burglary, items are stolen from outside the structure, you should report both offenses of Larceny and Burglary.
- Too often, structures from where the property was stolen are used as property descriptions rather than locations. Please be careful not to include as the Property Description (Data Element 15), any of the following: (29) Structures-primarily structures single, (30) Structures other dwellings, (31) Structures other commercial/business, (32) Structures industrial/manufacturing, (33) Structures public/community.
- Aggravated Assaults (offense code 13A) should include either a weapon or injuries. If neither exists in an incident, consider reporting a Simple Assault (offense code 13B).
- Do not report deaths involved in a DUI as a Negligent Manslaughter (offense code 09B). If accidental, it should only be classified as (90Z) All Other Offenses.
- Incest (offense code 36A) must have a relationship code indicating it was within the family. Codes with FR (friend), AQ (acquaintance), ST (stranger), etc. are not valid.
- Incest (offense code 36A) and Statutory Rape (offense code 36B) should typically not have victims under the age of eight (8) since children this young do not have the mental capacity for consensual sex; offenses against children under age eight (8) should be considered as forcible.
- Data Element 3, Incident Date/Hour of “00”, is used often in many incidents for NIBRS. This indicates the offense occurred on or between midnight and 0059. If the incident hour is unknown, the hour should be left blank or the hour should be estimated.
- For sex offenses, personal weapons (40) are often indicated in Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved): the definition infers that some force is used during the commission of the offense. Personal weapons should not be submitted automatically for every forcible sex offense, especially in cases where the victim gives in to the offender out of fear. Weapons should be indicated when the victim sustains minor injuries, when the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or when 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.
- Shoplifting (offense code 23C) should not have an Individual as Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) but frequently will have a Business as the Type of Victim.

- Some NIBRS data indicate a broad range for Victim/Offender ages (Data Element 26). An example is 01-99 as the victim/offender age reported in a particular incident and the NIBRS program will indicate the middle of the range as 49. It is important to narrow the range of age, i.e., 25-35.
- Be aware when entering the age for the Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s) Data Element (35); if entered incorrectly, the data may indicate a 10-year old being a parent because the relationship was showing the Offender to Victim relationship in reverse.
- The special category in Data Element 15 of Property Description (99) = (blank) is reserved for use by the national UCR Program to compile statistics on certain designated types of property, e.g., cellular phones, which are the object of theft fads.
- Be aware that entering 99 in the Age of Victim Data Element (26) indicates the victim is 99 years old; if the age is unknown, enter 00.
- When stereos are stolen from a motor vehicle, typically the Property Description should be Vehicle Parts/Accessories (38).
- Offenses of Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud (26B) with Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) as Stolen (7) should not have a Property Description of Credit/Debit Cards (09). The credit/debit card may have been previously stolen; however, the property which was purchased with the stolen credit card should be described.

Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud is defined as “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.*

- The offense of Robbery (120) should include individuals, not just businesses/financial institution, etc., as the victim in Data Element 25 (Type of Victim); include those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense. For example, 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.

Frequently Asked Questions and Examples

The following pages list a few frequently asked questions.

General

I uploaded a NIBRS batch file yesterday and never received an error report. Why?

First, on your computer, find the file that you uploaded and check the naming format. It should be your ORI followed by a period and month/year. Example: WA0XXXX00.0210. If it is named correctly and you still have not received an error report, call or email the WASPC CJIS Department.

A lady came in and reported that over a two-year period, her father's caregivers have taken more than \$50,000 out of his bank account for services not rendered. What date should we use?

Use the date that the offense was reported to your agency.

Murder

Many times there is confusion regarding the reporting of Negligent Manslaughter versus accidental death. What is the Program's policy in these cases?

The FBI UCR Program defines negligent manslaughter as "The killing of another person through negligence". Established policy within the UCR Program states that if there is a question as to whether or not an incident is a negligent manslaughter, the national Program would prefer that the police department rule in favor of accidental death and not record the incident in their UCR reports.

How do you classify an incident when there is a murder and the suspect commits suicide? In addition, both the victim and the suspect are on medication for depression. The investigation could not determine if the victim had asked suspect to kill her. Is this a "Mercy Killing" or "Other Circumstances?"

The classification is 09A Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, one victim. The UCR Program does not collect data on suicide victims. Since the investigation did not determine that the victim had asked the subject to kill her, the agency should use "other circumstances" to best describe the situation.

Drug Offenses

In drug seizure situations, determining drug weight and type presents a problem in terms of time and logistics for most police officers. How precise do measurement and type determination have to be?

Determining the nature and extent of the illicit drug problem and the law enforcement response is one of NIBRS many objectives. However, the NIBRS policy requires the seizing officer/agency to report only the "*Suspected Drug Type*" and "*Estimated Quantity*."

Drugs purchased by undercover agents or drug task force members pose a problem for reporting as separate incidents. What is the best method for reporting drug violations from undercover drug operations?

The NIBRS Volume 1: *Data Collection Guidelines*, August 2000, states: "...incidents can also comprise offenses that 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."

Undercover operations involving drugs may be reported as a single incident as long as the activity is deemed to constitute a single criminal transaction. In a "single" incident, all drugs purchased during the investigation should be reported as seized and totaled with any other drugs seized in a search or arrest situation for reporting purposes.

How do we classify when there are drugs being smuggled (contraband) in prison or jail? Is this an "All Other" (90Z) or "Drugs/Narcotics" (35A)?

The Offense Lookup Table lists Smuggling/Contraband as a Group B/All Other Offenses (90Z) with the caveat (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Drug/Narcotic Offenses). If the smuggled drugs are "illegal" drugs, then two (2) offenses have actually occurred, 35A = Drug/Narcotic Violations and 90Z = All Other Offenses (Smuggling/Contraband). In this case, law enforcement should report the Group A offense 35A = Drugs/Narcotic Violations as the offense in the offense segment of the incident. Although a Group A offense usually take precedence over the Group B offense, it is up to the reporting agency's discretion to determine which was the most serious offense to be reported as the Arrest Offense Code. The Group B offense 90Z = All Other Offenses (Smuggling/Contraband), most likely would not be reported. In addition, contraband is not necessarily limited to drugs. Agencies should also report other forms of contraband, such as pornography/obscene material (370), drug equipment violations (35B), weapons law violations (520), cigarettes (90Z), and liquor law violations (90G).

Stolen Property

A car is reported to be stolen in Seattle and the offender (with the vehicle) is stopped in unincorporated Pierce County. Does Pierce County SO report the vehicle as Recovered?

Only the agency that first reported property missing or stolen, regardless of who or which agency recovered it, should report the property's recovery. This does not apply to offenses for which property can be recovered without being stolen within the same incident, i.e., Counterfeiting/Forgery and Stolen Property Offenses. In this particular situation for Pierce County SO, Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) must be entered. If the recovering agency can determine that the stolen property came from another jurisdiction (in this case, Seattle), the recovering agency (PCSO) must enter the property loss code of 1 = None. Seattle P.D. would submit a Type of Property Loss code of 5 = Recovered to update the original incident report (with a type property loss of 7 = Stolen) following the actual physical recovery of the property from Pierce County to Seattle.

When the location of an incident is a motel, hotel, or self-storage unit, and several rooms/units are broken into, is that counted as more than one burglary?

No. The Hotel Rule, which applies in this instance, states, "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"

In NIBRS, the FBI expanded this rule to include mini-storage/self storage facilities. The number of rooms, units, suites, storage compartments, etc., which were broken into is reported in Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered).

When more than one car is stolen in a single incident, how is the actual number of motor vehicle offenses generated?

Agencies should use Data Element 18 (Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles) to generate offense counts for Motor Vehicle Theft.

Exceptional Clearances

If the prosecutor returns a case as “nolle pros”, which means there will be no prosecution, can the incident be cleared by exception, prosecution declined?

The circumstance of “prosecution declined” may be used to exceptionally clear an incident provided *that the prosecutor declines prosecution for a reason other than a lack of probable cause, such as limited resources.*

If the victim refuses to identify a suspect for whatever reason then that scenario should fall under the “Refusal to Cooperate” exception. It would be a great help if the NIBRS were modified in such a way so that having a known suspect is not a requirement. If this is not possible, what is the reason for the requirement?

The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed and initiated the UCR Program’s procedures in 1929, and those rules continue to govern the Program today. In the publication *Uniform Crime Reporting, A Complete Manual for Police, Revised*, (1929), the Committee asserted unequivocally, “Detection of the offender is an essential of every exceptional clearance. ... In all cases if the offense is to be considered cleared, he must be identified as the offender and an attempt made to obtain him”. The fact that a victim may know the identity of the offender but be unwilling to divulge the information to investigators does not satisfy or negate the first condition.

Fraud/Counterfeiting/Forgery/Embezzlement

A vehicle is rented with false identification and/or stolen credit cards, what offense is reported?

The offense reported would be fraud. If a credit card was used to perpetrate the fraud, the offense would be classified as credit card/automatic teller machine fraud.

An 18-year-old college student borrows a driver’s license from someone who is 21 years of age and uses the license to purchase beer or liquor. His intent is only to be able to purchase alcohol. In most cases the 18-year-old will be arrested for underage drinking. Should we include the offense of impersonation, which would turn a Group B arrest report into a Group A offense report?

Yes. Should the police determine that the buyer used someone else’s driver’s license to make the purchase, the police must report a Fraud-Impersonation (26C) incident.

A person gave a friend an item, such as a car, to borrow or use. The friend decided to sell the car for money. He was entrusted with the item and then misused it. Is that embezzlement?

No. The scenario you describe would be classified as fraud because the offender originally had lawful possession of the property (the property was either rented or loaned or the person was in some way entrusted with its possession) and through deceit (there was an implicit promise to return the car), kept the property. With the offense of embezzlement, the victim to offender relationship is generally that of employer to employee.

If a clerk at a local market is at work, then leaves work and takes home a loaf of bread and a gallon of milk, would this be considered embezzlement?

The NIBRS defines embezzlement as “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”. Since property of the store is deemed to be entrusted to the employee’s care, custody, or control, this scenario is properly classified as embezzlement.

How do you classify an incident involving forged prescriptions?

At the very least, this incident would be classified as counterfeiting/forgery, which is defined as “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 ...”. However, incidents involving forged prescriptions may also contain additional offenses depending on the circumstances of the incident.

Which offense classification(s) should be used to enter prescription fraud?

An incident in which a fraud is perpetrated in order to obtain a controlled drug or narcotic substance may involve an offense of Fraud (26) and possibly Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A). The circumstances of the incident will dictate the type of fraud, whether an additional offense of Counterfeiting/Forgery (250) was committed, if the incident involved additional offenses of Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A), and/or whether the incident was attempted or completed.

We have had several different scenarios with prescription fraud. We have had offenders steal the pads, forge them, and pass them. We have had offenders create prescriptions on the computer, and then pass them at the pharmacy. We have also had them call the pharmacy pretending to be the doctor and request prescriptions be filled and then the offender goes to the pharmacy, pays for medication and leaves. How should these be reported?

If an offender calls a pharmacy pretending to be a doctor, the police must classify the incident as Fraud-Impersonation (26C) with the doctor being the victim. If the offender (posing as a physician) ordered the prescription using the name of another individual, then forgery will take place when the offender signs for the medication; in that case, law enforcement must classify the incident as Counterfeiting/Forgery (250) as well. Even if the medication has been paid for, the pharmacy (victim) is considered to have been defrauded; hence, the proper coding would be 7 = Stolen/Etc. in Type of Property Loss and 10 =

Drugs/Narcotics in Property Description. Police must also enter the dollar value of the controlled substance.

A person alters a prescription that was actually filled out by their physician. They changed the number of pills from 4 to 40 by adding a zero or 40 to 90 by altering the four (4) to a nine (9).

The NIBRS defines Counterfeiting/Forgery (250) as “altering... without authority or right”. Police must consider changing the number of pills as altering the prescription without authority or right; therefore, police must classify the incident as Counterfeiting/Forgery. In addition, passing the prescription constitutes Fraud—False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game (26A). Finally, police must also record the instance of Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A).

A victim comes to the police department with his/her bank statement and states that some of his checks have been stolen and passed. The victim has been to the bank and signed an affidavit that he did not write these checks. The police department is responsible for reporting the theft of the checks. Multiple jurisdictions were involved. How is this information reported to the NIBRS? Can the agency where the victim is located report the 250 = Counterfeiting/Forgery and/or 26A = Fraud False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game?

The theft of the checks should be reported by the most local agency having jurisdiction over the location of the offense. Additionally, each check that is forged and passed should be reported by the most local agency having jurisdiction over the location of those offenses. For example, checks were stolen as a result of a purse-snatching that occurred in Moses Lake. The Moses Lake Police Department should report the Larceny/Theft, Purse-Snatching, (23B). The checks were forged and passed later in Ellensburg. The Ellensburg Police Department should report an incident of Forgery (250) and Fraud (26A) for each check passed in a different location (separation of time and place) in Ellensburg. If the checks had been forged and passed in Moses Lake, the Moses Lake Police Department should report an incident of Forgery (250) and Fraud (26A) for each check passed in a different location in Moses Lake (again using separation of time and place as criterion for an incident).

A clerk works in a department store and a friend of the clerk comes in to make a purchase. When the friend gets to the check-out, the clerk rings up the merchandise at a lesser price. What is the proper classification for this scenario?

The offense category is fraud. The classification is 26A = False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game.

If a person displayed a revoked or suspended license to an officer during a traffic stop and tried to pass it off as a valid license, should this be classified as a 26A False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game, or should the offense be treated as a traffic offense and not reported to the UCR/NIBRS Program?

The UCR/NIBRS Program considers this a traffic offense, and law enforcement agencies are not to report the incident to the UCR/NIBRS Program.

Creating NIBRS Reports

All NIBRS agencies have the ability to create a variety of reports. The Washington NIBRS repository provides two (2) methods of extracting your data. The *Standard Reports* are easy to use and provide general information based on date parameters that you define. The *Ad Hoc Reports* allow you to download specific fields of your choice, such as case number or number of premises entered, and are also based on date parameters that you define.

Whether using Standard or Ad Hoc Reports, the reports will only show incidents that have no errors and that have been exported to the FBI and returned error-free. The export is conducted generally between the 16th and the 19th of each month. The FBI usually responds to the submission within a week. After this, the date should show on the report. An example of the time frame is: by April 15th, your agency uploads or enters incidents that occurred in March 2014. You had three (3) incidents with errors that will be fixed next month and will not be included in the FBI export. The March data is exported to the FBI on April 16th and are returned error-free on April 20th. At this time, you can run a report on the March data; however, the three (3) incidents with errors will not be included until they have been corrected and have been processed through the FBI export.

Standard Reports

The Standard Reports include two (2) types of reports. The first five (5) reports can be downloaded into different formats such as Excel and can be obtained for other NIBRS agencies as well as your own. In addition to other agencies' data, you can create reports for the State and for other counties; however, it will only include data for agencies that submit NIBRS. Until all agencies are NIBRS, the statewide reports will be incomplete and the county report may be also. These five (5) reports provide information on number of offenses, clearance numbers, domestic violence offenses, hate crime, offenses by location, and arrest information.

The other reports in the Standard Report menu are the Legacy Reports. These reports are fixed reports that cannot be downloaded into other formats. While you can create reports that include the State or County, as a whole, you cannot create reports for other individual agencies.

Ad Hoc Reports

The Ad Hoc reports are more complex but enable you to pull more details from your data than the Standard Reports. To learn best how to use these reports, you should “experiment” with the various user selections. While they may seem intimidating, you really cannot break the system and should feel free to try them all. When creating the Ad Hoc reports you will work through five (5) steps. For the first step, you will just need to click through it. The second step asks you to select the type of report that you are looking for. The choices are:

- Arrest Information
- Incident, Offender Information
- Incident, Offense Information
- Incident, Offense, Offender Information
- Incident, Offense, Property Information
- Incident, Victim, Offender Information
- Incident, Victim, Offense Information

Remember: if you select “Incident, Offense”, you will receive offenses in incidents but not the number of victims. This means that if you are seeking information on crimes against a person, you will not receive how many actual offenses in each incident, just a listing of different offenses in each incident. “Incident, Offense” works best with offenses that are crimes against property or where you would not want to count each victim. For crimes against person offenses, use “Incident, Victim, Offender” or “Incident, Victim, Offense”.

Step 3 provides a list of fields for you to choose from. The list will vary depending on which type of report you have selected i.e. Arrest Information, Incident, Victim, Offender Information, etc. While you will need to determine which fields you want in your report, you might consider that “Case Number” and “Date Occurred” are generally very useful.

Step 4 allows you to either Group, Count, or find the Max or Min of any field in your report. To get a complete listing of data, just click on “Next”.

Step 5 asks what type of date parameters you want to use. Most users prefer “Date Occurred” but it depends on what you are looking for in your Ad Hoc report. Once you’ve selected the type of date parameters, you can then either select “All Dates” or “Enter your own range of dates”, which is the preferred method.

Depending on the amount of data that will be included, the report should be displayed in ten (10) seconds to a couple minutes. Factors that influence the amount of time are the number of fields selected and the length of your chosen date range. If you need all of the fields and the dates, it is better to wait for the report to run than to have to recreate the report multiple times. The results of your report should appear similar to this:

Incident, Offense, Offender Information Report

When data appears, use tool buttons below to select the specific rows/columns/order you take several seconds for your report to appear.
After saving the report, you may use the create/select profile feature to save a specific configuration.

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Case Number	Date Occurred	UCR Code	Location
000020100002	1/1/2010	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	Drug Store / Doctor's Office / Hospital
000020100002	1/1/2010	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	Residence / Home
000020100002	1/1/2010	Drug/Narcotic Violations	Highway / Road / Alley
000020100002	1/1/2010	Aggravated Assault	Highway / Road / Alley
000020100003	1/1/2010	Simple Assault	Residence / Home
000020100005	1/1/2010	Theft From Building	Residence / Home
000020100006	1/1/2010	Drug/Narcotic Violations	Highway / Road / Alley
000020100008	1/2/2010	Theft From Motor Vehicles	Parking Lot / Garage

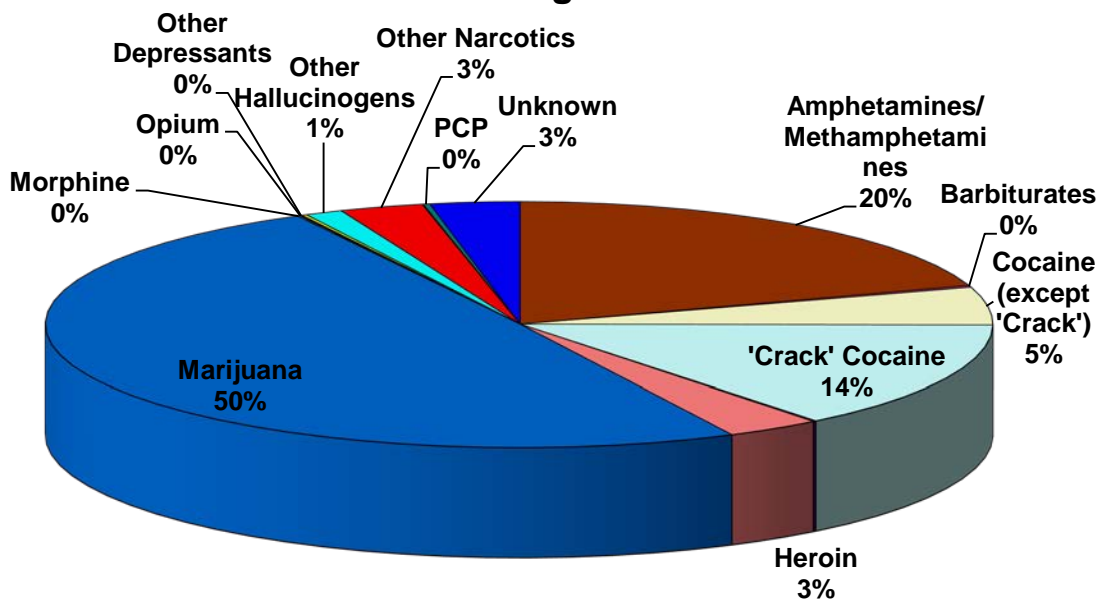
To filter on specific fields, use the icon with the magnifying glass that can be seen on the far left. You can save the data to Excel, HTML, or other types of formats. You can also copy the data and paste it into Excel.

Excel offers a good method of looking at your data. If you are familiar with Excel pivot tables, you can create very meaningful reports. Below are some examples of pivot table reports created from the NIBRS Ad Hoc reports:

Number of Motor Vehicles Stolen by Location Type - NIBRS Agencies -

Location	Automobiles	Buses	Other motor vehicles	Recreational vehicles	Trucks	Grand Total
Air / Bus / Train Terminal	2	0	0	0	0	2
Bar / Night Club	4	0	0	0	0	4
Church / Synagogue / Temple	4	0	0	0	0	4
Commercial / Office Building	41	0	8	0	7	56
Construction Site	1	0	0	0	0	1
Convenience Store	5	0	0	0	0	5
Department / Discount Store	3	0	1	0	0	4
Drug Store / Doctor's Office / Hospital	5	0	0	0	0	5
Field / Woods	2	0	2	0	0	4
Government / Public Building	1	0	0	0	0	1
Highway / Road / Alley	959	1	56	0	32	1,048
Hotel / Motel / Etc.	14	0	0	0	1	15

Drug Violations By Suspected Drug Types As a Percentage of the Total



2007 NIBRS Data - An Aggregate Sample of Data for 16

Victim Injury by Offense Type

Offense	Broken Bones	Minor Injury	Loss of Teeth	None	Other Major Injury	Possible Internal Injuries	Severe Lacerations	Unconscious	Grand Total
Aggravated Assault	74	570	3	870	217	98	129	9	1,970
Forcible Fondling		12		265	24				301
Forcible Rape		65		83	47	5	1	1	202
Forcible Sodomy		1		7	6				14
Kidnapping		43		75	3	1	9		131
Sexual Assault W/ Object		10		14	5	1			30
Simple Assault		3,618		2,112					5,730
Grand Total	74	4,319	3	3,426	302	105	139	10	8,378

Overview of the Washington State NIBRS Program

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was developed in the 1980s to illustrate the volume, diversity, and complexity of crime more effectively than the original Summary Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) method. Washington State became certified to begin submitting NIBRS data to the FBI in December 2006. After an agency is certified to submit to the state repository via NIBRS, WASPC will no longer accept Summary report submissions from that agency; only agencies with approved extensions for certification have been allowed to submit Summary reports past the January 1, 2012, deadline for NIBRS conversion.

The differences between NIBRS and Summary reporting are significant in that the level of information collected in NIBRS is in greater detail. Summary reporting is a monthly count of the eight (8) Part One offenses and values of property stolen, as well as counts of arrests. There is no method of linking property stolen or arrests to the offense counts in Summary.

NIBRS is incident-based with each incident containing offense, property stolen, and arrest information that is relational. For instance, a NIBRS file may contain 300 incidents with each incident having enough information on the offenses, victims, offenders, and arrestees so that statistical similarities can be identified and used to improve public safety.

While Summary collects only counts on eight (8) offense types, NIBRS collects information on fifty (50) different offenses. Some of the additional offenses in NIBRS are Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses, Fraud, Kidnapping, and Drug Violations.

The method of submitting data differs as well. Monthly Summary reports are sent to WASPC primarily as hard copies through the mail. Once WASPC receives the reports, the data is re-keyed into our Summary database. NIBRS data is uploaded by agencies into the web-based repository. There is no need for WASPC staff to re-key the data.

Within NIBRS, there are two (2) different methods for submitting data. Smaller agencies, generally those with less than fifty (50) NIBRS incidents per month, may be interested in the individual incident entry (IIE) method that allows an agency to submit each incident individually without the use of a Records Management System (RMS). This option is free but does require data entry of each incident by agency personnel. The estimated data entry time will vary but generally will be from five to ten minutes per incident.

The other method of reporting is by batch file submission. Agencies with a NIBRS-compliant RMS can upload a monthly file containing all incidents within the month into the NIBRS repository. Like the IIE, this is also at no cost but requires the agency to have an RMS capable of creating a NIBRS file.

What are the Benefits to NIBRS Reporting?

NIBRS reporting has many benefits over Summary reporting due to the details it extracts from each incident. Using NIBRS, all reportable offenses within an incident can be identified, not just those provided by the hierarchy rule and not just the limited offenses collected in Summary. NIBRS agencies

also have the option of using the WASPC Crime Mapping component to create maps of local hotspots and crime in other jurisdictions.

Among the chief benefits to NIBRS data is the availability of detailed reports in the NIBRS web-based repository. There are standardized reports that are available and are easily created. Users can obtain reports for other participating agencies as well as their own or produce a county-wide or state-wide report.

Another type of report that is available is the Ad-Hoc report. This tool allows a user to create their own criteria based on the NIBRS data elements. This is a more complex type of reporting but yields very detailed information based on the user's needs. The information can be downloaded into Excel and other programs for analysis.

Ultimately, reports are the main benefit to NIBRS. On a state level, WASPC can use the detailed reports to support legislation for public safety bills. Where the traditional Summary data was lacking, NIBRS can provide information on sex offenses, frauds, and drug violations, among many other offenses.

Reasons for NIBRS Certification

1. After January 1, 2012, WASPC will no longer accept Summary UCR submissions - all "UCR" data will be extracted from the more comprehensive NIBRS data for submission to the FBI.
2. Although NIBRS submission is considered voluntary as UCR has been, there are some state statutes requiring submission to WASPC, such as domestic violence crime reporting, pursuant to RCW 10.99.030, and malicious harassment crime reporting, pursuant to RCW 36.28A.030.
3. There are state funding opportunities and programs tied to crime statistic reporting. For example, RCW 82.14.310 for counties and RCW 82.14.320 for municipalities define the criminal justice assistance accounts and the use of crime statistics for calculation in funding.
4. Agencies applying for grants administered by the Washington Auto Theft Prevention Authority must participate in UCR or NIBRS submission: <http://watpa.waspc.org/grant.html>.
5. Some grant opportunities from federal agencies depend on crime statistics as well. For example, the federal legislation authorizing the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program awards is 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 3751(a). To be eligible, the JAG statute requires local governments report UCR data on violent crimes for at least three (3) of the last ten (10) years.
Reference: www.bja.gov/Funding/JAGFAQ.pdf
6. Timely UCR submission to WASPC is a requirement for the agency accreditation program - Chapter 5, Standard 5.12.

Sanctions for Non-Compliance or Misuse

An agency may be considered non-compliant in the following circumstances:

1. Failure to submit statutorily-mandated domestic violence and malicious harassment crimes or other crime reporting mandated by state statute.
2. Failure to enter and/or submit data to the State repository for two (2) consecutive months in the format accepted by the repository.
3. Failure to enter and/or submit data by the 15th of the following month for three (3) consecutive months.

4. Failure to retest submissions after a records management system (RMS) upgrade or change to another RMS.
5. Dissemination of another agency's data without consent or authorization unless the data is part of an official publication.
6. If an agency is found to be non-compliant or misusing data, it is subject to "de-certification" and must apply to be "re-certified" for submission using NIBRS.

How to Begin?

To begin, you will need to determine your agency's capabilities. Medium to large agencies will want to determine if their records management system (RMS) is NIBRS-capable. If you are unsure, contact your RMS vendor. WASPC staff will gladly assist you or your vendor to determine if your system meets the Washington NIBRS standards. If your RMS is not NIBRS-capable, you should begin considering how to best become NIBRS-capable.

Again, if your agency generally has fifty (50) or less NIBRS incidents per month, you may want to consider the NIBRS individual incident entry (IIE) component. If you are interested in this method, contact the WASPC CJIS Department and the staff will assist you. For the smaller agencies, this will likely be the preferred method of submitting data.

Once you have determined that you are technologically ready, you will want to ensure you or your staff understands the basics of NIBRS and more importantly, understands where to look for assistance. WASPC provides free regional training to agencies that are preparing to begin reporting. A NIBRS training schedule can be found on the WASPC website, www.waspc.org. Training is necessary to become a certified NIBRS agency.

Certification is required for those agencies wishing to submit NIBRS data. It is important that the transition from Summary to NIBRS does not degrade the data. Therefore, there are three (3) qualifications to becoming certified and to ensure that the NIBRS data from your agency will be as accurate as possible. In most cases, the data will be more accurate than Summary UCR.

- If you plan to submit monthly batches that are created from your RMS, your batch file will need to have an error rate of less than 4% for three (3) consecutive months. You can begin testing with data that has occurred in the past or using current data. If you begin with past data, you can usually get through the test process more quickly since you can send each month without the delay of waiting for the month to pass. However, if you have problems with a high error rate, using current data may be easier since you can learn to avoid the errors before submitting subsequent months. If you are using the individual incident entry (IIE) function, you need only to check each incident for errors as you go and fix them, to have a zero error rate.
- Once you have submitted your NIBRS data for an entire month, we will compare it to the Summary UCR that you send us for that month. We will do this for at least three (3) months but generally not more than six (6) months. While we don't expect the data to match exactly, it should be fairly close and we should be able identify why the data doesn't match. Data that is inconsistent and dissimilar will not pass unless we see improvement with each month.

- Additionally, at least one person in your law enforcement agency must attend NIBRS training which is provided free of charge by WASPC staff. To set up a training class or to get more information, please contact the WASPC CJIS staff at cjis@waspc.org.

Different Elements of WA NIBRS (input, output, crime maps)

As mentioned earlier, the main purpose to reporting NIBRS data is for the information that can be gained from it. This information may be at the agency, county, state or national level.

Because NIBRS data can be used for legislation, departmental analysis, and by researchers, it is imperative that the data is as accurate and as detailed as possible. If data is known or if evidence suggests certain characteristics, you are encouraged to choose values that best depict those characteristics. While the value of “Unknown” is available in many fields, it should not be used often as it doesn’t really convey much information. If the data that is input is detailed and accurate, the output will be more meaningful.

The Washington State NIBRS reports are available to all NIBRS reporting agencies. To access these reports, a login and password must be assigned by your agency administrator. If you need assistance to identify your agency’s administrator, please contact the CJIS Department at WASPC. There are many different reports from which to choose; many that agencies can access for other jurisdictions and levels. It is important to remember that county level and state level reports will only contain data for NIBRS-participating agencies. Until all agencies in the state are participating, the state level reports will be of limited use.

In addition to reports, agencies that can send the incident latitude and longitude codes or addresses have the ability to use the NIBRS crime mapping component. This tool is currently only available to law enforcement and it allows the user to map crime in other jurisdictions, as well as their own. For more information on the crime mapping tool, please download the crime mapping manual on the WASPC website www.waspc.org.

Reporting Guidelines

NIBRS data is due by the 15th of the following month. *Example: If an agency is sending data for the month of November, they should upload it or manually enter the November incidents by December 15th.* If the 15th falls on a weekend or holiday, the deadline is extended to the next business day. You can include data from previous months in this file, as well as any changes or deletions to previously submitted data. If you have any difficulties during the upload or entry process, it is your responsibility to contact the CJIS Department at WASPC. If you submit a batch entry, you should be able to view your error report within 5 – 60 minutes, depending on the number of incidents in the uploaded file. If the error report is not viewable within that time frame, please contact the CJIS Department.

It is important errors are corrected so that they can be included in the Washington State crime reports and sent to the FBI. Using the error report, you may either correct your errors using the NIBRS system manual entry incident/arrest feature or if you are a batch entry agency, you may fix the errors in your system and resubmit them with the following month’s file.

Available Manuals

This manual serves as an introduction and to provide basic NIBRS information. Other Washington State specific manuals are the Washington State NIBRS Specifications, Washington State NIBRS Repository -Agency Manual, and the Washington State Crime Mapping Manual. For copies of these manuals, please go to the WASPC website at www.waspc.org.

Group A Incident Reports

Each Group A Incident Report can contain up to 10 offense types, 999 victims, 99 offenders, and 99 arrestees. Ten (10) different types of property can be entered for each of six (6) types of property loss.

Understanding Clearances

Clearances equate to solving the case, not necessarily closing the case. It is important that your agency's clearances are accurately represented in your NIBRS data since it shows how many of the incidents were solved. In NIBRS, clearances are on the incident level rather than the offense level. If one offense within an incident is cleared, all offenses in that incident are cleared. Likewise, the arrest of one offender in an incident will clear it, even if other offenders have not been arrested yet. Clearances by arrest are automatically created when you submit an Arrest Segment with your Group A incidents. An incident cannot be cleared exceptionally if there has been an arrest.

Clearances by Exceptional Means allow your agency to clear an incident without an arrest. To do this, certain criteria must be met. These criteria are:

1. The identity of at least one offender must be known.
2. Sufficient probable cause must have been developed to support the arrest and prosecution of the offender.
3. The offender's exact location must be known.
4. There must be a reason, outside law enforcement's control which prevents the arrest.

If no exceptional clearance exists, N = Not Applicable must be indicated in Data Element 4 – Cleared Exceptionally.

The Concept of Time and Place As Used in NIBRS

The concept of time and place is based on the premise that if more than one crime was committed by the same person or group of persons and the time and space intervals separating them were insignificant, all of the crimes make up a single incident. It's important that even if it is considered a single incident, all offenses are reported.

If, however, the offender and the victim are the same but the crime has occurred multiple times over a long period, one incident should be submitted. An example of this would be forcible fondling of a child by a trusted caregiver over the course of a year. This scenario should be submitted as one incident.

Acting in Concert

The Acting in Concert rule requires that the offenders actually commit or assist in the commission of the crime(s). The offenders must be aware of and consent to the commission of the crime or even if non-consenting, their actions assist in the commission of the crime. If they were not aware or if they tried to stop an offense from being committed, then there would be two (2) separate incidents. This is important since the possible arrest of one suspect will clear all offenses in the incident. Otherwise, if one suspect did not commit or condone an offense and that suspect is arrested, the offense would be cleared even though the suspect committing the offense was not arrested.

The NIBRS Data Element 2 (Incident Number) provides a viable way to report two (2) incident numbers by allowing up to 12 characters in length. The initial incident number should be used for one of the incidents, and a suffix can be added to the incident number for the second incident. This way, the incidents can still be tied together for police record keeping, while still reporting the situation correctly for NIBRS.

For example, a robbery is taking place at a convenience store. One of the robbers leaves the building to rob gas pumping customers and this person also commits a rape outside of the view of the other offenders. This should be submitted as two (2) separate incidents; one for the robbery and one for the rape. The rape would only have one offender; the robberies would show multiple offenders.

Mutually Exclusive Offenses

Mutually Exclusive offenses are ones that cannot occur to the same victim by UCR definitions. A Lesser Included offense is one that is an element of another offense and should not be reported as having happened to the victim along with the other offense. Lesser Included and Mutually Exclusive offenses are defined as follows:

- 1) Murder - Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, and Intimidation are all lesser included offenses of Murder. Negligent Manslaughter is mutually exclusive.
- 2) Aggravated Assault - Simple Assault and Intimidation are lesser included offenses of Aggravated Assault.
- 3) Simple Assault - Intimidation is a lesser included offense of Simple Assault.
- 4) Intimidation - Intimidation is a lesser included offense of Murder, Aggravated Assault, Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Fondling, and Robbery.
- 5) Negligent Manslaughter - Murder, Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, and Intimidation are mutually exclusive offenses. The FBI *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*, NIBRS Edition, defines Negligent Manslaughter as “The killing of another person through negligence”. The same publication indicates that Assault offenses are characterized by “unlawful attack[s]”.
- 6) Rape - Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Fondling are lesser included offenses of Rape.
- 7) Sodomy - Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Fondling are lesser included offenses of Sodomy.
- 8) Sexual Assault with an Object - Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Fondling are lesser included offenses of Sexual Assault with an Object.
- 9) Fondling - Simple Assault and Intimidation are lesser included offenses of Fondling.

- 10) Incest - Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, and Fondling are mutually exclusive offenses. Incest involves consent, while the prior offenses involve forced sexual relations against the victim's will.
- 11) Statutory Rape - Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, and Fondling are mutually exclusive offenses. Statutory Rape involves consent, while the prior offenses involve forced sexual relations against the victim's will.
- 12) Robbery - Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and all Theft offenses (including Motor Vehicle Theft) are lesser included offenses of Robbery.

See the following chart for more explanation. Mutually exclusive offenses when occurring to the same person:

Each "X" on the chart where offenses intersect denotes that those two offenses cannot occur to the same victim in an incident.

	09A - Murder	09B - Negligent Manslaughter	11A - Forcible Rape	11B - Forcible Sodomy	11C - Sexual Assault w/Object	11D - Forcible Fondling	120 - Robbery	13A - Aggravated Assault	13B - Simple Assault	13C - Intimidation	23A - Pocket-picking	23B - Purse-snatching	23C - Shoplifting	23D - Theft From Building	23E - Theft From Coin Machine	23F - Theft From Motor Vehicle	23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Part	23H - All Other Larceny	240 - Motor Vehicle Theft	36A - Incest	36B - Statutory Rape	
09A - Murder	X	X						X	X	X												
09B - Negligent Manslaughter	X	X						X	X	X												
11A - Forcible Rape			X			X		X	X	X										X	X	
11B - Forcible Sodomy				X		X		X	X	X										X	X	
11C - Sexual Assault w/Object					X	X		X	X	X										X	X	
11D - Forcible Fondling			X	X	X	X			X	X										X	X	
120 - Robbery							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
13A - Aggravated Assault	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X												
13B - Simple Assault	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
13C - Intimidation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
23A - Pocket-picking							X				X											
23B - Purse-snatching							X					X										
23C - Shoplifting							X						X									
23D - Theft From Building							X							X								
23E - Theft From Coin Machine							X								X							
23F - Theft From Motor Vehicle							X									X						
23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Part							X										X					
23H - All Other Larceny							X											X				
240 - Motor Vehicle Theft							X												X			
36A - Incest			X	X	X	X														X		
36B - Statutory Rape			X	X	X	X																X