

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the establishment of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program in 1930, the volume, diversity, and complexity of crime has steadily increased while the UCR Program has remained virtually unchanged at the national level. In the late 1970's the law enforcement community began to call for a thorough study of the national UCR Program with the objective of revising the Program to meet law enforcement's needs into the 21st century. By 1982, thirteen state UCR Programs (including Nebraska) had already developed "Incident-Based Reporting" systems to replace systems based upon the National UCR Program. In 1982, the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics undertook the task of revising the UCR Program. In 1986, the Blueprint for the Future of the UCR Program was published, laying out the design of the revised Program. In 1988, the actual requirements and method of reporting were published. NIBRS is designed to be a byproduct of a local agency's automated records system. An agency may build its computer system to suit its individual needs, including all the information required for administrative and operational purposes. Only the data required by NIBRS are then extracted and reported to the state.

NIBRS differs from the current incident-based system in the following ways:

- The Part I and Part II Offenses have been replaced by the Group A and Group B Offenses. There are 22 Group A Offenses and 12 Group B Offenses. (The Part I offenses have been retained within the Group A Offenses for historical purposes.) Offense and arrest data are collected for Group A Offenses and only arrest data are collected for Group B Offenses.
- The Offense/Activity Report, Arrest Report, Homicide and Rape Reports have been replaced by the Group A Incident Report and the Group B Arrest Report (These two reports should not be confused with an incident report form or any other law enforcement records medium used to collect data about offenses reported to law enforcement.) The Group A and Group B reports are submitted via computer diskette.
- The codes used for the Group A and Group B offenses are based upon the codes used in the NCIC (National Crime Information Center) system. The same codes are used for both Group A offenses and arrests.
- The "Hierarchy Rule" is not used in NIBRS. If more than one crime was committed by the same person or group of persons and the time and space intervals separating the crimes were insignificant, all crimes are to be reported under the same incident. (If a murder and a rape are committed within the same incident, both the murder and the rape are now reportable in NIBRS.)
- Collection of victim data on all crimes where the victim is an individual, not just Homicide and Rape.
- NIBRS allows for the reporting of attempted versus completed onall crimes.
- Requires that every Group A arrest be connected to an offense. While most agencies already use the Incident (Case) Number on the Arrest Report, it is a requirement of NIBRS to link the Arrest to the Offense.
- The presence of at least one arrestee record, which is linked to an incident by the incident number, will automatically clear the incident. If one arrest clears several incidents, an arrestee segment must be submitted for each Incident. Refer to page 35, Multiple Clearance Indicator for an explanation of how to properly record an arrest for multiple cases.

- All types of property loss in connection with an incident are reportable under NIBRS. Besides property burned, stolen and recovered, agencies will be able to report property loss due to vandalism and forgery/counterfeiting. Property seized will also be collected in NIBRS.
- Property descriptions have been expanded from 11 to 35 types and a special indication is allowed for "pending inventory." (Seven types of structures relating to Arson are included)
- Collection of offender data on all Group A offenses, not just Homicide and Rape.
- Unfounded offenses will no longer be "reported" as a case status. Under NIBRS, when an incident is unfounded due to a false or baseless complaint the incident will be deleted, either before it is submitted to the state or after it is submitted to the state.

OFFENSES REPORTED IN NIBRS

The Nebraska Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) gathers detailed data on two types of offenses -Group A and Group B Offenses. Both incidents and arrests are to be reported for Group A Offenses. Only arrests are reported for Group B Offenses.

The Group A Offenses are those offenses which are to be reported in Group A Incident Reports. The Group A Offenses are as follows: (The current Part I Offenses are identified with an "*")

- * Arson (200)
- Assault
 - * Aggravated Assault (13A)
 - Simple Assault (13B)
 - Intimidation (13C)
- Bribery (510)
- * Burglary/Breaking & Entering (220)
- Drug/Narcotic Offenses
 - Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A)
 - Drug Equipment Violations (35B)
- Embezzlement (270)
- Extortion/Blackmail (210)
- Forgery/Counterfeiting (250)
- Fraud Offenses
 - False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game (26A)
 - Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud (26B)
 - Impersonation (26C)
 - Welfare Fraud (26D)
 - Wire Fraud (26E)
- Gambling Offenses
 - Betting/Wagering (39A)
 - Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling (39B)
 - Gambling Equipment Violations (39C)
 - Sports Tampering (39D)
- * Homicide Offenses
 - Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (09A)
 - Negligent Manslaughter (09B)
 - Justifiable Homicide (09C)
- Kidnaping/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 and Accessories (23G)**
 - All Other Larceny/Theft (23H)**
 - Theft of Gas From Self-Service Station (23I)**
- * **Motor Vehicle Theft (240)**
- Pornography/Obscene Material (370)**
- Prostitution Offenses**
 - Prostitution (40A)**
 - Assisting or Promoting Prostitution (40B)**
- * **Robbery (120)**
- Sex Offenses, Forcible**
 - * **Forcible Rape (11A)**
 - Forcible Sodomy (11B)**
 - Sexual Assault with An Object (11C)**
 - Forcible Fondling (11D)**
- Sex Offenses, Nonforcible**
 - Incest (36A)**
 - Statutory Rape (36B)**
- Stolen Property Offenses (280)**
- Vandalism/Destruction of Property/Damage to Property (290)**
- Weapon Law Violations (520)**

The Group B Offenses are as follows:

- Bad Checks (90A)**
- Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy (90B)**
- Disorderly Conduct (90C)**
- Driving Under the Influence (90D)**
- Drunkenness (not applicable in Nebraska)**
- Family Offenses - Nonviolent (90F)**
- Peeping Tom (90H)**
- Runaway (90I)**
- Trespass of Real Property (90J)**
- Minor in Possession (90X)**
- Other Liquor Laws (90Y)**
- All Other Offenses (90Z)**

The definitions which were developed for the Group A and Group B Offenses are not meant to be used for charging persons with crimes. To the contrary, they are meant to be "receptacles" or "pigeonholes" for reporting crimes that are committed throughout the United States. State statutes must be very specific in defining crimes so that persons facing prosecution will know the exact charges being placed against them. On the other hand, the definitions used in NIBRS must be generic in order not to exclude varying state statutes relating to the same type of crime.

The offense definitions in NIBRS are based on the common-law definitions found in Black's Law Dictionary, as well as those used in the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (FBI), and the NCIC Uniform Crime Classifications. Since most state statutes are also based on the common-law definitions

(even though they may vary as to specifics) most should fit into the corresponding NIBRS offense classifications.

If a state statute for an offense includes additional offenses not fitting the NIBRS offense definition, the nonconforming offenses should be reported according to their NIBRS offense classifications. For example, some states, such as Nebraska, have "Theft" statutes which are so broadly worded as to include the crime of Embezzlement. If an embezzlement is committed, it should be reported to NIBRS as Embezzlement, not Larceny/Theft.

To assist in the classification of crimes and the submission of NIBRS data, the Group A Offenses have been divided into three categories:

- \$ Crimes Against Persons
- \$ Crimes Against Property
- \$ Crimes Against Society

Crimes Against Persons: Offenses which involve a direct confrontation with a victim. Includes Assault, Homicide, Forcible Sex Offenses, and Nonforcible Sex Offenses.

Crimes Against Property: Offenses where property is the object of the crime. Includes Arson, Bribery, Burglary, Embezzlement, Extortion/Blackmail, Forgery/Counterfeiting, Fraud, Larceny/Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Robbery, Stolen Property Offenses, and Vandalism/Destruction of Property.

Crimes Against Society: Offenses which represent society's prohibitions on engaging in certain types of activity. Includes Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Gambling Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, Prostitution Offenses, and Weapon Law Violations.

What is an "Incident?"

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

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

"Same time and place" means that the time interval between the offenses and the distance between the locations where they occurred were insignificant. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken time duration and at the same or adjoining location(s). However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses which by their nature involve continuing criminal activity by the same offender(s) at different times and places, as long as the activity is deemed to constitute a single criminal transaction.

Example: Over a period of 18 months, a computer programmer working for a bank manipulated the bank's computer so that he could systematically embezzle \$70,000. This continuing criminal activity constituted a single "incident" involving the crime of

Embezzlement.

II. CODES AND DEFINITIONS OF GROUP A OFFENSES

200 Arson (Crime Against Property)

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

Assault Offenses

An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

13A Aggravated Assault (Crime Against Person)

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. A "severe laceration" is one which should receive medical attention. A "loss of consciousness" must be the direct result of force inflicted on the victim by the offender.

13B Simple Assault (Crime Against Person)

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

13C Intimidation (Crime Against Person)

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

510 Bribery (Crime Against Property)

The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of any thing of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence. If the bribery involves changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event, it should be reported under Gambling Offenses (Sports Tampering).

220 Burglary / Breaking and Entering (Crime Against Property)

The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft. The entry may be a forced entry or an unforced entry. A forced entry is where force of any degree, or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key), is used to unlawfully enter a building or other structure. An unforced entry is one where the unlawful entry is achieved without force, through an unlocked door or window.

Drug / Narcotic Offenses

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

35A Drug / Narcotic Violations (Crime Against Society)

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

35B Drug Equipment Violations (Crime Against Society)

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

270 Embezzlement (Crime Against Property)

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.

210 Extortion / Blackmail (Crime Against Property)

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

250 Forgery / Counterfeiting (Crime Against Property)

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.

Fraud Offenses

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

26A False Pretenses / Swindle / Confidence Game (Crime Against Property)

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.

26B Credit Card / Automatic Teller Machine Fraud (Crime Against Property)

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

26C Impersonation (Crime Against Property)

Falsely representing one's identity or position, and acting in the character or position

thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred.

26D Welfare Fraud (Crime Against Property)

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

26E Wire Fraud (Crime Against Property)

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

Gambling Offenses

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

39A Betting / Wagering (Crime Against Society)

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

39B Operating / Promoting / Assisting Gambling (Crime Against Society)

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

39C Gambling Equipment Violations (Crime Against Society)

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

39D Sports Tampering (Crime Against Society)

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

Homicide Offenses

The killing of one human being by another.

09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (Crime Against Person)

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

09B Negligent Manslaughter (Crime Against Person)

The killing of another person through negligence.

09C Justifiable Homicide (Crime Against Person)

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.

100 Kidnaping / Abduction (Crime Against Person)

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.

Larceny / Theft Offenses

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

23A Pocket-Picking (Crime Against Property)

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

23B Purse-Snatching (Crime Against Property)

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person. If more force was used than actually necessary to wrench the purse from the grasp of the person, then a strong-arm Robbery occurred, rather than a purse-snatching.

23C Shoplifting (Crime Against Property)

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

23D Theft from Building (Crime Against Property)

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

23E Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device (Crime Against Property)

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

23F Theft from Motor Vehicle (Crime Against Property)

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

23G Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories (Crime Against Property)

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 to the vehicle, or necessary for its operation.

23H All Other Larceny/Theft (Crime Against Property)

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

23I Theft of Gas from Self-Service Station (Crime Against Property)

The theft of gas from a self-service station where the offender leaves the station without paying for the gas. The offender must have personally filled the vehicle with gas, not an employee of the station.

240 Motor Vehicle Theft (Crime Against Property)

The theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails, and which fits one of the following property descriptions:

\$ **Automobiles:** sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles which serve the primary purpose of transporting people

\$ **Buses:** motor vehicles which are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis

\$ **Recreational Vehicles:** motor vehicles which are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes

\$ **Trucks:** motor vehicles which are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo on a commercial basis

\$ **Other Motor Vehicles:** any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, golf carts, etc.

370 Pornography / Obscene Material (Crime Against Society)

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

Prostitution Offenses

To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit.

40A Prostitution (Crime Against Society)

To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit.

40B Assisting or Promoting Prostitution (Crime Against Society)

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.

120 Robbery (Crime Against Property)

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.

Sex Offenses, Forcible

Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

11A Forcible Rape (Crime Against Person)

The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. 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 a Nonforcible Sex Offense (Statutory Rape).

11B Forcible Sodomy (Crime Against Person)

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

11C Sexual Assault with An Object (Crime Against Person)

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her

temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia. Examples are a finger, bottle, handgun, stick, etc.

11D Forcible Fondling (Crime Against Person)

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Because Forcible

Fondling is an element of Forcible Rape, Forcible Sodomy, and Sexual Assault with an Object, it should be reported only if it is the sole Forcible Sex Offense committed against the victim.

Sex Offenses, Nonforcible

Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

36A Incest (Crime Against Person)

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

36B Statutory Rape (Crime Against Person)

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

280 Stolen Property Offenses (Crime Against Property)

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.

290 Vandalism / Destruction of Property / Damage (Crime Against Property)

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

520 Weapon Law Violations (Crime Against Society)

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.

III. GROUP A INCIDENT REPORT

The "Group A Incident Report" is used to report both incidents and arrests involving Group A Offenses. It is comprised of six segments: Administrative, Offense, Property, Victim, Offender, and Arrestee. The Administrative, Offense, Victim, and Offender Segments are required for every initial Group A Incident Report. Property and Arrestee Segments will be submitted at the time of the initial report, if applicable. Arrests made after submission of the initial report will be submitted as "updates".

Sometimes applications for warrants are made without the law enforcement agency being notified of the details of the crime, for example "Bench Warrants". If possible, the information regarding such crimes should be obtained and reported as a Group A Incident Report or as a Group B Arrest Report, depending on whether the crime was a Group A or Group B Offense. Warrant arrests should not automatically be classified under 90Z - All Other Offenses, unless the offense for which they were arrested fits into this classification.

The six segments and their data elements are as follows:

Administrative Segment:

- ORI Number**
- Incident Number**
- Incident Date/Hour**
- Cleared Exceptionally**
- Exceptional Clearance Date**
- Geocode**

Offense Segment:

- ORI Number**
- Incident Number**
- UCR Offense Code**
- Felony/Other**
- Offense Attempted/Completed**
- Offender(s) Suspected of Using Bias Motivation**
- Location Type**
- Number of Premises Entered**
- Method of Entry**
- Type of Criminal Activity**
- Type of Weapon/Force Involved**

Property Segment

- ORI Number**
- Incident Number**
- Type Property Loss/Etc.**
- Property Description**
- Value of Property**
- Date Recovered**
- Number of Stolen Vehicles**
- Number of Recovered Vehicles**
- Suspected Drug Type**
- Estimated Drug Quantity**

Type Drug Measurement

Victim Segment

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

Offender Segment

ORI Number
Incident Number
Offender Sequence Number
Age
Sex
Race

Arrestee Segment

ORI Number
Incident Number
Arrestee Sequence Number
Arrest Transaction Number
Arrest Date
Type of Arrest
Multiple Clearance Indicator
UCR Arrest Offense Code
Type of Drug/Criminal Activity
State Statute Number
Felony/Other
Armed With
Age
Sex
Race
Ethnicity
Resident Status
Juvenile Disposition

IV. DATA ELEMENTS AND VALUES

This section provides an explanation of each of the Group A Incident Report segments. Each segment contains data elements and data values. Data Elements are the data fields used in NIBRS to describe

victims, offenders, arrestees, etc. Examples are: "Incident Number," "UCR Offense Code," "Type of Victim," and "Age of Offender." There are 58 data elements. A description of each of the data elements is provided under each segment. Most of the Data Elements are numbered, those that are not numbered are unique to Nebraska. Data Values are the specific codes which are allowed to be entered into the data elements. Each code appears in bold print ("M" = Male, "F" = Female, etc.). There are many more data values than there are data elements. If more than one of the data values associated with a data element would apply to the situation, and only one may be submitted, use the most specific one. For example, a 7-Eleven store could be described in Data Element 9 (Location Type) as a "05" = Commercial/Office Building, "07" = Convenience Store or "12" = Grocery/Supermarket. However, since "07" = Convenience Store best describes the location type, it should be used.

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGMENT

The Administrative Segment contains Administrative data which is applicable to the entire incident report. A single Administrative Segment is to be submitted for each reported incident.

1 ORI Number: This is the 9-character NCIC Originating Agency Identifier Number which has been assigned to your agency (for example: NB0010000). A list of the ORI Numbers begins on Page 60.

2 Incident Number: This is the number assigned by your agency to each Group A Incident Report to identify it uniquely (may also be referred to as the Case Number). The number can be up to 12 characters in length.

3 Incident Date/Hour: This data element must be included in each Group A Incident Report. It is used to enter the Year, Month, Day, and Hour when the incident occurred or started, or the beginning of the time period in which it occurred. If the Incident Date is unknown, the date the incident was reported may be used. Agencies submitting data by electronic means will use an "R" to indicate that the report date was used.

Military 24-hour time is to be used. If the incident occurred on or between midnight and 0059, enter "00"; if on or between 0100 and 0159, enter "01"; if on or between 2300 and 2359, enter "23"; etc. If the incident occurred exactly at midnight, it is considered to have occurred at the beginning of the next day. Therefore, "00" should be entered for the hour, along with the next day's date. If the Hour is unknown, it may be left blank.

4 Cleared Exceptionally: 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 is to 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 (an Arrestee Segment was or is being submitted). If an incident is not cleared by either an arrest or exceptional means then "N" = Not Applicable should be entered.

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

- (1) the investigation must have clearly and definitely established the identity of at least one offender;
- (2) sufficient probable cause must have been developed to support the arrest, charging, and prosecution of the offender;
- (3) the exact location of the offender must be known so that an arrest could

- be made; and
- (4) there must be a reason outside of control of law enforcement which prevents the arrest (A through E below).

If a Group A Incident Report was submitted with an "N" = Not Applicable and an Arrestee Segment is also submitted, and later the victim would not cooperate in the prosecution by not testifying (there were no other witnesses), the Incident Report should be updated to change the contents of this data element to "D" = Victim Refused to Cooperate.

Allowed Entries:

- A = Death of Offender
B = Prosecution Declined (by the prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause)
C = Extradition Denied
D = Victim Refused to Cooperate (in the prosecution)
E = Juvenile / No Custody (the handling of a juvenile without taking him/her into custody, but rather by oral or written notice given to the parents or legal guardian in a case involving a minor offense)
N = Not Applicable (not cleared Exceptionally)

5 Exceptional Clearance Date: Enter only if an incident was cleared by exceptional means (i.e., a code other than "N" was entered into Data Element 4). Enter the Month, Day, and Year (CCYY/MM/DD) when the incident was cleared.

Geocode: This data element is unique to Nebraska and is optional. An agency may use this data element to enter a code for a geographic area within their reporting jurisdiction. For example a county may be divided into six sectors. To identify that this incident occurred in sector 1, a "1" would be entered.

OFFENSE SEGMENT

Offense Segments are used to identify and describe the types of offenses involved in the incident. An Offense Segment is to be submitted for each of the (up to 10) most serious Group A Offenses in the incident. Only one offense Segment is to be submitted for each reported UCR Offense Code even though there may have been more than one victim of the crime. At least one Offense Segment must be submitted for each Group A Incident Report.

1 ORI Number: See Administrative Segment

2 Incident Number: See Administrative Segment

6 Offense Code: This data element is to be used to enter the UCR Offense Codes of the up to 10 most serious Group A Offenses involved in the incident. The reporting agency is responsible for determining which are the most serious. A separate Offense Segment containing Data Elements 6 through 13 is to be submitted for each reported Group A Offense Code involved in the incident. Only one Offense Segment is to be submitted for each reported Offense Code even though there may have been more than one victim of the crime. At least one Offense Segment must be included in each Group A Incident Report. See Pages 6-12 for a list of the Group A Offenses, their Codes and definitions.

Example: If an incident involved robbery and rape, two Offense Segments should be submitted -- one

with Offense Code "120" (Robbery) and the other with "11A" (Forcible Rape).

Felony/Other: This data element is unique to Nebraska and is optional. An agency may use this data element to identify whether the offense(s) reported are either felonies or other types of offenses.

7 Offense Attempted/Completed: This data element is to 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 "Completed" must be entered.

Example: During the same incident, an offender broke into an apartment, raped one female victim and was attempting to rape another female victim when the police arrived. Since one rape was completed, "C" = Completed should be entered into the Offense Segment for Forcible Rape.

It should be noted that "Attempted Murder" is to be reported as Aggravated Assault, and all Assault Offenses are to be coded as "Completed."

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

A = Attempted

C = Completed

8 Offender(s) Suspected of Using: This data element is to be used to indicate whether any of the offenders in the incident were suspected of using 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.

Example: Witnesses to an assault reported that the victim and offender were in a bar drinking beer when an argument broke out and the offender attacked the victim with a knife. "A" = Alcohol should be entered.

Example: A medical supply warehouse was burglarized and large quantities of drugs were stolen. "D" = Drugs/Narcotics should not be entered because there was no indication that the offenders used drugs or narcotics before or during the incident.

Allowed Entries: (may enter up to 3)

A = Alcohol

C = Computer Equipment

D = Drugs/Narcotics

N = Not Applicable / Unknown

8a Bias Motivation: This data element is to be used to indicate whether the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, or sexual orientation group. Because of the difficulty of ascertaining the offender's subjective motivation, bias is to 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. Incidents which involve ambiguous facts (i.e., where some facts are present but are not conclusive) are to be coded "99" = Unknown. A more complete explanation of Bias Motivation is provided in a separate publication.

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

Racial Bias:

- 11 = Anti-White**
- 12 = Anti-Black**
- 13 = Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native**
- 14 = Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander**
- 15 = Anti-Multi-Racial Group**

Religious Bias:

- 21 = Anti-Jewish**
- 22 = Anti-Catholic**
- 23 = Anti-Protestant**
- 24 = Anti-Islamic (Moslem)**
- 25 = Anti-Other Religion (Buddhism, Hinduism, Shintoism, etc.)**
- 26 = Anti-Multi-Religious Group**
- 27 = Anti-Atheist/Agnostic**

Ethnicity/National Origin Bias:

- 31 = Anti-Arab**
- 32 = Anti-Hispanic**
- 33 = Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin**

Sexual Orientation Bias:

- 41 = Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)**
- 42 = Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)**
- 43 = Anti-Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)**
- 44 = Anti-Heterosexual**
- 45 = Anti-Bisexual**

Disability Bias:

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

None/Unknown :

- 88 = None (No Bias)**
- 99 = Unknown (Offender's Motivation not Known)**

9 Location Type: This data element is to be used to report the type of location/premises where each offense took place. If more than one location may apply to one offense, choose the one which best describes the circumstances of the crime.

Allowed Entries:

- 01 = Air/Bus/Train Terminal**
- 02 = Bank/Savings and Loan (includes other financial institutions)**
- 03 = Bar/Night Club**
- 04 = Church/Synagogue/Temple (includes other religious buildings)**
- 05 = Commercial/Office Building**
- 06 = Construction Site**
- 07 = Convenience Store**

- 08 = Department/Discount Store**
- 09 = Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital (includes medical supply building)**
- 10 = Field/Woods**
- 11 = Government/Public Building**
- 12 = Grocery/Supermarket**
- 13 = Highway/Street/Road/Alley**
- 14 = Hotel/Motel/Etc. (includes other temporary lodgings)**
- 15 = Jail/Prison/Penitentiary**
- 16 = Lake/Waterway**
- 17 = Liquor Store**
- 18 = Parking Lot/Parking Garage**
- 19 = Rental Storage Facility (includes "mini-storage" and "self-storage" buildings)**
- 20 = Residence/Home (includes apartment, condominium, nursing home)**
- 21 = Restaurant/Cafeteria**
- 22 = School/College/University**
- 23 = Service/Gas Station**
- 24 = Specialty Store (includes fur store, jewelry store, TV store, dress shop, etc.)**
- 25 = Other/Unknown**
- 30 = Farm Building (unique to Nebraska)**
- 31 = Sidewalks/Driveways/Yards (unique to Nebraska)**

10 Number of Premises Entered: This data element is to be used only if the crime is 220 Burglary/B&E and the Location Type (Data Element 9) is either "14" = Hotel/Motel/Etc. or "19" = Rental Storage Facility. The total number (up to 99) of individual rooms, units, suites, storage compartments, etc., should be entered into this data element.

Example: A self-storage building was burglarized and 11 rented storage compartments were forcibly entered. The owner/manager of the building reported the incident to the police. "220" = Burglary/B&E should be entered in Data Element 6, "19" should be entered into Data Element 9, and "11" should be entered into Data Element 10.

11 Method of Entry: This data element is to be used only if Data Element 6 (Offense Code) 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 should be reported as having been accomplished through "Force."

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

- F = Force**
- N = No Force**

12 Type Criminal Activity / Gang Information: This data element is to be used to provide additional information on the criminal activity of the offender(s) in incidents involving offense codes:

- 250 Forgery/Counterfeiting**
- 280 Stolen Property Offenses**
- 35A Drugs/Narcotics Violations**

35B Drug Equipment Violations
39C Gambling Equipment Violations
370 Pornography/Obscene Material
520 Weapon Law Violations

Allowed Entries: (may enter up to 3)

B = Buying/Receiving
C = Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing (production of any kind)
D = Distributing/Selling
E = Exploiting Children
O = Operating/Promoting/Assisting
P = Possessing/Concealing
T = Transporting/Transmitting/Importing
U = Using/Consuming

Also, this data element is to be used to provide gang information on the offender(s) in incidents involving:

09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
09B Negligent Homicide
100 Kidnaping / Abduction
120 Robbery
11A Forcible Rape
11B Forcible Sodomy
11C Sexual Assault with An Object
11D Forcible Fondling
13A Aggravated Assault
13B Simple Assault
13C Intimidation

Up to two (2) gang information codes can be entered for each of the offenses listed above.

Allowed entries: (may enter up to 2)

J = Juvenile Gang
G = Other Gang
N = No Gang Involvement

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

09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
09B Negligent Homicide
09C Justifiable Homicide
100 Kidnaping/Abduction
11A Forcible Rape
11B Forcible Sodomy
11C Sexual Assault with An Object
11D Forcible Fondling
120 Robbery
13A Aggravated Assault
13B Simple Assault
210 Extortion/Blackmail
520 Weapon Law Violations

Up to three types of weapons/force can be entered for each of the offenses list above. If the weapon was an "automatic" or "semi-automatic", an "A" or an "S" is to be added as a suffix to its code, e.g., "13A" = Automatic Rifle. 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: (may enter up to 3)

- 11 = Firearm (type not stated)**
- 12 = Handgun**
- 13 = Rifle**
- 14 = Shotgun**
- 15 = Other Firearm**
- 20 = Knife/Cutting Instrument (ax, ice pick, screwdriver, etc.)**
- 30 = Blunt Object (club, hammer, etc.)**
- 35 = Motor Vehicle (when used as a weapon)**
- 40 = Personal Weapons (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**
- 95 = Unknown**
- 99 = None**

Example: Three robbers held up a bank. One was armed with a revolver, the second had a sawed-off shotgun, and the third had an automatic machine gun. The entries should be: "12" = Handgun; "14" = Shotgun; and "15" = Automatic Other Firearm.

PROPERTY SEGMENT

14 Type Property Loss/Etc.: This data element is to 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 is to be submitted for each type of loss/etc., when the incident involved one or more of the following offenses:

- 100 Kidnaping/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 Forgery/Counterfeiting
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
290 Vandalism/Destruction/Damage 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 determine which type(s) of loss/etc. must be reported as well as which data elements apply.

Allowed Entries: (enter one per Property Segment)

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

15 Property Description: This data element is to be used to enter descriptions of the property which 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 (one Property Segment submitted for each type of loss involved in the incident). If more than ten types of property are involved, the nine (9) most valuable specifically codable types of property are to be entered and the remaining types of property are to be combined and entered as "77" = Other.

Allowed Entries: (may enter up to 10 per Property Segment)

- 01 Aircraft (airplanes, dirigibles, gliders, etc.)**
- 02 Alcohol (alcoholic beverages, e.g., beer, wine, liquor, etc.)**
- 03 Automobiles (sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, and other similar motor vehicles which serve the primary purpose of transporting people)**
- 04 Bicycles (includes tandem bicycles, unicycles, and tricycles)**
- 05 Buses (motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport groups of people on a commercial basis)**
- 06 Clothes/Furs (wearing apparel for human use, including accessories such as belts, shoe, scarves, ties, etc.)**
- 07 Computer Hardware/Software (computers, computer peripherals (e.g., tape and disk drives,**

- printers, etc.), and storage media (e.g., magnetic tapes, magnetic and optical disks, etc.)
- 08 Consumable Goods (expendable items used by humans for nutrition, enjoyment, or hygiene, e.g., food, beverages, grooming products, cigarettes, gasoline, firewood, etc.)
 - 09 Credit/Debit Cards (includes Automatic Teller Machine cards)
 - 10 Drugs/Narcotics
 - 11 Drug/Narcotic Equipment
 - 12 Farm Equipment (tractors, combines, etc.)
 - 13 Firearms (weapons that fire a shot by force of an explosion, i.e., handguns, rifles, shotguns, etc., but not "BB", pellet, or gas-powered guns)
 - 14 Gambling Equipment (gambling paraphernalia)
 - 15 Heavy Construction/Industrial Equipment (cranes, bulldozers, steamrollers, oil-drilling rigs, etc.)
 - 16 Household Goods (beds, chairs, desks, sofas, tables, refrigerators, stoves, washer/dryers, air conditioning and heating equipment, etc.)
 - 17 Jewelry/Precious Metals (bracelets, necklaces, rings, watches, etc., and gold, silver, platinum, etc.)
 - 18 Livestock (living farm-type animals, e.g., cattle, chickens, hogs, horses, sheep, etc., but not household pets, such as dogs and cats)
 - 19 Merchandise (items held for sale)
 - 20 Money (legal tender, i.e., coins and paper currency)
 - 21 Negotiable Instruments (any document, other than currency, which is payable without restriction, e.g., endorsed checks, endorsed money orders, and endorsed traveler's checks; "bearer" checks and bonds, etc.)
 - 22 Nonnegotiable Instruments (documents requiring further action to become negotiable, e.g., unendorsed checks, unendorsed money orders, etc.; food stamps; stocks and bonds; etc.)
 - 23 Office-type Equipment (typewriters, adding machines, calculators, cash registers, copying machines, etc.)
 - 24 Other Motor Vehicles (any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, golf carts, etc.)
 - 25 Purses/Handbags/Wallets
 - 26 Radios/TVs/VCRs (includes radios, televisions, videotape recorders, high fidelity and stereo equipment, compact disk players, cellular phones, etc.)
 - 27 Recordings-Audio/Visual (phonograph records, compact disks, tape recordings, cassettes, etc.)
 - 28 Recreational Vehicles (motor vehicles which 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 which 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, dormitories, as well as temporary living quarters, such as hotels, motels, inns, etc.)
 - 31 Structures-Other Commercial/Business (stores, office buildings, restaurants, etc.)
 - 32 Structures-Industrial/Manufacturing (factories, plants, assembly lines, etc.)
 - 33 Structures-Public/Community (colleges, hospitals, jails, libraries, meeting halls, passenger terminals, religious buildings, schools, sports arenas, etc.)
 - 34 Structures-Storage (barns, garages, storehouses, warehouses, etc.)
 - 35 Structures-Other (any other structures not fitting the other "Structures" descriptions, e.g., outbuildings, monuments, buildings under construction, etc.)
 - 36 Tools (hand tools and power tools)
 - 37 Trucks (motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo on a commercial basis)
 - 38 Vehicle Parts/Accessories (motor vehicle batteries, engines, transmissions, heaters, hubcaps,

tires, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, sideview mirrors, radios, antennas, tape decks, etc.)

- 39 Watercraft (motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, etc.)
- 40 Grain, Hay, Feed
- 41 Herbicides, Insecticides
- 77 Other (all other property not fitting the above specific descriptions, including intangibles)
- 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., "CB" radios, which are the object of theft fads)

16 Value of Property: This data element is to be used to enter the total dollar values of the property which was burned (includes damage caused in fighting the fire), counterfeited, destroyed/damaged/vandalized, recovered, seized, stolen, etc., as a result of the incident.

To determine the value of property, the following procedures are suggested:

- a. Use fair market value for articles which are subject to depreciation because of wear and tear, age, or other factors which cause the value to decrease with use.
- b. Use cost to the merchant (wholesale cost) of goods. Use the dollar value representing the actual cash loss to the victim without any markup or profit added.
- c. Use victim's evaluation of items such as jewelry, watches, and other similar goods which decrease in value slightly or not at all with use or age.
- d. Use replacement cost or actual cash cost to victim for near or almost new clothes, auto accessories, bicycles, etc.
- e. When the victim obviously exaggerates the value of stolen property for insurance or other purposes, common sense and good judgement will dictate a fair market value to be placed on the stolen items by law enforcement.

Recovered property should be valued at market value at the time of recovery. In some instances the item may be worth less than when it was stolen.

No value should be recorded for nonnegotiable items such as travelers' checks, personal checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, food stamps, credit cards, etc.

The value should be reported in whole dollars. The value entered for each property description should be total value of the property loss/etc. for all of the victims in the incident. If the value is unknown, enter one dollar (\$1.00) which means unknown, i.e., "1" = Unknown.

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

If drugs or narcotics were seized in a drug case, no value is to be entered into this data element, but the estimated quantity of the drugs/narcotics is to 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 is to be entered into this data element and Data Elements 20 (Suspected Drug Type), 21 (Estimated Drug

Quantity), and 22 (Type Drug Measurement) are to 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 is to be entered into this data element, and Data Elements 20, 21, and 22 are to be left blank.

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

17 Date Recovered: If previously stolen property is recovered, the Year, Month, and Day (CCYY/MM/DD) of its recovery is to be entered into this data element. Accordingly, this data element is to be used only if "5" = Recovered is entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.)

Up to ten (10) dates of recovery can be entered to match each of the up to ten property descriptions which 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," enter the earliest date. If the recovery date is unknown, enter the date of the report.

18 Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles: This data element indicates how many motor vehicles were stolen in the incident. Therefore, it is to be used only if the offense is 240 = Motor Vehicle Theft, "7" = Stolen was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and "03" = Automobiles, "05" = Buses, "24" = Other Motor Vehicles, "28" = Recreational Vehicles, or "37" = Trucks was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). If the number is unknown, enter "00." The number of stolen motor vehicles should be equal to or greater than the number of vehicle descriptions entered into data element 15.

19 Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles: This data element indicates how many motor vehicles were recovered in the incident. Therefore, it is to be used only if the offense is 240 Motor Vehicle Theft, "5" = Recovered was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and "03" = Automobiles, "05" = Buses, "24" = Other Motor Vehicles, "28" = Recreational Vehicles, or "37" = Trucks was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). If the number is unknown, enter "00." The number of recovered vehicles should be equal to or greater than the number of vehicle descriptions entered into data element 15.

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

This data element is not to 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) are to be reported under their applicable drug types and the remaining drugs/narcotics are to be entered as a single "X" = Over 3 Drug Types entry.

Allowed Entries:

A = "Crack" Cocaine

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

21 Estimated Drug Quantity: This data element is to be used to indicate the quantity of drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. Therefore, it is used only if one of the offenses in the incident was 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations, "6" = Seized was entered into Data Element 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and "10" = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

This data element is not to 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. If XX is entered into Type Drug Measurement, a "1" should be entered in Quantity.

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

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

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

Up to three (3) entries can be made to match the up to three "20 Suspected Drug Type" entries. If more than three are involved, enter 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). Do not enter the type of measurement for the remaining drugs or narcotics which are coded as "X" = Over 3 Drug Types; leave this data element blank for them. "XX" should be used in cases where the amount has not been determined at this time. This allows agencies time to send suspected drugs or narcotics to a forensic laboratory for assessment. This is an interim code and must be later replaced with a specific type of measurement.

Allowed Entries:

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

XX = Unknown at this time

* Number of capsules, pills, tablets, etc.

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

VICTIM SEGMENT

Victim segments are used to describe the victims involved in the incident (e.g., their age, sex, race, etc.). A separate Victim Segment is to be submitted for each of the (up to 999) victims involved in the incident. There must be at least one Victim Segment in each incident report.

23 Victim (Sequence) Number: Each victim in an incident is to be assigned a sequence number from "001" to "999." A separate "Victim Segment" is to be submitted for each victim in the incident.

24 Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code(s): This data element is to 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 the victim during the incident.

Example: Two victims, Victim 1 and Victim 2, were robbed and Victim 1 was also raped. In the Victim Segment for Victim 1, both "120" (Robbery) and "11A" (Forcible Rape) should be entered. In the Victim Segment for Victim 2, only "120" should be entered.

25 Type of Victim: The type of victim is to be entered into this data element. Only one code is to be entered for each victim.

Allowed Entries:

- I = Individual
- P = Law Enforcement Officer
- B = Business
- F = Financial Institution
- G = Government
- R = Religious Organization
- S = Society/Public

O = Other
U = Unknown

Example: During a bank robbery, the offender pointed a gun at a teller and demanded money. The robber also shot a customer who stood in his way as he made his getaway from the bank. There were three (3) victims: the bank, the teller, and the customer. The bank would be Type Victim "F" = Financial Institution, the teller would be Type Victim "I" = Individual, and the customer would be Type Victim "I" = Individual.

26 Age of Victim: If the Type of Victim entered above was an Individual (I) or a Law Enforcement Officer (P), then the victim's age must be entered into this data element either as an exact age, a range of days or years (2530), or as unknown.

Allowed Entries:

NN = Under 24 hours (neonate)
NB = 1-6 Days Old
BB = 7-364 Days Old
01 to 98 = Years Old (exact age in years)
99 = Over 98 Years Old
00 = Unknown
Any Combination of "____" to "____" years (cannot begin with 00)

27 Sex of Victim: If the Type of Victim entered into Data Element 25 was an Individual (I) or a Law Enforcement Officer (P), then the victim's sex must be entered into this data element.

Allowed Entries:

M = Male
F = Female
U = Unknown

28 Race of Victim: If the Type of Victim entered into Data Element 25 was an Individual (I) or a Law Enforcement Officer (P), then the victim's race must be entered into this data element.

Allowed Entries:

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

29 Ethnicity of Victim: If the Type of Victim entered into Data Element 25 was an Individual (I) or a Law Enforcement Officer (P), then the victim's ethnicity must be entered into this data element.

Allowed Entries:

H = Hispanic
N = Not of Hispanic Origin
U = Unknown

Include in Hispanic all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

30 Resident Status: If the Type of Victim entered into Data Element 25 was an Individual (I) or a Law Enforcement Officer (P), then the victim's resident status must 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: state and county law enforcement agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city, community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions.)

Allowed Entries:

R = Resident
N = Nonresident
U = Unknown

31 Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances: This data element is used to describe the circumstances of either an aggravated assault or a homicide. Therefore, it is to be used only with 13A Aggravated Assault and 09A-09C Homicide Offenses. Up to two (2) entries may be made to best describe the circumstances.

Allowed Entries:

For: 13A Aggravated Assault and 09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

01 = Argument
02 = Assault on Law Enforcement Officer
03 = Drug Dealing
04 = Gangland
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 Killing

For: 09C Justifiable Homicide (enter only one)

20 = Criminal Killed by Private Citizen
21 = Criminal Killed by Law Enforcement Officer

32 Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances: This data element is to be used to further describe the circumstances of a justifiable homicide. Therefore, it is used only for 09C Justifiable Homicide. Only one code may be entered.

Allowed Entries:

- A = Criminal Attacked Officer and That Officer Killed Criminal**
- B = Criminal Attacked Officer and Criminal Killed by Another 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: This data element is to be used to describe the type(s) of bodily injury suffered by a person (i.e., "I" = Individual or "P" = Law Enforcement Officer was entered into Data Element 25) who was the victim of one or more of the following offenses:

- 100 = Kidnaping/Abduction**
- 11A = Forcible Rape**
- 11B = Forcible Sodomy**
- 11C = Sexual Assault with an Object**
- 11D = Forcible Fondling**
- 120 = Robbery**
- 13A = Aggravated Assault**
- 13B = Simple Assault**
- 210 = Extortion/Blackmail**

Up to five (5) entries can be made for each victim.

Allowed Entries:

- N = None (Aggravated and Simple Assault)**
- B = Apparent Broken Bones (Aggravated Assault)**
- I = Possible Internal Injury (Aggravated Assault)**
- L = Severe Laceration (Aggravated Assault)**
- M = Apparent Minor Injury (Aggravated and Simple Assault)**
- O = Other Major Injury (Aggravated Assault)**
- T = Loss of Teeth (Aggravated Assault)**
- U = Unconsciousness (Aggravated Assault)**

34 Offender Number(s) to be Related: This data element is to be used, along with Data Element 35 (Relationships of Victim to Offenders), to report the relationships of the victim to offender(s) who have perpetrated a "Crime Against Person" or a Robbery against the victim. Therefore, this data element is to be used only if one or more of the following Group A Offenses was entered into Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to Offense Code):

- 09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter**
- 09B = Negligent Manslaughter**
- 09C = Justifiable Homicide**
- 100 = Kidnaping/Abduction**
- 11A = Forcible Rape**
- 11B = Forcible Sodomy**
- 11C = Sexual Assault with an Object**
- 11D = Forcible Fondling**
- 120 = Robbery**
- 13A = Aggravated Assault**
- 13B = Simple Assault**

- 13C = Intimidation**
- 36A = Incest**
- 36B = Statutory Rape**

Example: If Victim 1's relationship to Offender 4 is to be reported, enter "04."

Enter the Offender Sequence Numbers of up to 10 offenders for whom victim-to-offender relationships are known. If nothing is known about the offender enter "00" into the offender number and nothing in the relationship code.

35 Relationship of Victim to Offender: This data element is to be used, along with Data Element 34 (Offender Number 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 is to be used **only** if one or more of the following Group A Offense codes was entered into Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to Offense Code):

- 09A = Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter**
- 09B = Negligent Manslaughter**
- 09C = Justifiable Homicide**
- 100 = Kidnaping/Abduction**
- 11A = Forcible Rape**
- 11B = Forcible Sodomy**
- 11C = Sexual Assault with an Object**
- 11D = Forcible Fondling**
- 120 = Robbery**
- 13A = Aggravated Assault**
- 13B = Simple Assault**
- 13C = Intimidation**
- 36A = Incest**
- 36B = Statutory Rape**

This data element is to be used to indicate the victim's relationship with up to ten (10) offenders involved in the incident.

Allowed Entries:

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**
- I L = 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
XB = Victim was Ex-Boyfriend/Girlfriend
CF = Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend
HR = Homosexual Relationship
XS = Victim was Ex-Spouse
EE = Victim was Employee
ER = Victim was Employer
OK = Victim was Otherwise Known

Not Known to Victim:

RU = Relationship Unknown
ST = Victim was Stranger

Other:

VO = Victim was Offender

OFFENDER SEGMENT

Offender Segments are used to describe the offenders in the incident (e.g., their age, sex, and race). An Offender Segment is to be submitted for each of the (up to 99) offenders involved in the incident. There must be at least one Offender Segment in each Incident Report.

If nothing is known about the offender(s) -- i.e., no one saw the offender(s) and there were no suspects, so even the number of offenders is unknown -- then "00" is to be entered into Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) and Data Elements 37 through 39 are to be left blank.

36 Offender (Sequence) Number: Each offender in the incident is to be assigned a sequence number from "01" to "99." A separate "Offender Segment" containing Data Elements 36 through 39 is to be submitted for each numbered offender. If nothing is known about the offender(s), enter "00" into this data element and leave Data Element 37 through 39 blank.

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

37 Age of Offender: The age of the offender is to be entered either as an exact age, a range of years, or as unknown.

Allowed Entries:

01 to 98 = Years Old (enter exact age in years)
99 = Over 98 Years Old
00 = Unknown
Any combination of " ____ " to " ____ " years

38 Sex of Offender: The sex of the offender is to be entered into this Data Element.

Allowed Entries:

M = Male
F = Female
U = Unknown

39 Race of Offender: The race of the offender is to be entered in this data element.

Allowed Entries:

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

ARRESTEE SEGMENT

Arrestee Segments are used to report the apprehension (arrested, summoned, cited, taken into custody) of the persons who committed the crimes reported in Group A Incident Reports. An Arrestee Segment is to be submitted for each of the (up to 99) Arrestees who were involved in the incident. If there were no arrestees, this segment should not be submitted. The Arrestee Segment describes the arrestee (e.g., his/her age, sex, race, etc.) and the circumstances of the arrest.

1 ORI Number: See Administrative Segment

2 Incident Number: See Administrative Segment

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

41 Arrestee (Transaction) Number: This is the number assigned by your agency to an arrest report to identify it uniquely. It may be the "Incident Number" of the previously reported incident relating to the arrest or a separate arrest transaction number.

42 Arrest Date: This data element is to be used to enter the Year, Month, and Day (CCYY/MM/DD) when the arrest took place.

43 Type of Arrest: This data element is to 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 a warrant and/or for a previously submitted Group A Incident Report)

Example: A subject was arrested without a warrant while in the act of soliciting for prostitution on a street corner. The entry should be "O" = On-view Arrest.

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

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

44 Multiple Clearance Indicator: This data element is to be used to indicate whether or not the apprehension of the arrestee resulted in the clearance of more than one reported incident within the jurisdiction served by the reporting agency. This data element will assist the computer in counting the number of individuals arrested.

Allowed Entries:

M = Multiple
C = Count Arrestee
N = Not Applicable (Not Involved in Multiple Incidents)

If this individual is involved in multiple incidents (cases), an Arrestee Segment will have to be filled out for this individual for each Group A Incident he was involved in. One Arrestee Segment would have a "C" = Count Arrestee entered into Data Element 44 and the other Arrestee Segments would have an "M" = Multiple entered into Data Element 44.

If the individual is not involved in clearing multiple incidents, Data Element 44 should be "N" = Not Applicable.

Example: A subject is arrested on a warrant for his involvement in five separate cases of burglaries. There would be five Arrestee Segments submitted on this individual (one for each burglary he was involved in). On the first Arrestee Segment, Data Element 44 would contain a "C" = Count Arrestee. On the other four Arrestee Segments, Data Element 44 would contain an "M" = Multiple. This would result in five burglaries being cleared by arrest and one arrest being counted for burglary.

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

Example: If the subject's arrest did not clear additional incidents, the entry should be "N" = Not Applicable.

45 UCR Arrest Offense Code: The three-digit UCR Offense Code of the offense for which the arrestee was apprehended is to be entered into this data element. Up to three offense codes can be entered per arrestee. The most serious offense should be entered first.

If an arrest for a Group B offense results in the clearance of a previously submitted Group A incident,

the reporting agency should submit an arrestee segment as an "update" to the previously submitted Group A Incident report rather than as a Group B Arrest Report. The Group B offense code would be entered into Data Element 45 - UCR Arrest Offense Code.

Example: If the arrestee was arrested for both robbery and murder, the first entry should be "09A" (Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter).

Type of Drug/Type of Criminal Activity: If the offense code entered in Data Element 45 is 35A, then the Type of Drug and Type of Criminal Activity is required. The codes for Type of Drug are the same as those used for Data Element 20 and the codes for Type of Criminal Activity are the same as those used for Data Element 12.

Example: An individual is arrested for Possession of Marijuana. The offense code would be 35A, the Type of Drug would be E and the Type of Criminal Activity would be P.

State Statute Number: This data element is for the entry of the Nebraska State Statute number or city ordinance number under which the subject was apprehended.

Felony/Other: This data element is used to indicate whether the offense was a felony or other.

Allowed Entries:

F = Felony

O = Other

46 Arrestee Was Armed With: This data element is to be used to indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a commonly known weapon at the time of his/her apprehension. Up to two (2) entries can be made.

If the weapon was an "Automatic" firearm, an "A" is to be added as a suffix to its code, e.g., "13A" = Rifle Automatic. If the weapon was a "Semi-Automatic", an "S" = Semi-Automatic should be added as a suffix. 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: (may enter up to 2)

01 = Unarmed

11 = Firearm (type not stated)

12 = Handgun

13 = Rifle

14 = Shotgun

15 = Other Firearm

16 = Lethal Cutting Instrument (switchblade knife, martial arts "stars", etc.)

17 = Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles

Example: When the subject was arrested, he had in his possession a .357 magnum handgun and a penknife. The entry should be "12" = Handgun. Because a small pocket knife is not generally considered to be a weapon, it does not qualify for reporting.

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

commonly known weapons.

47 Age of Arrestee: The age of the arrestee is to be entered either as an exact number of years, a range of years, or as unknown.

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

01 to 98 = Years Old

99 = Over 98 Years Old

00 = Unknown

Any combination of " " to " " years (2030) (cannot begin with 00)

48 Sex of Arrestee: The sex of the arrestee is to be indicated in this data element.

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

M = Male

F = Female

49 Race of Arrestee: The race of the arrestee is to be indicated in this data element.

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

W = White

B = Black

I = American Indian/Alaskan Native

A = Asian/Pacific Islander

U = Unknown

50 Ethnicity of Arrestee: The ethnic origin of the arrestee is to be entered into this data element.

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

H = Hispanic

N = Not of Hispanic Origin

U = Unknown

51 Resident Status of Arrestee: Whether the arrestee was a resident or nonresident is to 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: State and county law enforcement agencies should base their determination 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

52 Disposition of Arrestee Under Age 18: This data element is to 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 (e.g., released to parents, released with warning, etc.)

R = Referred to Other Authorities (e.g., turned over to juvenile court, probation department, welfare agency, other police agency, criminal or adult court, etc.)

V. CODES AND DEFINITIONS OF GROUP B OFFENSES

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

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

90B Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations (Crimes Against Society)

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.

90C Disorderly Conduct (Crime Against Society)

Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality. This offense includes Affray, Blasphemy, Profanity, Obscene Language, Desecrating the Flag, Disturbing the Peace, and Public Nuisance.

90D Driving Under the Influence (Crime Against Society)

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.

90F Family Offenses, Nonviolent (Crimes against Persons and Society)

Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental or economic well-being or morals of another family member, and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc. This offense includes Abandonment; Desertion; Neglect; Nonsupport; and Nonviolent Abuse and Nonviolent Cruelty to other family members. It also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not considered to be "Contempt of Court" within the reporting jurisdiction. Do not include victims of these offenses who are merely taken into custody for their own protection.

90H Peeping Tom (Crime Against Society)

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

90I Runaway (Persons Under Age 18) (Not a "Crime")

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

90JTrespass of Real Property (Crime Against Society)

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

90X Minor in Possession of Alcoholic Liquors (Crime Against Society)

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the possession of alcoholic liquors by a person under the legal age.

90Y Other Liquor Law Violations (Crime Against Society)

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

90ZAll Other Offenses (Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society)

All crimes which are not Group A Offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed above. Includes accessory before/after the fact, aiding/abetting, conspiracy to commit, facilitation of, solicitation to commit, and threat to commit.

VI. GROUP B ARREST REPORT

One "Group B Arrest Report" is to be submitted for each person arrested for a Group B offense.

1 ORI Number: This is the 9-character NCIC Originating Agency Identifier Number which has been assigned to your agency (for example: NB0010000). A list of the ORI Numbers begins on Page .

41 Arrest (Transaction) Number: This number is a number which is assigned by the agency to identify this individual. The number could be the Incident Number. It could be a number which is assigned to this individual to be used whenever he comes in contact with the agency.

40 Arrestee (Sequence) Number: This number will help to further identify the arrestee. Together with the ORI Number and Arrest (Transaction) Number, you will be able to identify this particular individual. The sequence number may range from "01" to "99."

42 Arrest Date: This data element is to be used to enter the Month, Day, and Year (MM/DD/YY) when the arrest took place.

43 Type of Arrest: This data element is to 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 a warrant)

45 UCR Arrest Offense Code: The three-digit UCR Offense Code of the offense for which the arrestee was apprehended is to be entered into this data element. Up to three offense codes can be entered per arrestee. The most serious offense should be entered first.

State Statute Number: This data element is for the entry of the Nebraska State Statute number for which the subject was apprehended.

Felony/Other: This data element is used to indicate whether the offense for which the person was apprehended was a felony or other.

46 Arrestee Was Armed With: This data element is to be used to indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a commonly known weapon at the time of his/her apprehension. Up to two (2) entries can be made.

If the weapon was an "Automatic" firearm, an "A" is to be added as a suffix to its code, e.g., "13A" = Rifle Automatic. If the weapon was a "Semi-Automatic", an "S" = Semi-Automatic should be added as a suffix. 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: (may enter up to 2)

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

47 Age of Arrestee: The age of the arrestee is to be entered either as an exact number of years, a range of years, or as unknown.

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

- 01 to 98 = Years Old**
- 99 = Over 98 Years Old**
- 00 = Unknown**
- Any combination of " " to " " years (2030)**

48 Sex of Arrestee: The sex of the arrestee is to be indicated in this data element.

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

- M = Male**
- F = Female**

49 Race of Arrestee: The race of the arrestee is to be indicated in this data element.

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

- W = White**
- B = Black**
- I = American Indian / Alaskan Native**
- A = Asian / Pacific Islander**
- U = Unknown**

50 Ethnicity of Arrestee: The ethnic origin of the arrestee is to be entered into this data element.

Allowed Entries: (enter only one)

- H = Hispanic**
- N = Not of Hispanic Origin**
- U = Unknown**

51 Resident Status of Arrestee: Whether the arrestee was a resident or nonresident is to 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: State and county law enforcement agencies should base their determination 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

52 Disposition of Arrestee Under Age 18: This data element is to 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 (e.g., released to parents, released with warning, etc.)

R = Referred to Other Authorities (e.g., turned over to juvenile court, probation department, welfare agency, other police agency, criminal or adult court, etc.)

VII. GROUP A OFFENSE CODES

Arson	200
Aggravated Assault	13A
Simple Assault	13B
Assault - Intimidation	13C
Bribery	510
Burglary	220
Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Drug Equipment Violation	35B
Embezzlement	270
Extortion/Blackmail	210
Forgery/Counterfeiting	250
Fraud - False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	26A
Fraud - Credit Card/ATM	26B
Fraud - Impersonation	26C
Fraud - Welfare Fraud	26D
Fraud - Wire Fraud	26E
Gambling - Betting/Wagering	39A
Gambling - Operating/Promoting/Assisting	39B
Gambling - Equipment Violations	39C
Gambling - Sports Tampering	39D
Murder - Nonnegligent Manslaughter	09A
Murder - Negligent Manslaughter	09B
Murder - Justifiable Homicide	09C
Kidnaping/Abduction	100
Larceny - Pocket-picking	23A
Larceny - Purse-snatching	23B
Larceny - Shoplifting	23C
Larceny - From Buildings	23D
Larceny - From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	23E
Larceny - From Motor Vehicle	23F
Larceny - MV Parts & Accessories	23G
Larceny - All Other	23H
Larceny - Gas From Self-Serve Station	23I
Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Prostitution	40A
Prostitution - Assisting/Promoting	40B
Robbery	120
Forcible Sex Offenses - Forcible Rape	11A

Forcible Sex Offenses - Forcible Sodomy	11B
Forcible Sex Offenses - Sexual Assault w/ Object	11C
Forcible Sex Offenses - Forcible Fondling	11D
Nonforcible Sex Offenses - Incest	36A
Nonforcible Sex Offenses - Statutory Rape	36B
Stolen Property Offenses	280
Vandalism/Destruction of Property/Damage	290
Weapon Laws	520

GROUP B OFFENSE CODES

Bad Checks	90A
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	90B
Disorderly Conduct	90C
Driving Under the Influence	90D
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Peeping Tom	90H
Runaway	90I
Trespass of Real Property	90J
Minor in Possession of Alcohol	90X
Other Liquor Law Violations	90Y
All Other Offenses	90Z

VIII. OFFENSE LOOKUP TABLE

Offense / Group A or B / Covered By:

Abandonment / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Abduction / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
Abortion / B / All Other Offenses
Abuse, Nonviolent / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent or All Other Offenses
Accessory After the Fact / B / All Other Offenses
Accessory Before the Fact / B / All Other Offenses
Accosting / B / All Other Offenses
Adulterated Food, Drugs, or Cosmetics / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Homicide; Aggravated or Simple Assault; Fraud, etc.)
Adultery / B / All Other Offenses
Affray / B / Disorderly Conduct
Aiding and Abetting / B / All Other Offenses
Aiding Prisoner to Escape / B / All Other Offenses
Air Piracy-Hijacking / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Aggravated Assault; Extortion; Robbery; Kidnaping, etc.)
Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Laws / B / Liquor Law Violations
Antitrust Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Arson / A / Arson
Assault / A / Assault Offenses
Assault, Aggravated / A / Assault Offenses
Assault and Battery / A / Assault Offenses
Assault, Minor / A / Assault Offenses
Assault, Sexual / A / (Classify as Forcible Rape, Sodomy, or Fondling; Sexual Assault with an Object; or Statutory Rape)
Assault, Simple / A / Assault Offenses
Assembly, Unlawful / B / All Other Offenses
Automatic Teller Machine Fraud / A / Fraud Offenses

Bad Checks / B / Bad Checks
Battery / A / Assault Offenses
Begging / B / Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations
Bestiality / B / All Other Offenses
Betting, Unlawful / A / Gambling Offenses
Bigamy / B / All Other Offenses
Blackmail / A / Extortion-Blackmail
Blasphemy / B / Disorderly Conduct
Blue Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Boating Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Bomb Threat / A / Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Bombing Offenses / A / Classify same as substantive offenses, e.g., Homicide; Aggravated Simple Assault; Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property; Weapon Law Violations; etc.) or
Bookmaking / A / Gambling Offenses
Breaking and Entering / A / Burglary

Bribery / A / Bribery
Bribery, Sports / A / Gambling Offenses (Sports Tampering)
Buggery (Consensual Sodomy) / B / All Other Offenses

Burglary / A / Burglary
Burglary Tools, Possession / B / All Other Offenses
Buying Stolen Property / A / Stolen Property Offenses

Canvassing, Illegal / B / All Other Offenses
Card Game, Unlawful / A / Gambling Offenses
Carrying Concealed Weapon / A / Weapon Law Violations
Checks, Bad / B / Bad Checks
Checks, Fraudulent / B / Bad Checks
Checks, Insufficient Funds / B / Bad Checks
Child Abuse, Nonviolent / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Child Abuse, Violent / A / Assault Offenses
Child Cruelty, Nonviolent / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Child Cruelty, Violent / A / Assault Offenses
Child Molesting / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
Child Neglect / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Civil Rights Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Combinations in Restraint of Trade / B / All Other Offenses
Commercialized Sex / Classify as Prostitution Offenses; Pornography-Obscene Material; or All Other Offenses)
Commercialized Vice / Classify as Prostitution Offenses; Pornography-Obscene Material; or All Other Offenses)
Common Drunkard / B / Drunkenness (Not a crime in Nebraska)
Compounding a Felony or Misdemeanor / B / All Other Offenses
Computer Crime / Classify same as substantive offense
Concealed Weapon / A / Weapon Law Violations
Conditional Release Violation / B / All Other Offenses
Confidence Game / A / Fraud Offenses
Conflict of Interest / B / All Other Offenses
Consensual Sodomy / B / All Other Offenses
Conservation Laws / B / All Other Offenses
Conspiracy to Commit / B / All Other Offenses
Contempt of Court / B / All Other Offenses
Contract Fraud / A / Fraud Offenses
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor / B / All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Pornography-Obscene Material; Prostitution; Liquor Law Violations; etc.)
Conversion / Classify as Embezzlement; Trespass of Personal Property; etc.
Corrupt Conduct by Juror / B / All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery; False Statement; etc.)
Counterfeiting / A / Counterfeiting-Forgery
Credit Card Fraud / A / Fraud Offenses
Criminal Defamation / B / All Other Offenses
Criminal Libel / B / All Other Offenses
Criminal Slander / B / All Other Offenses
Cruelty to Animals / B / All Other Offenses
Cruelty to Children, Nonviolent / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent; or All Other Offenses
Cruelty to Children, Violent / A / Assault Offenses
Curfew Violations / B / Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations

Damage Property / A / Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property
Deception / A / Fraud Offenses
Defamation, Criminal / B / All Other Offenses

Desecrating the Flag / B / Disorderly Conduct
Desertion / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Destroying Evidence / B / All Other Offenses
Detention, Forcible / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
Detention, Unlawful / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
Dice Game, Unlawful / A / Gambling Offenses
Disinterment, Unlawful / B / All Other Offenses
Disorderly Conduct / B / Disorderly Conduct
Disturbing the Peace / B / Disorderly Conduct
Driving Under the Influence / B / Driving Under the Influence
Driving While Intoxicated / B / Driving Under the Influence
Drug Equipment Violations / A / Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Drug Offenses / A / Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Drug Paraphernalia Offenses / A / Drug-Narcotic Offenses

Eavesdropping / B / All Other Offenses
Ecology Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Election Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Embezzlement / A / Embezzlement
Entry, Forcible / A / Burglary
Entry, Nonforcible / A / Burglary
Entry, Unlawful / A / Burglary
Environment Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Equipment, Drug / A / Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Equipment, Gambling / A / Gambling Offenses
Escape / B / All Other Offenses
Espionage / B / All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Burglary; Larceny-Theft; etc.)
Explosives Offenses / A / Classify as substantive offense, e.g., Homicide; Aggravated or Simple Assault; Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property; Weapon Law Violations; etc.)
Extortion / A / Extortion-Blackmail

Facilitation of / Classify as substantive offense
Failure to Appear / B / All Other Offenses
False Arrest / B / All Other Offenses
False Citizenship / B / All Other Offenses
False Fire Alarm / B / All Other Offenses
False Pretenses / A / Fraud Offenses
False Report or Statement / A or B / Fraud Offenses or All Other Offenses
Family Offenses, Nonviolent / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Family Offenses, Violent / A / Assault Offenses; Homicide Offenses; Forcible Sex Offenses; etc.
Fish and Game Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Flight to Avoid Confinement, Custody, Giving Testimony, or Prosecution / B / All Other Offenses
Fondling, Forcible / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
Forcible Detention / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
Forcible Entry / A / Burglary
Forcible Rape / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
Forgery / A / Counterfeiting-Forgery
Fornication (consensual) / B / All Other Offenses
Fraud / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Contract / A / Fraud Offenses

Fraud, Credit Card / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Procurement / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Telephone / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Welfare / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Wire / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraudulent Checks / B / Bad Checks
Frequenting a House of Prostitution / B / All Other Offenses
Fugitive / B / All Other Offenses

Gambling / A / Gambling Offenses
Gambling Devices Offenses / A / Gambling Offenses
Gambling Equipment Offenses / A / Gambling Offenses
Gambling Goods, Possession of / A / Gambling Offenses
Gambling Paraphernalia, Possession of / A / Gambling Offenses
Gaming Offenses / A / Gambling Offenses

Harassment / B / All Other Offenses
Harboring / B / All Other Offenses
Hate Crime / Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Arson; Assault; Murder; Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property; etc.)
Health and Safety Laws (Adulterated Food, Drugs, or Cosmetics) / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Homicide; Aggravated or Simple Assault; Fraud; etc.)
Hijacking-Air Piracy / Report the substantive offenses committed, e.g., Aggravated Assault; Extortion; Robbery; Kidnaping; etc.)
Hit and Run / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Driving Under the Influence; Vehicular Manslaughter, etc.)
Homicide / A / Homicide Offenses
Homicide, Justifiable / A / Homicide Offenses
Homosexual Act or Conduct / B / All Other Offenses
Hostage-Taking / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
House of Prostitution, Frequenting a / B / All Other Offenses
House of Prostitution, Operating a / A / Prostitution Offenses

Immigration Law Violations (Illegal Alien Entry; False Citizenship; Smuggling Alien; etc. / B / All Other Offenses
Impersonation / A / Fraud Offenses
Incendiary Device Offenses / Report as substantive offenses committed, e.g., Arson; Homicide; Aggravated or Simple Assault; Weapon Law Violations; Destruction-Damage-Vandalism Property; etc.)
Incest / A / Sex Offenses, Nonforcible
Indecent Exposure / B / All Other Offenses
Indecent Liberties / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible (Forcible Fondling)
Influence Peddling / A / Bribery
Insufficient Funds Checks / B / Bad Checks
Intimidation / A / Assault Offenses
Invasion of Privacy / B / All Other Offenses
Involuntary Manslaughter / A / Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)

Jury Tampering / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery; Extortion-Blackmail; Intimidation; etc.)
Justifiable Homicide / A / Homicide Offenses

Kickback / A / Bribery
Kidnaping / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
Kidnaping, Parental / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
Killing / A / Homicide Offenses

Larceny / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Leaving the Scene of an Accident / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Vehicular Manslaughter; Driving Under the Influence; etc.)
Libel, Criminal / B / All Other Offenses
Liquor Law Violations / B / Liquor Law Violations
Littering / B / All Other Offenses
Loitering / B / Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations
Looting / A / Classify as either Burglary or Larceny, as appropriate)
Lottery, Unlawful / A / Gambling Offenses

Mail Fraud / Fraud Offenses
Malicious Mischief / A / Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property
Mandatory Release Violation / B / All Other Offenses
Manslaughter, Negligent / A / Homicide Offenses
Manslaughter, Nonnegligent / A / Homicide Offenses
Manslaughter, Vehicular / B / All Other Offenses
Military Law Violations (AWOL, Desertion, etc.) / B / All Other Offenses
Minor Assault / A / Assault Offenses
Minor in Possession of Alcohol / B / Minor in Possession
Misappropriation / A / Embezzlement
Missing Person / should not be reported as it is not an offense
Molesting, Child / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
Monopoly in Restraint of Trade / B / All Other Offenses
Moonshining / B / Liquor Law Violations
Motor Vehicle Theft / A / Motor Vehicle Theft
Murder / A / Homicide Offenses

Narcotic Offenses / A / Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Neglect of Family / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Negligent Manslaughter / A / Homicide Offenses
Nonpayment of Alimony / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent; or All Other Offenses (if treated as Contempt of Court)
Nonsupport / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Numbers / A / Gambling Offenses

Obscene Communication / B / All Other Offenses
Obscene Language, Use of / B / Disorderly Conduct
Obscene Material / A / Pornography-Obscene Material
Obscene Telephone Call / B / All Other Offenses
Obstructing Criminal Investigation / B / All Other Offenses
Obstructing Justice / B / All Other Offenses
Obstructing Police Officer / B / All Other Offenses
Operating a House of Prostitution / A / Prostitution Offenses

Pandering / A / Prostitution Offenses
Paraphernalia Offenses, Drug / A / Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Paraphernalia Offenses, Gambling / A / Gambling Offenses

Parental Kidnaping / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
Parole Violation / B / All Other Offenses
Passing Bad Checks / B / Bad Checks
Patronizing a House of Prostitution / B / All Other Offenses
Patronizing a Prostitute / B / All Other Offenses
Peeping Tom / B / Peeping Tom
Perjury / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery, etc.)
Perjury, Subornation of / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery; Extortion-Blackmail; Intimidation; etc.)
Pickpocket / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Pimping / A / Prostitution Offenses
Pocket-Picking / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Polygamy / B / All Other Offenses
Pornography / A / Pornography-Obscene Material
Possession of Burglary Tools / B / All Other Offenses
Possession of Drug Equipment / A / Drug-Narcotic Offenses
Possession of Gambling Equipment / A / Gambling Offenses
Possession of Stolen Property / A / Stolen Property Offenses
Privacy, Invasion of / B / All Other Offenses
Probation Violation / B / All Other Offenses
Procurement Fraud / A / Fraud Offenses
Procuring for Prostitution / A / Prostitution Offenses
Profanity / B / Disorderly Conduct
Prostitution / A / Prostitution Offenses
Prostitution, Soliciting for / A / Prostitution Offenses
Prostitution, Transporting Persons for / A / Prostitution Offenses
Prowler / B / All Other Offenses
Public Nuisance / B / Disorderly Conduct
Purse-snatching / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses

Quarantine, Violation of / B / All Other Offenses

Racketeering / Classify same as substantive offenses, e.g., Bribery; Extortion-Blackmail; Larceny-Theft Offenses; etc.)
Rape (forcible) / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
Rape by Intimidation / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
Rape, Statutory / A / Sex Offenses, Nonforcible
Receiving Stolen Property / A / Stolen Property Offenses
Reckless Endangerment / B / All Other Offenses
Reckless Manslaughter (nonvehicular) / A / Homicide Offenses (Negligent Manslaughter)
Reckless Operation of Aircraft / B / All Other Offenses
Release Violation, Conditional / B / All Other Offenses
Release Violation, Mandatory / B / All Other Offenses
Resisting Officer / A / Assault Offenses
Restraint, Unlawful / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
Revenue Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Riot / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson; Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property; etc.)
Robbery / A / Robbery
Rout / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed)
Runaway / B / Runaway

Sabotage / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Arson; Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property, etc.)
Sanitation Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Scalping, Ticket(s) / B / All Other Offenses
Sedition / B / All Other Offenses
Seduction / B / All Other Offenses
Sex, Commercialized / Classify as Prostitution Offenses; Pornography-Obscene Material; or All Other Offenses
Sex Offenses, Forcible / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible / A / Sex Offenses, Nonforcible
Sexual Assault with an Object / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
Shoplifting / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Simple Assault / A / Assault Offenses
Slander, Criminal / B / All Other Offenses
Smuggling Alien / B / All Other Offenses
Smuggling Contraband / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Drug-Narcotic Offenses; etc.)
Sodomy, Consensual / B / All Other Offenses
Sodomy, Forcible / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
Solicitation to Commit Felony / B / All Other Offenses
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, or Possessing / A / Stolen Property Offenses
Stripping Motor Vehicle / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Strong-arm Robbery / A / Robbery
Subornation of Perjury / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Bribery; Extortion-Blackmail; Intimidation; etc.)
Suicide / Should not be reported
Suspicion / Should not be reported as it is not an offense
Swindle / A / Fraud Offenses

Tax Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Telephone Call, Threatening / A / Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Telephone Fraud / A / Fraud Offenses
Terrorism / Classify same as substantive offense, e.g., Assault; Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property; Murder; etc.)
Theft / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Theft from Building / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Theft from Coin-operated Machine or Device / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Theft from Motor Vehicle / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Theft of Motor Vehicle / A / Motor Vehicle Theft
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Theft of Vehicles or Equipment Other than Motor Vehicles / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses
Threatening Behavior / A / Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threatening Conduct / A / Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threatening Gesture / A / Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threatening Telephone Call / A / Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threatening Words or Statement / A / Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Threats / A / Assault Offenses (Intimidation)
Traffic Violations - Do not report except for: Driving Under the Influence; Hit and Run; or Vehicular Manslaughter
Transmitting Wagering Information / A / Gambling Offenses
Transporting Persons for Prostitution / A / Prostitution Offenses
Treason / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Burglary;

Larceny, etc.)
Trespass of Personal Property / B / All Other Offenses
Trespass of Real Property / B / Trespass of Real Property

Unlawful Assembly / B / All Other Offenses
Unlawful Entry / A / Burglary
Unlawful Restraint / A / Kidnaping-Abduction
Unlicensed Weapon / A / Weapon Law Violations
Unregistered Weapon / A / Weapon Law Violations
Uttering Bad Checks / B / Bad Checks

Vagabondage / B / Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations
Vagrancy / B / Curfew-Loitering-Vagrancy Violations
Vandalism / A / Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property
Vehicular Manslaughter / B / All Other Offenses
Vice, Commercialized Vice/Classify as Prostitution Offenses; Pornography-Obscene Material; or All Other Offenses)
Violation of Quarantine / B / All Other Offenses
Violation of Restraining Order / B / All Other Offenses

Wagering, Unlawful / A / Gambling Offenses
Weapon, Concealed / A / Weapon Law Violations
Weapon, Unlicensed / A / Weapon Law Violations
Weapon, Unregistered / A / Weapon Law Violations
Weapon Law Violations / A / Weapon Law Violations
Welfare Fraud / A / Fraud Offenses
Wire Fraud / A / Fraud Offenses
Wiretapping, Illegal / B / All Other Offenses

