

**Nebraska
Incident-Based Reporting System
(NIBRS)**

Manual for Automated Agencies

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**Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
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NEBRASKA INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS)

NIBRS is an "incident-based" reporting system which means data are collected on each single crime occurrence. NIBRS data are designed to be generated as a byproduct of a local department's automated records system. Thus, a department can 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 data are submitted on computer diskette to the state.

NIBRS differs from the historical Uniform Crime Reporting 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- The Part I and Part II Offenses have been replaced by the Group A and Group B Offenses.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- The Offense/Activity Report, Arrest Report, Homicide and Rape Reports have been replaced by the Group A "Incident Report" and the Group B "Arrest Report".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 on all 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, is the only way to clear an incident in NIBRS. If one arrest clears several incidents, an arrestee segment must be submitted for each Incident. Refer to page 27, "Multiple Clearance Indicator" for an explanation of how to properly record an arrest for multiple cases. A case status of "Cleared by Arrest" is not reported in NIBRS.
- 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 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)

Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property (290)

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)
Weapon Law Violations (520)

The **Group B Offenses** are as follows:

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

NIBRS DATA SUBMISSIONS

NIBRS data address crime incidents and all the elements associated with them, e.g., offenses, victims, offenders, property loss, clearances, and arrestees. The Group A Incident Report is divided into six segments: administrative, offense, property, victim, offender, and arrestee.

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

Sometimes complaints are made directly to the county attorney instead of to the local law enforcement agency. In these instances where a person may eventually be arrested, the law enforcement agency may not have enough information on the incident to enter it into their system but they still want to include the arrest. If the arrest is for a Group A offense and there is not enough information to enter all the information required on a Group A offense, the arrest should be entered as an arrest for "All Other Offenses."

The Group B Arrest Report is used to report data concerning each arrest for a Group B offense. The report is comprised of selected data which describe the arrestee and information about the arrest.

JURISDICTIONAL REPORTING RULES

To be certain that data are not reported more than once by overlapping jurisdictions, the following guidelines have been developed:

1. City law enforcement agencies report offenses that occur within their city boundaries.
2. County and state law enforcement agencies report offenses which take place in the county outside of the limits of any city with a population of 1,500 and above (data for cities which contract with a sheriff's department should be included in the sheriff's report).
3. When two or more agencies are involved in the investigation of the same offense and there is a written or oral agreement defining the roles of the investigating agencies, the agreement should designate which agency will report the offense.
4. Agencies report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their reporting boundaries/jurisdictions.
5. The recovery of property is reported only by the agency that first reported it missing and/or stolen, regardless of who or what agency recovered it.
6. If the investigation of a Group A Offense is referred to another local, state, or Federal agency after it has been submitted to NIBRS, the original reporting agency must delete its report. The agency receiving the referral would then report the offense as if it were an original submission.

NOTE: The purpose of reporting NIBRS data is to depict the nature and volume of crime in a particular community/area, not to claim or take "credit" for the number of investigations, arrests, etc., or to serve as a measurement of workload. The data is used to show what crimes have occurred and where they have occurred.

DEFINITION OF "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. When you have a situation where the victim is also the offender (a mutual consent fight) both the victims and offenders can be reported within one incident. The victim/offender relationship would be "Victim was Offender." NIBRS allows for up to 999 victims per incident and 99 offenders/arrestees. There are several cross-edits between the victims and offenders to check for the relationship between each victim and each offender and to also check the age of the victim to the offender based upon the type of relationship between the victim and offender.

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

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

many incidents were involved.

Example 1: 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.

DEFINITION OF "ARREST"

Arrest data are to be recorded on all persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons for committing an offense within the reporting jurisdiction. Also include:

1. Those persons arrested and released without a formal charge being placed against them. (An arrest has occurred when a law enforcement officer detains an adult with the intention of seeking charges against the person for a specific offense(s) and a record is made of the detention.)
2. Juveniles taken into custody and then merely warned and released without any further action.

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

CLASSIFYING OFFENSES

In the reporting of data it is first necessary to classify appropriate offenses within an incident into the Group A or Group B offense categories as defined by NIBRS. This practice ensures that offenses with different titles under state and local law or United States Titles and Statutes are considered and appropriately counted in NIBRS. All criminal offenses will be classified as either Group A or Group B in NIBRS.

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

When classifying an offense, it should first be determined if it is a Group A or Group B offense and then into which category it would be included. Unusual situations will arise in this effort, and not all can be covered in this manual. In classifying the unusual situations, the nature of the crime should be considered along with the guidelines provided. If assistance is needed, please contact the Crime Commission.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOULD CLASSIFY AND REPORT OFFENSES AFTER PRELIMINARY CONFIRMATION OF A CALL FOR SERVICE OR A COMPLAINT ESTABLISHES THAT A CRIME WAS, IN FACT, COMMITTED. OFFENSES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE TO BE RECORDED, NOT FINDINGS OF A COURT, CORONER, JURY, OR DECISION OF A

PROSECUTOR SINCE CRIME STATISTICS GENERATED FROM NIBRS ARE INTENDED TO ASSIST IN IDENTIFYING LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS.

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, Nonforcible Sex Offenses, and Kidnaping.

Crimes Against Property: Offenses where property or some other benefit 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.

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

GROUP A INCIDENTS

There is a basic core of data required for every Group A incident. Certain offenses will require that a certain element of the basic core be completed in a particular way. Certain offenses will require additional data beyond the basic core. The next section “Requirements for Each Group A Offense” provides a list of the mandatory requirements for every Group A Offense.

Basic Core

Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incident Number• Incident Date / Hour (or Date Reported)• Exceptional Clearance Indicator• Exceptional Clearance Date if Incident Exceptionally Cleared• Geocode (Optional)
Offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Offense Code (can report up to 10 offenses per incident - REPEAT Offense Code thru Hate/Bias Motivation for each offense)• Felony / Other (optional)• Attempted / Completed• Offender(s) Suspected of Using• Location Type• Hate / Bias Motivation
Victim	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sequence Number (001-999)• Victim Connected to Offense Code(s)• Victim Type• If Victim Type is Individual or Law Enforcement Officer then:<ul style="list-style-type: none">AgeSexRaceEthnicityResident Status
Suspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sequence Number (00-99)• If Suspect Sequence Number is greater than 00 then:<ul style="list-style-type: none">AgeSexRace

Additional data requirements are required for certain offenses:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| - Method of Entry | - Property Loss Type |
| - Number of Premises Entered | - Property Description |
| - Criminal Activity | - Value of Property |
| - Gang Information | - Date Recovered |
| - Weapon / Force Used Type | - Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles |
| - Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances | - Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles |
| - Injury Type | - Suspected Drug Type |
| - Relationship of Victim to Suspect(s) | - Estimated Drug Quantity/Measurement |

(Each of the above elements of the basic core and additional requirements are defined in the section “Definitions of Basic Core, Additional Data Elements, and Arrestee Elements”)

REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH GROUP A OFFENSE

09A - 09C Homicide Offenses

Offense Always Completed
Gang Information
Weapon / Force Used Type
Victim Type "Individual" or "Law Enforcement Officer"
Aggravated Assault / Homicide Circumstances
Victim's Relationship to Suspect #

If 09C Justifiable Homicide:

Aggravated Assault / Homicide Circumstance "20" or "21"
Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances

100 Kidnaping / Abduction

Weapon / Force Used Type
Gang Information
Victim Type "Individual"
Injury Type
Victim's Relationship to Suspect #

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type None, Recovered, Stolen, or Unknown

If Property Loss Type Recovered or Stolen:

Property Description

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type Recovered:

Date Recovered

11A - 11D Sex Offenses, Forcible

Weapon / Force Used Type
Gang Information
Victim Type "Individual"
Injury Type
Victim's Relationship to Suspect #

120 Robbery

Weapon / Force Used Type
Gang Information

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Recovered or Stolen
Property Description
Value of Property

If Property Loss Type Recovered:

Date Recovered

If Victim Type "Individual":

Injury Type
Victim's Relationship to Suspect #

13A Aggravated Assault

Offense Completed
Gang Information
Victim Type "Individual" or "Law Enforcement Officer"
Weapon/Force Used Type
Injury Type
Aggravated Assault Circumstances
Victim's Relationship to Suspect #

13B Simple Assault

Offense Completed
Gang Information
Victim Type "Individual" or "Law Enforcement Officer"
Weapon/Force Used Type (Personal weapons, Unknown, or None)
Injury Type (None or Apparent Minor Injury)
Victim's Relationship to Suspect #

13C Intimidation

Offense Completed
Gang Information
Victim Type "Individual" or "Law Enforcement Officer"
Victim's Relationship to Suspect #

200 Arson

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Burned

Property Description

Value Of Property

210 Extortion / Blackmail

Weapon/Force Used Type

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Recovered or Stolen

Property Description

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type Recovered:

Date Recovered

If Victim Type "Individual":

Injury Type

220 Burglary / Breaking and Entering

Method of Entry

If Location Type Hotel/Motel or Rental Storage Facility:

Number of Premises Entered

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type None, Recovered, Stolen, or Unknown

If Property Loss Type Recovered or Stolen:

Property Description

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type Recovered:

Date Recovered

23A - 23I Larceny - Theft Offenses

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Recovered or Stolen

Property Description

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type Recovered:

Date Recovered

240 Motor Vehicle Theft

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Recovered or Stolen

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type Recovered:

Property Description

Date Recovered

Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles

If Property Loss Type Stolen:

Property Description

Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles

250 Forgery / Counterfeiting

Criminal Activity Type

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Counterfeited, Recovered, or Seized

Property Description

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type Recovered:

Date Recovered

26A - 26E Fraud Offenses

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Recovered or Stolen

Property Description

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type Recovered:

Date Recovered

270 Embezzlement

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Recovered or Stolen

Property Description

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type is Recovered:

Date Recovered

280 Stolen Property Offenses

Criminal Activity Type

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type None or Recovered

If Property Loss Type Recovered:

Property Description

Value of Property

Date Recovered

290 Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Destroyed / Damaged / Vandalized

Property Description

Value of Property

35A Drug / Narcotic Violations

Victim Type "Society"
Criminal Activity Type

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type None or Seized

If any code but "Drugs/Narcotics" in Property Description:

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type is Seized:

Property Description (anything but Drug Equipment)

If Property Loss Type is None:

Suspected Drug Type

If Property Loss Type is Seized and if Property Description is Drugs/Narcotics:

Suspected Drug Type

Estimated Drug Quantity and Measurement

35B Drug Equipment Violations

Victim Type "Society"
Criminal Activity Type

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type None or Seized

If any code but "Drugs/Narcotics" in Property Description:

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type is Seized:

Property Description (any code but "Drugs/Narcotics")

36A - 36B Sex Offenses, Nonforcible

Victim Type "Individual"
Victim's Relationship to Suspect #

370 Pornography / Obscene Material

Criminal Activity Type
Victim Type "Society"

39A - 39D Gambling Offenses

Victim Type "Society"

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type Seized

Property Description

Value of Property

If "Gambling Equipment Violation":

Criminal Activity Type

40A - 40B Prostitution Offenses

Victim Type "Society"

510 Bribery

If Attempted:

Property Loss Type None or Unknown

If Completed:

Property Loss Type None, Recovered, Stolen, or Unknown

If Property Loss is Recovered or Stolen:

Property Description

Value of Property

If Property Loss Type is Recovered:

Date Recovered

520 Weapon Law Violations

Criminal Activity Type

Weapon / Force Used Type

Victim Type "Society"

REQUIREMENTS FOR ARRESTS FOR GROUP A AND GROUP B OFFENSES:

- Incident Number (Group A Incidents Only)
- Sequence Number, Arrestee (01 - 99)
- Arrest (Transaction) Number
- Arrest Date
- Type of Arrest
- Multiple Clearance Indicator
- Arrest Offense Code
- State Statute Number (optional)
- Drug Type/Type of Criminal Activity (Drug Arrests Only)
- Felony/Other (optional)
(Arrest Offense Code thru Felony/Other may be repeated three times)
- Armed With
- Age

If Arrestee is age 17 or Under:

Disposition of Arrestee Under 18

- Sex
- Race
- Ethnicity (optional)
- Resident Status

DEFINITIONS OF BASIC CORE, ADDITIONAL DATA ELEMENTS AND ARRESTEE ELEMENTS

AGE (Victim, Offender, Arrestee)

An age can be reported as an exact age, an age range or as a special designation (e.g., BB):

- NN - Under 24 hours (neonate) (*victim*)
- NB - 1 to 6 days old (*victim*)
- BB - 7 to 364 days old (*victim*)
- 01 - 98 years old (*victim, offender, arrestee*)
- 99 - Age 99 and older (*victim, offender, arrestee*)
- 00 - Unknown (*victim, offender, arrestee*)
- Age Range of 01 - 98 (i.e., 20-30) (*victim, offender, arrestee*)

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

If the exact age is unknown, an approximate age can be reported. Any range in years is also acceptable.

If the incident is exceptionally cleared, the offender's age cannot be 00 (Unknown). Refer to "Exceptional Clearance" for an explanation.

If the *victim's* relationship to the offender is "Spouse" or "Common-law Spouse" then the victim's age must be at least 10.

A cross-edit is performed between the victim's age and the offender's age when the victim to offender relationship is 1): "Parent" or "Grandparent" - the victim's age must be greater than the offender's age; and 2) "Child" or "Grandchild" - the victim's age must be less than the offender's age.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT / HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES

The circumstances surrounding Aggravated Assaults and Homicide Offenses (Murder, Negligent Manslaughter, Justifiable Homicide) are to be reported for each victim. Remember, selections of circumstances should be based on information known to law enforcement following their investigation, not decisions of a grand jury or other agency outside law enforcement. Always select the most descriptive circumstances as determined by the investigation.

Up to **two** of the following can be recorded for each *AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND/OR MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER* victim:

- 01 - Argument
- 02 - Assault on Law Enforcement Officer(s)
- 03 - Drug Dealing
- 04 - Gangland (Organized Crime involvement)
- 05 - Juvenile Gang
- 06 - Lover's Quarrel
- 07 - Mercy Killing (not applicable to aggravated assault)
- 08 - Other Felony Involved (at least 2 offenses must be listed for "Victim Connected to Offense Code")

- 09 - Other Circumstances
- 10 - Unknown Circumstances (mutually exclusive, cannot enter any other circumstance)

Select **one** of the following for each NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER victim:

- 30 - Child Playing with a Gun
- 31 - Gun-cleaning Accident
- 32 - Hunting Accident
- 33 - Other Negligent Weapon Handling
- 34 - Other Negligent Killings

Keep in mind traffic fatalities, accidental deaths, or deaths of victims due to their own negligence are not to be included as negligent manslaughters. Information is to be reported regarding all other negligent manslaughters regardless of prosecutive action.

Select **one** of the following for each JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE victim:

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

Example 1: Two rival juvenile street gangs rumbled over "turf" rights to sell drugs and one of the gang members was killed. Involved are "Argument"; "Drug Dealing"; and "Juvenile Gang." While all three apply, only two circumstances can be reported. Therefore, the two most descriptive categories (in the judgment of the reporting agency) should be used. In this case, they would be "Drug Dealing" and "Juvenile Gang."

Example 2: In resisting arrest, a fugitive pulled a gun and fired two times at the two officers attempting the apprehension. Neither officer was hit, but both returned fire, killing the fugitive. As this is a justifiable homicide, report "Criminal Killed by Police Officer."

To further describe the circumstances of a justifiable homicide, only one of the following codes must also be reported in conjunction with 20 (Criminal Killed by Private Citizen) or 21 (Criminal Killed by Police Officer):

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

For statistical reporting purposes the Justifiable Homicide will still be treated as an "Unfounded" crime and not counted in the number of offenses.

ARMED WITH (Arrestee)

Indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a **commonly known** weapon at the time of his/her apprehension. Up to two weapons can be reported.

If the weapon was an automatic firearm, "Automatic" (A) is to be added to the weapon type.

If the weapon was a "Semi-Automatic", "Semi-automatic" (S) should be added to the weapon type. 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.

Up to two of the following weapon types can be recorded:

- 01 - Unarmed (Mutually exclusive - can be no others)
- 11 - Firearm - type unknown
- 12 - Handgun
- 13 - Rifle
- 14 - Shotgun
- 15 - Other Firearm - type known, but not covered by allowed categories, e.g., machine gun
- 16 - Lethal Cutting Instrument - e.g., switchblade knife
- 17 - Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles

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

ARREST DATE

The month, day, and year (MM/DD/YYYY) the arrest took place. The arrest date cannot be earlier than the date of the incident.

ARREST (TRANSACTION) NUMBER

This number is assigned by your agency to uniquely identify an arrest. It may be the "Incident Number" relating to the arrest or a separate arrest transaction number. It is assigned by the reporting agency and is used solely to identify the arrest. The number may be up to 12 characters in length. The arrest transaction number in combination with the arrestee sequence number will uniquely identify a particular arrestee.

ARREST OFFENSE CODE

The three-digit NIBRS Offense Code (Group A or Group B) for which the arrestee was apprehended. Up to three offense codes may be entered per arrestee. The most serious offense should be entered first. A Group B offense code can be recorded for a Group A Incident Report, as long as the Group B offense is considered to be the most serious offense. *Remember, any arrest (regardless of what arrest offense code is reported) made in connection with a Group A incident will result in its clearance.* Justifiable homicide is not a valid arrest offense code; an arrest should not be reported in connection with a justifiable homicide.

Example 1: If the arrestee was arrested for robbery and murder, the first entry should be Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter and the second should be Robbery.

ATTEMPTED / COMPLETED

For each offense within an incident, record whether the crime was attempted (A) or completed (C). If there was more than one occurrence of the **same** UCR Offense within an incident and only one was completed, then "Completed" must be reported.

It should be noted that an attempted murder is to be reported as Aggravated Assault. All

Assault Offenses and Homicides are to be reported as "Completed."

Example: During the same incident, offenders attempted to kidnap two children. One child was able to escape and the other was abducted. Since one kidnaping was completed, the offense should be "Completed."

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY TYPE

Report only for Drug/Narcotics Violations; Drug Equipment Violations; Counterfeiting/Forgery; Gambling Equipment Violations; Stolen Property Offenses; Pornography/Obscene Material; and Weapon Law Violations. You may record up to three of the following types of activities:

- 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

Example: The offenders published and sold pornographic photographs they took of children. Because up to three types of activity can be reported, "Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing/"; "Distributing/Selling"; and "Exploiting Children" should be reported.

DATE RECOVERED

If **stolen** property is recovered, the month, day, and year of its recovery is to be reported. Up to 10 dates of recovery can be reported to match each of the up to 10 property descriptions in the incident. If there is more than one date of recovery for the same type of property, report the earliest date. If the recovery date is unknown, record the date of the report. The date of recovery should not be earlier than the date of the incident.

Example: On March 29, 1991, three cars were stolen from a used car lot. One was recovered on July 24 and another on August 5. The date reported should be "7/24/91."

DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER AGE 18

The information to be reported in this category relates to the law enforcement disposition of juveniles (age 17 or younger) who are taken into custody, cited, or arrested. An adult is usually held for prosecution for some charge or is released for future handling in court. However, a juvenile, depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of the juvenile court; to welfare agencies; to other law enforcement agencies; or in the case of serious offenders, to criminal or adult court by waiver of juvenile court.

The word "arrest" as it applies to juveniles is intended to mean law enforcement handling of all juveniles (under age 18) who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstances that, if the juvenile were an adult, an arrest would have been reported. Police

"contacts" with juveniles where no crime has been committed and instances wherein juveniles are taken into custody for their own protection should not be recorded as arrests. One of the following is to be reported only for arrestees age 17 and under:

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

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

Example 2: The arrestee, age 17, who is arrested for murder, is turned over to adult court to be tried as an adult. The report would be "Referred to Other Authorities."

DRUG TYPE / TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (Arrestee)

If the arrest offense code recorded is Drug/Narcotic Violations, then the Type of Drug and Type of Criminal Activity is required. Refer to "Suspected Drug Type" and "Criminal Activity Type" for more information.

Example: An individual is arrested for Possession of Marijuana. The arrest offense code would be Drug/Narcotic Violation, the Type of Drug would be "Marijuana" and the Type of Criminal Activity would be "Possession".

ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY / TYPE DRUG MEASUREMENT (DRUG SEIZURES)

Because of problems in determining the "street value" of drugs or narcotics, no monetary value is to be reported when they are seized in connection with Drug/Narcotic Violations. However, in order to obtain some measure of the drug problem, the "Estimated Quantity" of seized drugs or narcotics is to be reported for each Drug/Narcotic Violation where drugs are seized.

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

Measurements can be made in the following categories:

- GM - Gram
- KG - Kilogram
- OZ - Ounce
- LB - Pound
- DU - Dosage Unit (Number of capsules, pills, tablets, etc.)
- ML - Milliliter
- LT - Liter
- FO - Fluid Ounce
- GL - Gallon
- NP - Number of Plants (e.g., marijuana plants, bushes. Valid only with Marijuana, Opium, or Other Hallucinogens)
- XX - Not Reported

It is frequently the case that suspected drugs/narcotics are sent to a forensic laboratory for assessment as to type, measurement, etc. In such instances, "Not Reported" can be used in the interim. Upon receipt of laboratory results, the "Not Reported" must be replaced.

Example 1: A bag of white powder, suspected to be drugs, was seized. The powder was sent to the laboratory for analysis. "Unknown" is reported for "Suspected Drug Type" and "Not Reported" for the "Estimated Drug Quantity/Type Drug Measurement" pending laboratory results.

ETHNICITY (Victim and Arrestee)

For each Arrestee and for each victim who is an individual or a law enforcement officer, his/her ethnic origin must be reported as:

- H - Hispanic Origin - A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South America, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- N - Not of Hispanic Origin
- U - Unknown

Example: If the victim was Cuban, report "Hispanic Origin."

NOTE: The racial and ethnic origin categories used in NIBRS were adopted from the *Statistical Policy Handbook* published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE

In NIBRS, the submission of arrestee data in connection with an incident automatically clears all offenses within an incident. Incidents can likewise be cleared by exceptional means when some element beyond law enforcement control prevents a physical arrest. Any exceptional clearance in an incident clears all offenses in the incident. Exceptional clearances can be made and should be reported under one of the following five circumstances:

- A - Death of the Offender** (e.g., offender is accidentally killed or dies of natural causes after a warrant is obtained, suicide of the offender, double murder, deathbed confession, offender killed by police or citizen)
- B - Prosecution Declined** (by the prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause, e.g., offense falls outside prosecution guidelines by virtue of value of loss, first-time offender, etc.)
- C - Extradition Denied** (offender prosecuted by state or local authorities in another city for a different offense or prosecuted in another city or state by the Federal government for an offense which may be the same [an attempt is made to return the offender for prosecution, but the other jurisdiction will not allow the release])
- D - Victim Refuses 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)

If none of the above is applicable, Not Applicable (N) should be entered.

In a multiple-offense incident, the exceptional clearance of one offense clears the entire incident. *An incident cannot be cleared exceptionally if any arrest has been made in connection with the incident. (The incident will be "cleared by arrest)* Do not report exceptional clearance information for justifiable homicides, as no crimes have, in reality, occurred.

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

1. the investigation must have clearly and definitely established the identity of at least one offender (age, sex, and race cannot be unknown);
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.

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

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

Example: A kidnaper holding a hostage killed himself when the building in which he barricaded himself was surrounded by police. The kidnaping is cleared exceptionally under, "Death of the Offender."

EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE DATE

If an incident was cleared by exceptional means, the month, day, and year that it was cleared must be reported. It cannot be earlier than the date of the incident.

FELONY / OTHER (Offense and Arrestee)

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

GANG INFORMATION

Used to provide gang information on the offender(s) in the incident. Report only for

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, Negligent Homicide; Kidnaping /Abduction; Robbery; Forcible Rape; Forcible Sodomy; Sexual Assault with an Object; Forcible Fondling; Aggravated Assault; Simple Assault; and Intimidation. You may record up to two of the following types of gang information:

- J - Juvenile Gang
- O - Other Gang
- N - No Gang Involvement (mutually exclusive)

GEOCODE

This is unique to Nebraska and is optional. An agency may 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 2, a "2" would be entered.

HATE/BIAS MOTIVATION

Indicates 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 against a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, or sexual orientation group. The most appropriate one of the following bias types is to be reported:

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

88 - None (no bias)

99 - Unknown (offender's motivation not known)

In NIBRS, incidents which do not involve any facts indicating biased motivation on the part of the offender are to be reported as "None," while incidents involving ambiguous facts (i.e., where some facts are present but are not conclusive) are to be reported as "Unknown."

INCIDENT DATE / HOUR

Report the month, day, year, and hour when the incident occurred or started, or the beginning of the time period in which it occurred if it continued over an extended period of time. If the incident date is unknown, use the date of the report, followed by an "R" (Report Date Indicator). If the incident date is unknown, the hour should be left blank.

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

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 and can be the actual case number or a number assigned purely for NIBRS purposes.

INJURY TYPE

To describe the type(s) of bodily injury suffered as a result of certain offenses, may report up to five of the following injury types for each victim (individual or law enforcement officer):

- N - None (mutually exclusive)
- B - Apparent Broken Bones
- I - Possible Internal Injury
- L - Severe Laceration

- M - Apparent Minor Injury
- O - Other Major Injury
- T - Loss of Teeth
- U - Unconsciousness

The offenses for which injury type are to be reported are:

- Kidnaping/Abduction
- Forcible Rape
- Forcible Sodomy
- Sexual Assault with an Object
- Forcible Fondling

Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Simple Assault
Extortion/Blackmail

If the only offense code is Simple Assault, None or Apparent Minor Injury are the only valid codes for injury type.

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

Example 2: The victim, a respected religious figure, was blackmailed regarding his sexual activities. As he suffered no physical injury, "None" should be reported.

LOCATION TYPE

One of the following location/premise types should be reported to show 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):

- 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 (this may include used car lots, building and lot)
- 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
- 31 - Sidewalks/Driveways/Yards

Example: An assault started in a bar, continued into an adjoining parking lot, and ended in the street. As the bar was the location where the offense was initiated and best describes the circumstances of the crime, "Bar/Night Club" should be reported.

METHOD OF ENTRY

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

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

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

The valid codes to be entered are:

- F - Forced Entry
- N - No Force Entry

MULTIPLE CLEARANCE INDICATOR

This information helps ensure that an arrestee (person) is counted **only once** when that individual is arrested in connection with several Group A Incidents for your jurisdiction. When an arrestee was involved in more than one incident his/her arrest data are submitted for each Group A Incident Report. In such situations, the Multiple Clearance Indicator is "C - Count" arrestee for only one incident and "M - Multiple" for the other Group A Incidents. If the arrestee is **not** arrested in connection with multiple offenses the Multiple Clearance Indicator is "N - Not Applicable."

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

This process will, again, allow the State to identify that one arrestee is involved in multiple Group A offenses and only count the arrestee (person) once. The six arrestee segments will result in clearing each Group A offense if no other earlier arrests were made in connection with the incidents.

NUMBER OF PREMISES ENTERED

Report this information *ONLY* if the crime is Burglary/Breaking and Entering **and** the location is either "Hotel/Motel/Etc." or "Rental Storage Facility." In such cases, the number of structures (premises) entered is to be reported. Include in the total the number of individual rooms, units, suites, storage compartments, etc., entered. The valid number of premises entered can be from 01 to 99.

Example 1: A self-storage building was burglarized and 11 rented storage compartments were forcibly entered. The owner/manager of the building reported the incident to the police. Since the offense was burglary and the location a rental storage facility, the 11 compartments entered should be reported.

Example 2: A private residence was burglarized. Again, the offense was burglary, but because the location was not a hotel/motel or rental storage facility, no information should be recorded concerning the number of premises entered.

NUMBER OF RECOVERED MOTOR VEHICLES

For all completed Motor Vehicle Theft offenses, record how many motor vehicles were recovered in the incident. Up to 99 vehicles may be reported per incident. The number of recovered vehicles should not exceed the number of stolen vehicles. If the number of vehicles recovered is unknown, enter "00."

NUMBER OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

For all completed Motor Vehicle Theft offenses, report the total number of motor vehicles stolen in the incident. Up to 99 vehicles may be reported per incident. If the number of vehicles stolen is unknown, enter "00."

If more than one type of vehicle is entered in the property description, then the number of stolen vehicles should be greater than 01 and should at least equal the number of vehicle descriptions entered.

OFFENDER NUMBER(S) TO BE RELATED TO VICTIM

This is the offender sequence number used to link victims to offenders who have perpetrated a Crime Against Person (Assault, Homicide, Kidnaping/Abduction, Forcible Sex Offense, and Nonforcible Sex Offense) and/or a Robbery. For each robbery or personal crime victim, assign a sequence number from "01" to "10" for up to ten of the offenders involved. If there are more than ten offenders, select those that are "closest" in relationship to the victim. *If nothing is known about the perpetrators, report "00."*

NOTE: *THESE SAME SEQUENCE NUMBERS MUST BE USED TO IDENTIFY THE SAME OFFENDERS IN THE OFFENDER SECTION OF THE INCIDENT REPORT.*

Example: Three teenagers beat a schoolmate. The offenders would be numbered "01," "02," and "03."

OFFENDER(S) SUSPECTED OF USING

Indicate whether any of the offenders in the incident were suspected of consuming alcohol or using drugs/narcotics during or shortly before the incident; or of using a computer, computer terminal, or other computer equipment to perpetrate the crime. The determination if alcohol or drugs were involved should be based upon the officer's investigation and / or upon input

from the victim(s) and / or witness(s).

Up to three of the following may be reported, with Not Applicable being mutually exclusive:

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

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

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

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

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

OFFENSE CODE

Report the NIBRS Offense Codes for the most serious offenses (up to 10) involved in the incident. Record each code only once even though there may have been more than one victim per offense. One set of offense data (see page 7, Offense Code) is to be submitted for each code reported. When a justifiable homicide is reported, it should be the only offense submitted for that incident.

Classifying is determining the appropriate crime categories (or codes) in which to report offenses in NIBRS. Classification is based on the facts of the agency's investigations of crimes. The definitions of the Group A offenses begin on page 39.

ORI NUMBER

This is the 9-character NCIC Originating Agency Identifier Number which has been assigned to your agency (for example: NB0010000). This number is used to identify (a) the reporting agency and (b) the location where the incident occurred.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

For each type of property loss, up to ten property descriptions (types) can be reported. If more than ten types of property are involved, the nine most valuable specifically listed types of property are to be reported and the remaining types of property are to be combined and

reported as "Other."

The property type categories are:

- 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 (ATM)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.) When an endorsed check has been stolen, the value should be \$0.00. If the check is later cashed, another crime has been committed (forgery or fraud) and the value of the check would then be reported.
- 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 telephones, 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 - "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)

PROPERTY LOSS/ ETC. TYPE

Record the type of property loss, recovery, etc., which occurred in connection with an incident as:

- 1 - None
- 2 - Burned (includes damage caused in fighting an arson fire)
- 3 - Forged/Counterfeited
- 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

Example: For Arson, the report might be "None" (an attempt with no property burned), "Burned" (property burned) or "Unknown" (not known whether property burned).

Refer to "Additional Requirements for Each Group A Offense" (pages 8-14) for an explanation of when to submit what type of property loss.

RACE (Victim, Offender, Arrestee)

For each Offender, Arrestee and for each victim who is an individual or law enforcement officer, his/her race is to be reported as one of the following:

- W - White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
- B - Black - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- I - American Indian/Alaskan Native - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
- A - Asian/Pacific Islander - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.
- U - Unknown - not valid for offender when the offense code is Justifiable Homicide or when the incident is exceptionally cleared (refer to Exceptional Clearance for an explanation).

RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER

Using the offender sequence numbers assigned, report the relationship of each victim to up to 10 offenders who have perpetrated a Crime Against Person (see pg. 6) and/or a robbery against them. Relationships to be reported are:

Within the Family

Victim was:

- SE - Spouse
- CS - Common-Law Spouse
- PA - Parent
- SB - Sibling (brother or sister)
- CH - Child
- GP - Grandparent
- GC - Grandchild
- IL - In-law
- SP - Stepparent
- SC - Stepchild
- SS - Stepsibling (stepbrother or stepsister)
- OF - Other Family Member

Outside Family but Known to Victim

Victim was:

- AQ - Acquaintance
- FR - Friend
- NE - Neighbor
- BE - Babysittee (the baby)
- BG - Boyfriend/Girlfriend (if homosexual relationship, use HR)
- XB - Ex-Boyfriend/Girlfriend
- CF - Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend
- HR - Homosexual Relationship
- XS - Ex-Spouse
- EE - Employee
- ER - Employer
- OK - Victim was otherwise Known

Not Known by Victim

- RU - Relationship Unknown
- ST - Victim was Stranger

Other

- VO - Victim was Offender

The category "Victim was Offender" is to be used in cases where all of the participants in the incidents were victims and offenders of the *same* offense such as domestic disputes where both husband and wife are charged with assault; double murders (i.e., two people kill each other); or barroom brawls where many participants are arrested. When reporting this data, keep in mind that the relationship requested is that of the victim to the offender. Also, the relationship of the victim to each offender is to be reported.

Example 1: An employee assaulted his employer (a person) with his fists. "Victim was Employer" should be reported.

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

RESIDENT STATUS (Victim and Arrestee)

If the victim was an individual or a law enforcement officer, indicate whether he/she was a resident or nonresident of the locality where victimized:

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

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

SEQUENCE NUMBER (Victim, Offender, Arrestee)

The sequence numbers provide uniqueness when there are multiple victims, multiple offenders, and / or multiple arrestees. For example, if three victims were involved in an incident, one victim would be assigned the number 001, the next victim would be designated 002, and the last victim 003. There can be up to 999 victims and up to 99 offenders/arrestees per incident.

An offender sequence number of 00 indicates no one saw anyone and there were no suspects, therefore, there should be nothing entered for offender's age, sex, and race. In crimes against persons, where there is a confrontation between the victim and the offender, it would be unusual to have an offender sequence number of 00.

Some assault situations can pose difficulties in distinguishing victims. If a number of persons are involved in a dispute or disturbance and law enforcement investigation cannot establish the aggressors from the victims, record all persons involved as both victims and offenders. Similar situations can occur with domestic disputes, etc. Refer to Relationship of Victim to Offender on how to show "victim was offender" situations.

SEX (Victim, Offender, Arrestee)

The race categories for victim, offender, and arrestee are as follows:

M - Male (*victim, offender, arrestee*)

F - Female (*victim, offender, arrestee*)

U - Unknown (*victim, offender*) Offender race cannot be unknown if the incident is exceptionally cleared or if the offense code is justifiable homicide.

If the offense code is Forcible Rape or Incest, the race of the victim must be Male or Female, Unknown is not valid. Also for offense code of Forcible Rape at least one of the offender's sex must be opposite the victim's sex.

If the victim's relationship to the offender is Spouse, Common-law Spouse, or Ex-spouse, then the victim's sex must be opposite of the offender's sex. If the victim's relationship to the offender is Homosexual Relationship, then the victim and offender's sex must be the same.

STATE STATUTE NUMBER

Record the Nebraska State Statute number or city ordinance number under which the subject was apprehended. Refer to the section on State Statute Numbers later in this manual.

SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE (ATTEMPTED & COMPLETED DRUG SEIZURES)

Because it is often difficult to determine the true identity of drugs or narcotics at the time an initial incident report is prepared, only the "suspected type of drug" is to be reported. Suspected drug type is required only for Drug/Narcotic Violations, **both attempted and completed**. No report is necessary when drugs or narcotics are burned, stolen, etc., in connection with other offenses, such as arson, burglary, larceny/theft, etc. The types of drugs/narcotics for reporting are:

A - "Crack" Cocaine

B - Cocaine - all forms except "crack"

- C - Hashish
- D - Heroin
- E - Marijuana
- F - Morphine
- G - Opium
- H - Other Narcotics - Codeine; Demerol; Dihydromorphinone or Dilaudid; Hydrocodone or Percodan; Methadone; etc.
- I - LSD
- J - PCP
- K - Other Hallucinogens - 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, i.e., Elavil, Triavil, Tofranil, etc.; Aromatic Hydrocarbons; Propoxyphene or Darvon; Tranquilizers, i.e., Chlordiazepoxide or Librium, Diazepam or Valium, etc.
- U - Unknown Type Drug
- X - Over Three Drug Types

Up to three drug/narcotic types can be recorded. If more than three are involved, the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account the quantity, value, and deadliness of the drugs) are to be reported under their applicable drug types and the remaining drugs are to be recorded as "Over Three Drug Types."

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

Duplicate types of drugs may also be reported, however, the quantities must be different.

TYPE OF ARREST

Describes the type of apprehension at the time of initial contact with the arrestee. Select one of the following:

- 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 previously submitted incident report

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

Example 2: A man was served with a subpoena summoning him to appear in court. The report would be "Summoned/Cited."

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

VALUE OF PROPERTY

Report the total dollar values of the property which was burned, stolen, destroyed, etc., as a result of the incident. Up to ten values can be entered to match the up to ten property descriptions. If more than ten types of property are involved, the values of the nine most valuable properties are to be reported; then, the total value of the remaining properties which were coded "Other" are to be combined and reported as one total. The value of property recovered cannot be greater than the value of property stolen. The value of Pending Inventory must equal \$1 and later increased.

There is no requirement to list the value of any drugs/narcotics "seized" in a Drug/Narcotic Violation offense. Thus, if the offense was "Drug/Narcotic Violation," the property description was "Drugs/Narcotics," and the type property loss was "Seized," no valuation is required. However, when drugs are involved in other types of crime (e.g., they were stolen in a burglary or burned in an arson fire) their value is to be reported.

For property types of "credit and debit cards" and "nonnegotiable instruments" the value should be \$0 and for property types "other" and "special category" the value may be \$0.

VICTIM CONNECTED TO OFFENSE CODE

For each victim, report the up to 10 most serious Group A offenses (as determined by the reporting agency) which were perpetrated against that victim during the incident.

EVERY VICTIM MAY NOT BE AFFECTED BY EACH OFFENSE WITHIN AN INCIDENT. REPORT FOR EACH VICTIM ONLY THOSE OFFENSES AFFECTING HIM OR HER.

Example: Two victims, victim 001 and victim 002, were robbed and victim 001 was also raped. Victim 001 would be connected to both Robbery and Forcible Rape. Victim 002 would only be connected to Robbery.

VICTIM TYPE

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

- I - Individual
- B - Business (includes private non-religious school/college)
- F - Financial Institution
- G - Government (includes public school/college)
- P - Law Enforcement Officer
- R - Religious Organization (includes religious school/college)
- S - Society
- O - Other
- U - Unknown

Society can only be used in connection with offense codes Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Gambling, Prostitution Offenses, Pornography/Obscene Material, and Weapon Law Violations.

WEAPON / FORCE USED TYPE

Up to three types of weapons/force used by the offender(s) in committing certain types of crimes can be recorded. If the weapon was an automatic or semi-automatic firearm, that should also be recorded but is valid only for weapon types Firearm thru Other Firearm. If the weapon is an automatic, an "A" should be added to the weapon type and if it was a semi-automatic, an "S" should be added to the weapon type.

NOTE: An automatic firearm is defined as any firearm which shoots, or is designed to shoot, more than one shot at a time by a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading.

Up to three of the following weapons can be reported for each offense:

- 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 (include pretended weapons)
- 95 - Unknown
- 99 - None (*not valid with a homicide*)

If the offense code is Simple Assault, the only applicable type weapons are Personal Weapons, Other, Unknown, and None.

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

Example: Three robbers held up a bank. One was armed with a revolver, the second had a sawed-off shotgun, and the third had an automatic assault rifle. The weapons reported should be: "Handgun"; "Shotgun"; and "Automatic Rifle."

The offenses for which weapons/type of force information is collected are:

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
Negligent Homicide
Justifiable Homicide
Kidnaping/Abduction
Forcible Rape
Forcible Sodomy
Sexual Assault with An Object
Forcible Fondling
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Simple Assault
Extortion/Blackmail
Weapon Law Violations

DEFINITIONS OF GROUP A AND GROUP B OFFENSES

The data collected in the Nebraska Incident-Based Reporting System are contributed to the national program administered by the FBI. Essential to the maintenance of uniform and consistent data is the utilization of standard definitions by all participating departments. The standard NIBRS definitions for Group A and Group B offenses are set forth and explained on the following pages.

The definitions which were developed for NIBRS 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. The purpose of the definitions is to provide a “common denominator” language which transcends varying state and local laws. State statutes and local ordinances 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 are generic in order not to exclude varying state and federal statutes relating to the same type of crime.

Accordingly, 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* and the NCIC Uniform Offense 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.

Group A Offenses:

- Arson
- Assault
- Bribery
- Burglary
- Counterfeiting / Forgery
- Destruction / Damage / Vandalism
of Property
- Drug / Narcotic Offenses
- Embezzlement
- Extortion / Blackmail
- Fraud Offenses
- Gambling Offenses
- Homicide
- Kidnaping / Abduction
- Larceny / Theft Offenses
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Pornography / Obscene Material
- Prostitution Offenses
- Robbery
- Sex Offenses, Forcible
- Sex Offenses, Nonforcible
- Stolen Property Offenses
- Weapon Law Violations

Group B Offenses:

- Bad Checks
- Curfew / Loitering / Vagrancy
- Disorderly Conduct
- Driving Under the Influence
- Family Offenses - Nonviolent
- Peeping Tom
- Runaway
- Trespass of Real Property
- Minor in Possession
- Other Liquor Laws
- All Other Offenses

DEFINITIONS OF GROUP A OFFENSES

ARSON 200

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

Only fires determined through investigation to have been unlawfully and intentionally set are to be classified as Arson. Attempts to burn should be included, but fires of suspicious or unknown origin should not be reported. One incident should be scored for each distinct arson operation originating within the reporting jurisdiction. If an arson is perpetrated in one locale and spreads to another, it would be reported by the jurisdiction in which the fire originated.

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

ASSAULT OFFENSES 13A - 13C

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

A. Aggravated Assault 13A

Definition: 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.

For purposes of Aggravated Assault reporting, a "weapon" is a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one when used in a manner that could cause the types of severe bodily injury described in the above definition. A "severe laceration" is one which should receive medical attention. A "loss of consciousness" must be the direct result of force inflicted on the victim by the offender.

Aggravated Assault includes: assaults or attempts to kill or murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives; and assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.) All assaults by one person upon another with the intent to kill, maim, or inflict severe bodily injury with the use of any dangerous weapon are classified as Aggravated Assault. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could

cause serious personal injury. By definition, there can be no attempted assaults.

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

B. Simple Assault 13B

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

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

C. Intimidation 13C

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

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

AN AID IN CLASSIFYING ASSAULTS

Careful consideration of the following factors should assist in classifying assaults:

1. The type of weapon employed or the use of an object as a weapon;
2. The seriousness of the injury;
3. The intent and capability of the assailant to cause serious injury.

Usually, the weapons used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factors in distinguishing aggravated from simple assault. In only a very limited number of instances should it be necessary to examine the intent and capability of the assailant.

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

BRIBERY 510

Definition: 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.

This offense excludes sports bribery, i.e., changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event, which is covered in the offenses dealing with Gambling.

The phrase, "The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of any thing of value....," includes such things as gratuities, kickbacks, favors, or anything else used illegally to influence the outcome of something that is governed by law, fair play, contractual agreement, or any other guideline. The bribe would bring the outcome of an event outside any realm of reasonableness, the result of which could be predicted based on the offering or influence given to the person(s) in a position to render decisions.

BURGLARY / BREAKING AND ENTERING 220

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

For NIBRS purposes, offenses locally known as burglary (any degree); unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; and safecracking should be classified as burglary. Burglary almost always includes some type of larceny offense. Because, however, burglary is defined in terms of theft, only the burglary is to be reported, not the accompanying larceny.

In the NIBRS standard definition of burglary, a "structure" is considered to include, but not be limited to, the following:

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

Any houstrailer or other mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse should also be considered a structure.

Whenever a question arises as to whether a type of structure comes within the purview of the burglary definition, the law enforcement officer should look to the nature of the crime and be guided by the examples set forth. If a question remains, contact the Crime Commission. The illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, motorhome, houstrailer, or any other mobile unit that is

being used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft, should NOT be classified as burglary, but as larceny.

Burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, or other places where lodging of transients is the main purpose or burglaries of temporary rental storage facilities, i.e., "mini-storage" and "self-storage" buildings, can pose reporting questions. If a number of units under a single manager are burglarized and the offenses are most likely to be reported to the police by the manager rather than the individual tenants/renters, the burglary should be reported as a single incident. Examples are burglaries of a number of rental hotel rooms, rooms in "flop" houses, rooms in a youth hostel, units in a motel, and storage units in a commercial self-storage building. If the individual living areas in a building are rented or leased to the occupants for a period of time, which would preclude the tenancy from being classified as transient, then the burglaries would most likely be reported separately by the occupants. Such burglaries should be reported as separate incidents.

Examples of this latter type of multiple burglary would be the burglaries of a number of apartments in an apartment house, of the offices of a number of commercial firms in a business building, of the offices of separate professionals within one building, or of a number of rooms in a college dormitory.

If a building under construction is securable (walls, windows, doors, roof, and locks are in place), then an unlawful entry for the purpose of committing a felony or a theft would be classified as burglary. If the building cannot be secured, then it would be classified as larceny-theft.

NOTE: Remember that offenses should be classified according to NIBRS definitions and not according to state or local codes. Thefts from automobiles (whether locked or unlocked); shoplifting from commercial establishments; and thefts from telephone booths, coinboxes, or coin-operated machines do not involve unlawful entry of a structure; thus, no burglary occurred.

FORGERY / COUNTERFEITING 250

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

Included in this category are offenses such as altering and forging public and other records; making, altering, forging or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.; forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.; possessing forged or counterfeited instruments; erasures; signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; using forged labels; possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus; and selling

goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks. Although Forgery/Counterfeiting offenses can involve elements of fraud, they are treated separately due to their unique nature.

DESTRUCTION / DAMAGE / VANDALISM OF PROPERTY 290

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.

DRUG / NARCOTIC OFFENSES 35A-35B

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

A. Drug / Narcotic Violations 35A

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

B. Drug Equipment Violations 35B

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

This offense covers those cases involving drug paraphernalia, equipment, chemicals, illegal labs, etc. Various statutes and/or codes may vary in the description of equipment or paraphernalia involved with drugs/narcotics. If any difficulty arises in determining whether or not a particular item, tool, chemical, etc., is applicable to this offense, contact the Crime Commission.

EMBEZZLEMENT 270

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

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

EXTORTION / BLACKMAIL 210

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

means.

Even though persons are involved or victimized in extortion/blackmail cases, this offense is considered a crime against property. Like robbery, which is also a crime against property, the object or target of extortion/blackmail is to obtain money or property; therefore, it is classified as such.

Extortions include offenses where threats are made in non-confrontational circumstances and the victim is not in fear of immediate harm. If during a demand for money, property, etc., there is a personal confrontation between the victim and offender and the threat of force or violence could be carried out immediately, the offense should be reported as Robbery.

FRAUD OFFENSES 26A - 26E

Definition: 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.

By definition, fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. The benefit or detriment could be either "tangible" or "intangible." For example, if a person impersonates a doctor to gain entrance to a restricted area of a hospital, the benefit to the offender (entry to the restricted area) is "intangible." Intangibles are anything which cannot be perceived by the sense of touch. They can be benefits, e.g., a right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation, etc.; or a detriment, e.g., loss of reputation, injured feelings, etc.

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

When classifying fraud cases other than the most obvious ones, i.e., con-games, swindles, etc., care should be used in applying the facts of the case to the definition of fraud. Often questions arise as to whether or not the facts of a case describe a fraud or a larceny. Whereas both offenses can involve theft, it is the method used to steal that makes the difference between the two. Fraud is achieved through deceit or lying, whereas larceny is the physical taking of something.

Examples of common fraud cases are where something of value, e.g., a VCR or automobile, is rented for a period of time but is not returned. This offense, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, is classified as fraud and not larceny. In such cases, the offenders originally had lawful possession of the property (the property was either rented, loaned, or the person was in some way entrusted with its possession) and through deceit (they promised to return it) kept the property.

A common classification problem is the taking of gasoline without paying for it. If an offender

takes gasoline from a self-service gas station without paying for it, the offense is classified as larceny. In this case, no contract was entered into nor agreement made for payment. This would be the same as taking a can of oil off of the station's rack. However, if a station attendant is asked to fill the tank, there is a tacit agreement that he will be paid for the gas, and the offender, never having the intention to pay for it in the first place, utilized deception and stole the gas. This, then, is classified as a fraud.

A. False Pretenses / Swindle / Confidence Game 26A

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

B. Credit Card / Automatic Teller Machine Fraud 26B

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

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

C. Impersonation 26C

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

D. Welfare Fraud 26D

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

E. Wire Fraud 26E

Definition: The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity. This classification applies to those cases where telephone, teletype, micro-relay facilities, etc., are used in the commission or furtherance of a fraud.

GAMBLING OFFENSES 39A - 39D

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

A. Betting / Wagering 39A

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

B. Operating / Promoting / Assisting Gambling 39B

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

C. Gambling Equipment Violations 39C

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

Such equipment is also known as "gambling paraphernalia."

D. Sports Tampering (Crime Against Society) 39D

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

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

NOTE: While explicit definitions are provided for most Group A crimes, some, such as Gambling Offenses, depend on the violation of locally established statutes.

HOMICIDE OFFENSES 09A - 09C

Definition: The killing of one human being by another.

A. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter 09A

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

As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified in this category. Although offenders may be charged with lesser offenses, e.g., manslaughter, if the killing was "willful" or intentional it must be reported as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. The findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc.,

do not affect the reporting of offenses in this category; these are law enforcement statistics.

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

B. Negligent Manslaughter 09B

Definition: The killing of another person through negligence.

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

C. Justifiable Homicide 09C

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

Justifiable homicide is not an actual "offense" and is not included in an agency's crime counts. A "serious criminal offense" is a felony or high misdemeanor. Do not count a killing as justifiable or excusable solely on the basis of self-defense or the action of a coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court. The willful killing of one individual by another is being reported, not the criminal liability of the person or persons involved. For NIBRS purposes, crime determinations and counts are based on law enforcement investigations. In NIBRS, the offenses will be recorded as justifiable homicides initially and will be tallied separately and maintained apart from the murder counts.

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

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

KIDNAPING / ABDUCTION 100

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

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

LARCENY / THEFT OFFENSES 23A - 23I

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

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

Do not classify embezzlement; fraudulent conversion of entrusted property; conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees; counterfeiting; obtaining money by false pretenses; larceny by check; larceny by bailee; and check fraud as larceny offenses. Each of the aforementioned crimes falls within other offense categories.

A. Pocket-Picking 23A

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

This type of theft includes removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets and usually occurs in a crowd, public conveyance, or other similar situation to disguise the activity. Theft from a person in an unconscious state, including drunks, should also be classified as Pocket-picking. However, if the victim is manhandled or force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome the resistance of the victim, the offense becomes strong-arm robbery.

B. Purse-Snatching 23B

Definition: 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.

If more force is used than is actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the person, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then robbery has occurred. Also, cases in which a purse or some other item of value is left unattended and is stolen should not be classified as a Purse-snatching. This offense would be properly classified as a theft from a building, from a motor vehicle, or other appropriate larceny category.

C. Shoplifting 23C

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

This violation assumes that the offender had legal access to the premises, and thus, no trespass or unlawful entry was involved. This offense includes thefts of merchandise displayed as part of the stock in trade outside buildings, such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, fruit stands, gas stations, etc.

D. Theft from Building 23D

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

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

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

E. Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device 23E

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

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

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

F. Theft from Motor Vehicle 23F

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

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

Certain state statutes might interpret thefts from motor vehicles as burglaries. For NIBRS purposes, these thefts must be classified as larcenies.

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

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

G. Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories 23G

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

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

H. All Other Larceny/Theft 23H

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

This offense includes thefts from fenced enclosures. Thefts of bicycles, boats, bulldozers,

airplanes, animals, lawn mowers, lawn furniture, handtools, and farm and construction equipment are also included where no breaking or entering of a structure is involved.

Additionally, the illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft or attempted theft, should be counted as All Other Larceny. Yet another example is the taking of gasoline from a self-service gas station and leaving without paying.

I. Theft of Gas from Self-Service Station 231

Definition: 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.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT 240

Definition: The theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on surface 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., whose primary purpose is to transport people.

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

Do not include the taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations; or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle. Other Group A offenses may, however, have occurred in these situations. For example, if a chauffeur steals a car entrusted to his care, an

Embezzlement should be reported.

PORNOGRAPHY / OBSCENE MATERIAL 370

Definition: 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 40A - 40B

Definition: To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit.

A. Prostitution 40A

Definition: To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit.

This offense includes prostitution by both males and females.

B. Assisting or Promoting Prostitution 40B

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

ROBBERY 120

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

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

Cases involving pretended weapons or where the weapon is not seen by the victim but the

robbery claims to possess one are also classified as Robbery and the alleged weapon reported. If an immediate "on-view" arrest proves that there was no weapon, the offense is classified as Robbery, but the weapon is reported as "None."

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

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

SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE 11A - 11D

Definition: 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.

A. Forcible Rape 11A

Definition: 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.

This offense includes the forcible rape of both males and females. In cases where several offenders rape one person, report one Forcible Rape. Do not count the number of offenders. At least one offender must be of the opposite sex.

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). The ability of the victim to give consent must be a professional determination by the law enforcement agency. The age of the victim, of course, plays a critical role in this determination. Individuals do not mature mentally at the same rate. Certainly, no 4-year-old is capable of consenting, whereas victims aged 10 or 12 may need to be assessed within the specific circumstances.

B. Forcible Sodomy 11B

Definition: 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.

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

C. Sexual Assault with An Object 11C

Definition: 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.

D. Forcible Fondling 11D

Definition: 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.

Forcible fondling includes "indecent liberties" and "child molesting." 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 36A - 36B

Definition: Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

A. Incest 36A

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

B. Statutory Rape 36B

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

If force was used or threatened or the victim was incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or mental impairment, either temporary or permanent, the offense should be classified as Forcible Rape, not Statutory Rape.

STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES 280

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

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS 520

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

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

DEFINITIONS OF GROUP B OFFENSES

There are 11 Group B offense categories and they encompass all of the crimes which are not Group A offenses. Only arrestee data (or Group B Arrest Reports) are reported for Group B crimes.

BAD CHECKS (EXCEPT COUNTERFEITED CHECKS OR FORGED CHECKS) 90A

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

This offense includes fraudulent checks and insufficient funds checks but not counterfeited checks or forged checks.

CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY VIOLATIONS 90B

Definition: The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the

withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

Included in this offense are unlawful assembly, begging, and vagabondage. Persons arrested as being a suspicious character, suspicious person, etc., are also to be included.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT 90C

Definition: 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.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 90D

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

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

FAMILY OFFENSES, NONVIOLENT 90F

Definition: 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.

NOTE: Do not include victims of these offenses who are taken into custody for their own protection.

PEEPING TOM 90H

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

RUNAWAY (PERSONS UNDER AGE 18) 90I

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

While running away does not constitute a criminal offense, each "handling" of a runaway should be reported. Include apprehension for protective custody. Detentions (pickups) of runaways from one jurisdiction by another agency should be reported by the home jurisdiction.

TRESPASS OF REAL PROPERTY 90J

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

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

MINOR IN POSSESSION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS 90X

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

OTHER LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS 90Y

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

ALL OTHER OFFENSES 90Z

Definition: All crimes which are not Group A Offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed above.

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

Generally, traffic offenses (i.e., Driving Under Suspension, Reckless Driving, etc.) are excluded from this offense category. The vehicle-related offenses of hit and run and vehicular manslaughter are, however, included. Driving Under the Influence is a Group B offense and is counted separately.

GROUP A AND GROUP B OFFENSES / NEBRASKA STATE STATUTES

(This should not be considered a complete listing)

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>STATE STATUTE</u>	<u>STATE STATUTE DESCRIPTION</u>
Murder/Nonneg. Manslaughter	09A	28-303	First Degree Murder
		28-304	Second Degree Murder
		28-305	Manslaughter
Negligent Manslaughter	09B	28-305	Manslaughter Involving Negligence
Justifiable Homicide	09C		No State Statute
Kidnaping	100	28-313	Kidnaping
		28-314	First Degree False Imprisonment
		28-315	Second Degree False Imprisonment
		28-316	Violation of Child Custody
Forcible Sex Offense Forcible Rape	11A	28-319	First Degree Sexual Assault
		28-322.02	Sexual Pen. of Inmate/Parolee - Nonconsensual
Forcible Sodomy	11B	28-319	First Degree Sexual Assault
		28-322.02	Sexual Pen. of Inmate/Parolee - Nonconsensual
Sexual Asslt w/Object	11C	28-319	First Degree Sexual Assault
		28-322.02	Sexual Pen. of Inmate/Parolee - Nonconsensual
Forcible Fondling	11D	28-320	Second Degree Sexual Assault
		28-320	Third Degree Sexual Assault
		28-320.01	Sexual Assault of a Child
		28-322.03	Sexual Contact Inmate/Parolee- Nonconsensual
Robbery	120	28-324	Robbery
Aggravated Assault	13A	28-308	First Degree Assault
		28-309	Second Degree Assault
		28-311.06	Hazing with a weapon and/or serious injury
		28-904	Resisting Arrest by Weapon
		28-906	Obstruc. Police Officer/violence,force
		28-929	First Degree Assault on an Officer
		28-930	Second Degree Assault on an Officer
		28-931.01	Assault officer with motor vehicle
		28-932	Asslt by Confined Person/Weapon or Serious Injury
28-1105.01	Gambling Debt Coll./By Force		
Simple Assault	13B	28-310	Third Degree Assault, Minor Injury
		28-311.06	Hazing - No Weapon / Minor Injury
		28-904	Resisting Arrest
		28-906	Obstruction of Police Officer
		28-931	Third Degree Assault on an Officer

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>State Statute Description</u>
		28-932 28-1105.01	Assault by Person Legally Confined Gambling Debt Coll./No Weapon, No Injury
Intimidation	13C	28-310 28-311.01 28-311.03 28-311.06 28-906 28-1105.01 28-1221 28-1310 28-1310 28-1320	Threatens in Menacing Manner Terroristic Threats Stalking Hazing Obstruct Police Officer/Threat Gambling Debt coll./By Intimidation Threatening to Use Explosives Intimidation by Phone Threatening Phone Call Intimidating Pickets
Arson	200	28-502 28-503 28-504 28-505	First Degree Arson Second Degree Arson Third Degree Arson Deception of Insurer
Extortion/Blackmail	210	28-513 28-515 28-1310	Theft by Extortion Theft of Services by Threat Attempt to Extort Money, Etc.
Burglary	220	28-507 28-511	Burglary Theft from Building/Trespassing
Larceny-Theft			
Pocket-Picking	23A	28-511	Theft by Exercising Control over Property
Purse-Snatching	23B	28-511	Theft by Exercising Control over Property
Shoplifting	23C	28-511.01	Shoplifting
Fr. Building (No Trespass)	23D	28-511	Theft by Exercising Control over Property
Fr. Coin-Operated Machine	23E	28-511	Theft by Exercising control over Property
Fr. Motor Vehicle	23F	28-511	Theft by Exercising Control over Property
MV Parts & Accessories	23G	28-511	Theft by Exercising Control over Property
All Other	23H	28-514	Theft/Failure to Return Lost/Misd. Prop.
All Other	23H	28-621	Possession of Lost Financial Transaction Device
All Other	23H	28-511	Theft by Exercising Control over Property
Gas from Self-Service Station	23I	28-511	Theft by Exercising Control over Property
Motor Vehicle Theft	240	28-516 28-511	Unauthorized Operation of MV Theft by Exercising Control over Property
Forgery/Counterfeiting	250	28-418 28-602 28-603	Controlled Substances - Acquire by Forgery First Degree Forgery Second Degree Forgery
<u>Offense</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>State Statute Description</u>

		28-604	Possession of Forged Instrument
		28-606	Criminal Simulation
		28-607	Unlawfully Using Slugs
		28-616	Altering an Identification Number
		28-617	Receiving an altered Article
		28-621	Criminal Poss. of a Financial Trans. Device
		28-622	Unlaw. Circulation/Financial Trans. Device
		28-623	Unlaw. Circulation/Financial Trans. Device
		28-624	Crim. Poss. of a Blank Financial Trans. Device with Intent to Use
		28-625	Crim. Sale of Blank Financial Trans. Device
		28-627	Unlaw. Manuf. of a Financial Trans. Device
		28-628	Laundering of Sales Forms
		53.180.05(3)	Creating/altering ID for Sale to Minor
Fraud			
False Pretenses	26A	28-418	Controlled Substances - Acquire by Fraud
		28-511	Failure to return Leased/Rented Prop.
		28-511	Failure to Return Leased Vehicle
		28-512	Theft by Deception - False Impression
		28-515	Theft of Services - By Deception
		28-515	Theft through Diverting Services
		28-515	Theft by Instrument or Apparatus
		28-519	Criminal Mischief - Involving Deception
		28-612	False Statement or Book Entry
		28-619	Iss. a False Finan. State. for ATM Purposes
		28-629	Unlaw. Acquis. of Sales Form Process. Service
		28-630	Unlaw. Factoring of Finan. Transaction Device
		28-923	Simulating the Legal Process
		28-1343.01	Unauthorized Computer Access
		28-1344	Ob. Property Fr. computer - W/o Author.
		28-1427	Minor Misrepresenting Age to Buy Tobacco
		28-1478	Deceptive/Misleading Advertising
		53-180.01	Minor Misrepresenting Age to Buy Liquor
		71-5516	Fraud. Claim/Med. Emerg. Tech.
Credit Card/ATM Fraud	26B	28-511	Use of Fraudulent Credit Card
		28-512	Theft by Decep./Credit Card/Charge Plate
		28-620	Unauthorized Use of a Financial Trans. Device
Impersonation	26C	28-512	Theft by Decep./Impersonation
		28-608	Criminal Impersonation
		28-609	Impersonating a Public Servant
		28-610	Impersonating a Peace Officer
		28-811	False Repr. by Minor to obtain material
		28-811	False Repr. by Person to be the Parent
		28-1219	Obtain Explo. Permit thru False Represen.
<u>Offense</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>State Statute Description</u>

Welfare Fraud	26D	28-512 68-1017	Theft by Deception-Welfare Fraud Food Stamp Fraud
Wire Fraud	26E	28-515	Theft of Services
Embezzlement	270	28-511 28-1344	Transfer of Immovable Property Obtain Prop. fr. computer/w authorization
Stolen Property Offenses	280	28-517 28-621 28-1212.03	Receiv./Retain./Dispos. of Stolen Property Poss. of Stolen Financial Transaction Device Possession of Stolen Firearm
Vandalism/Destruction of Property	290	28-519 28-928	Criminal Mischief Mutilating a Flag
Drug/Narcotic Offenses			
Drug Offenses	35A	28-412 28-416 28-416 28-416 28-416 28-416 28-445 28-417 28-417 28-418	Unlawful Distribution by Physician Contro. Subst./Unlawful Distrib. & Manuf. Poss. of Controlled Substance Possession of cocaine Possession of Crack Cocaine Possession of Marijuana Delivering Imitation Controlled Subs. Unlaw. Acts by Regis. - Manu.,Distrib. Unlaw. Acts by Regis. - Under Influence Contr. Subs. - Unlawful Distribution
Drug Equipment	35B	28-441 28-442 28-443	Drug Paraphernalia, use or possession Drug Paraphernalia, deliver, manufacture Drug Paraphernalia, deliver to minor
Nonforcible Sex Offenses			
Incest	36A	28-703	Incest
Statutory Rape	36B	28-319	First Degree Sexual Assault
Pornography	370	28-808 28-813 28-813.01 28-1463.03 28-1463.05	Sale/Deliv. of Obs. Material to Minor Produc./Distrib. Obscene Material Sexually Explicit Conduct Child Pornography - Visual Depiction Child Pornography - Poss. of Explicit Acts
Gambling			
Betting/Wagering	39A	28-1102 28-1103 28-1104	Gambling - Betting Promoting Gambling - Betting Promoting Gambling/Third Degree
Operating/Promoting/Assisting	39B	28-1102 28-1103	Promoting Gambling/First Degree Promoting Gambling/Second Degree
<u>Offense</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>State Statute Description</u>

Equipment Violations	39C	28-1105 28-1107	Poss. of Gambling Records/1st Degree Poss. of Gambling Device
Sports Tampering	39D	28-1102	Promoting Gambling
Prostitution			
Prostitution	40A	28-801	Prostitution
Assisting/Promoting	40B	28-802 28-804 28-805	Pandering Keeping a Place of Prostitution Debauching a Minor
Bribery	510	28-613 28-614 28-917 28-917 28-918 28-920	Commercial Bribery Tampering With Publicly Exhibited Contest Bribery Accepting a Bribe Bribery of a Witness Bribery of a Juror
Weapon Law Violations	520	28-1202 28-1203 28-1204 28-1205 28-1206 28-1207 28-1208 28-1212.02 28-1215 28-1216 28-1217 28-1218 28-1220 28-1222 28-1223 28-1224 28-1225 28-1335	Carrying a Concealed Weapon Trans./Poss. Prohited Weapon Unlawful Possession of a Revolver Use of Firearm to Commit Felony Poss. by a Fugitive from Justice Poss. of a Defaced Firearm Defacing a Firearm Discharge of Firearm Unlawful Poss of Explosive Materials Unlawful Poss. of Explosive Materials Unlawful Sale of Explosives Use of Explosives w/o a permit Possession of Destructive Device Using Explosives to commit a Felony Using Explosives to Damage Property Using Explosives to Kill / Injure Storing Explosives in Violation Discharging Weapon Using Gas
Bad Checks	90A	28-611	Issuing a Bad Check
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	90B	28-914 xxxxx	Loitering About a Jail (Local Ordinance)
Disorderly Conduct	90C	28-806 28-1310 28-1310	Public Indecency Disturbing the Peace / Phone Call Failure to Disconnect
<u>Offense</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>State Statute Description</u>

		28-1321	Maintaining a Nuisance
		28-1322	Disturbing the Peace and Quiet
		71-5700	Smoking Prohibited in Desig. Area
Driving Under the Influence	90D	60-6,196 60-6,211	Driving Under the Influence Zero Tolerance
Family Offenses - Nonviolent	90F	28-705 28-706 28-707 28-286	Abandonment Criminal Nonsupport Child Abuse Abuse of Vulnerable Adult
Peeping Tom	90H	28-521	Second Degree Criminal Trespass
Runaway	90I	XXXXXX	
Trespass of Real Property	90J	28-520 28-521	First Degree Criminal Trespass Second Degree Criminal Trespass
Liquor Law Violations			
Minor in Possession	90X	53-180.02	Minor in Possession of Alcohol
Other Liquor Laws	90Y	53-1,100	Sell Alcohol without a License
		53-138.03	Sell alcohol to non-member
		53-167.03	Unlawfully tamper with keg ID Number
		53-168.06	Dispense alcohol without a license
		53-175	Acquire Liquor from other than licensed dealer
		53-179	Sell liquor after hours
		53-179(3)	Allow liquor in open container after hours
		53-180	Sale of Alcohol to Minors/Incompetent
		53-180.03	Parent allows minor to obtain liquor
		53-180.06	Failure to maintain proof of age book
		53-183	Sell liquor on credit
		53-186	Drinking on public property or road
		53-186.01	Unlawful consumption of alcohol
		53-194.03	Transport liquor into state
		53-198	Places operated to violation liquor act
		60-6,211	Possess/consume open alcohol container
		28-202	Conspiracy to Commit
		28-204	Accessory to Felony
		28-205	Aiding Consummation of Felony
		28-301	Compounding a Felony
		28-306	Motor Vehicle Homicide
		28-307	Assisting Suicide
		28-311	Child Enticement
		28-311.08	Unlawful Intrusion
<u>Offense</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>State Statute Description</u>

28-322.02	Sex. Abuse of Inmate/Parolee - Consensual
28-322.03	Sex. Contact w Inmate/Parolee - Consensual
28-328	Abortion without informed consent
28-329	Abortion
28-330	Protection of Viable Unborn child
28-331	Care and Treatment of Aborted Child
28-339	Discrim. ag. person refusing to part. in abortion
28-344	Violation of Abortion Reporting Form
28-346	Experimentation with Aborted Infant
28-384	Failure to Make an Adult Pro. Services Report
28-385	Release of confidential Information
28-386	Adult Protective Services Act or Specific Crime
28-402	Admin. Medicine While Intoxicated
28-403	Admin. Secret Medicine
28-417	Violations of Registrant (Drugs)
28-418	Cont. Subs. - Intentional Violation
28-419	Inhaling or Drinking Certain Compounds
28-444	Advertise Drug Paraphernalia
28-508	Possession of Burglar's Tools
28-523	Littering
28-605	Poss. of Forgery Devices
28-701	Bigamy
28-704	Adultery
28-706	Criminal Nonsupport - Contempt of Court
28-709	Contributing to Delinquency. of Minor
28-730	Failure to Report Child Abuse
28-806	Public Indecency
28-809	Admit Minor to Obscene Show
28-811	Unlawful Employment of a Minor
28-901	Obstruction of Government Operations
28-902	Failure to Report Injury Caused by Violence
28-903	Refusing to Aid a Police Officer
28-933	Compelling the Performance of an Act
28-905	Operating MV to Avoid Arrest
28-905	Felony Oper. MV to Avoid Arrest
28.907	False Reporting
28-908	Interfering with a Fireman
28-909	Falsifying a Record of a Public Utility
28-910	Filing False Public Utility Record
28-911	Abuse of Public Records
28-912	Escape
28-912	Permitting Escape
28-913	Implements for Escape
28-914	Loitering About a Jail
28-915	Perjury
28-915	Subornation of Perjury
	<u>State Statute Description</u>

Offense

Code

Statute

28-915.01	False Statement Under Oath
28-919	Tampering with Witness/Informer/Juror
28-921	Jury Tampering
28-922	Tampering with Physical Evidence
28-924	Official Misconduct by a Public Servant
28-925	Misuse of Official Information
28-926	Oppression Under Color of Office
28-3113	Co. Purchasing Agent/Staff Interests
28-927	Neglecting to Serve a Warrant
28-1005	Dogfighting, Cockfighting, Bearbaiting
28-1009	Cruelty to Animals
28-1010	Indecency with Animal
28-1209	Failure to Register Tranquilizer Guns
28-1210	Failure to Notify Sheriff/Sale of Tran. Gun
28-1226	Failure to Report Theft of Explosives
28-1240	Unlawful Transportation of An. Ammonia
28-1240	Unlawful Use of Anhydrous Ammonia
28-1242	Unlawful Throwing of Firecracker
28-1244	Poss. of Unlawful Fireworks
28-1248	Illegal Acts Involving Fireworks
28-1250	Fireworks - Prohibited Acts
28-1251	Unlawful Testing of Fire Alarm
28-1301	Remov./Aban./Concealing Dead Body
28-1302	Concealing the Death of Another Person
28-1303	Stagnant Water
28-1304	Pollution of Running Water
28-1305	Exposing Offensive Matter
28-1306	Unclean Stock Cars
28-1307	Sale of Diseased Meat
28-1308	Watering Livestock at Private Tank
28-1309	Refusing to Yield to Party Line
28-1310	Indecent Language(Intimidation by Phone)
28-1311	Interfering with a public service company
28-1312	Interfering with Police Radio Ser.
28-1313	Unlawfully using a White Cane or Dog
28-1314	Failure to Observe a Blind Person
28-1316	Unlawful Use of Locks and Keys
28-1317	Unlawful Picketing
28-1318	Mass picketing
28-1319	Interfering with a Picket
28-1326	Unlawful Transfer of Recorded Sound
28-1331	Unauthorized Use of Receptacle
28-1332	Unauthorized Poss. of Receptacle

Offense

Code

Statute

State Statute Description

28-1345	Harming/Disrupting Computer Operations
28-1346	Obtaining Confident. Public Information
28-1347	Access without Authorization
28-1418	Use of Tobacco by Minors
28-1419	Sale of Tobacco to Minors
28-1420	Selling Tobacco w/o a License
28-1425	Sale of Tobacco to Minors by Licensees
28-1429.02	Cigarette Vending Machines
28-1463.03	Child Pornography - Unlawful Consent
28-1466	Oper. Aircraft Under Influence,
28-1467	Oper. Aircraft Under Influence, 1st Offense
28-1468	Oper. Aircraft Under Influence, 2nd Offense
28-1469	Oper. Aircraft Under Influence, 3rd Offense
28-1481	Civil Disorders/Explos./Firearms
28-1479	Cans with Disposable Tabs
29-4011	Sex Offender Registry Violation
29-908	Failure to Appear when on Bail
39-703.01	Inj./Obst. Public Roadway/Irrigation
42-924	Violation of Protection / Restraining Order
60-6,275	Poss. of Radar Trans. Device
71-2028	Operating Nursing Home W/O License
71-6007	Inter. w/Enforcement of Nursing Home
77-4301	Drug Dealer Tax - penalty
81-520.01	Open Burning Ban

Election Law Violations
 Fish & Game Law Violations
 Health & Safety Laws
 Sanitation Laws

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 / Classify as All Other offenses if Group A offense involved, or as substantive offense if Group B offense involved
Accessory Before the Fact / B / Classify as All Other Offenses if Group A offense involved, or as substantive offense if Group B offense involved
Accosting / B / All Other Offenses
Adulterated Food, Drugs, or Cosmetics / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g., Homicide; Aggravated or Simple Assault; Fraud, etc.)
Adultery / B / All Other Offenses
Affray / B / Disorderly Conduct
Aiding and Abetting / B / Classify as All Other Offenses if Group A offense involved, or as substantive offense if Group B offense involved
Aiding Prisoner to Escape / B / All Other Offenses
Air Piracy-Hijacking / 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
 or Simple Assault; Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property; Weapon Law Violations;
 etc.)
 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
 Carjacking / A / Robbery
 Carrying Concealed Weapon / A / Weapon Law Violations
 Checks, Bad / B / Bad Checks
 Checks, Fraudulent / B / Bad Checks
 Checks, Insufficient Funds / B / Bad Checks
 Child Abuse, Nonviolent / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
 Child Abuse, Violent / A / Assault Offenses
 Child Cruelty, Nonviolent / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
 Child Cruelty, Violent / A / Assault Offenses
 Child Molesting / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible
 Child Neglect / B / Family Offenses, Nonviolent
 Civil Rights Violations / B / All Other Offenses (Report predicate offenses, e.g., Arson, Murder,
 Aggravated Assault)
 Combinations in Restraint of Trade / B / All Other Offenses
 Commercialized Sex / 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 / A or B / Classify same as substantive offense (Classify as substantive offense e.g.,
 Larceny-Theft; Embezzlement)
 Concealed Weapon / A / Weapon Law Violations
 Conditional Release Violation / B / All Other Offenses
 Confidence Game / A / Fraud Offenses
 Conflict of Interest / B / All Other Offenses
 Consensual Sodomy / B / All Other Offenses

Conservation (Environment or Ecology) Laws / A or B / Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property /
 All Other Offenses
 Conspiracy to Commit / B / (Classify as All Other Offenses if Group A offense involved, or as
 substantive offense if Group B offense involved)
 Contempt of Court / B / All Other Offenses
 Contract Fraud / A / Fraud Offenses
 Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor / B / All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been
 committed, e.g., Pornography-Obscene Material; Prostitution; Liquor Law Violations; etc.)
 Conversion / A or B / Classify as Embezzlement; Trespass of Personal Property; etc.
 Corrupt Conduct by Juror / B / All Other Offenses (Other offenses may have been committed,
 e.g., Bribery; 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
Firearms Violations / A / Weapon Law Violations (Other offenses may have been committed, e.g.,
Aggravated Assault; Robbery; Disorderly Conduct)
Fish and Game Law Violations / B / All Other Offenses
Flight to Avoid Confinement, Custody, Giving Testimony, or Prosecution / B / All Other
Offenses
Fondling, 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, Mail / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Procurement / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Telephone / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Welfare / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraud, Wire / A / Fraud Offenses
Fraudulent Checks / B / Bad Checks
Frequenting a House of Prostitution / B / All Other Offenses
Fugitive / B / All Other Offenses

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 (of a person) / A or B / Aggravated Assault or Murder if not accidental or 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)

Joyriding / A / Motor Vehicle Theft
 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

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 / A / Fraud Offenses

Malicious Mischief / A / Destruction-Damage-Vandalism of Property

Mandatory Release Violation / B / All Other Offenses

Manslaughter, Negligent / A / Homicide Offenses

Manslaughter, Nonnegligent / A / Homicide Offenses

Manslaughter, Vehicular / A or B / Murder if intentional or All Other Offenses if not intentional

Military Law Violations (AWOL, Desertion, etc.) / B / All Other Offenses

Minor Assault / A / Assault Offenses

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 Forgery Equipment / B / All Other 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 Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) / A or B / Report predicate offenses, e.g., Arson; Aggravated Assault; Extortion; Blackmail)

Racketeering / A or B / Classify same as substantive offenses, e.g., Bribery; Extortion-Blackmail; Larceny-Theft Offenses; etc.)

Rape (forcible) / A / Sex Offenses, Forcible

Rape by Instrumentation / 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 / A or B / 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 / Classify as All Other Offenses if Group A offense involved, or as substantive offense if Group B offense involved

Stalking / A / Assault (Intimidation)

Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, or Possessing / A / Stolen Property Offenses

Stripping Motor Vehicle / A / Larceny-Theft Offenses

Strong-arm Robbery / A / Robbery
 Subornation of Perjury / B / All Other Offenses (other offenses may have been committed, e.g.,
 Bribery; Extortion-Blackmail; 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 of a person; or
 Vehicular Manslaughter (intentional)
 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

Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (no lawful access) / A / Motor Vehicle Theft
 Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (lawful access but the entrusted vehicle is misappropriated)
 / A / Embezzlement
 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 / A or B / Murder or Negligent Manslaughter (if not accidental) or All
Other Offenses (if accidental)
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