Nebraska
Incident-Based Reporting System
(NIBRS)

Manual for Sleuth Agencies

April, 2002

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NEBRASKA INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS)

Nebraska has had "incident-based" Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) since 1982, wherein crimes and arrests are reported by incident number. In 1989, the Federal Bureau of Investigation introduced a national version of incident-based reporting which is referred to as the "National Incident-Based Reporting System" (NIBRS). Nebraska has redesigned its incident-based system to conform to the national standards. The Nebraska system is referred to as the "Nebraska Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS is designed to be a by-product of a department's automated records management system (RMS), which in this case is Sleuth. NIBRS data fields are scattered throughout Sleuth. At some point after the end of the month, a NIBRS file will be compiled from these data fields and submitted to the Nebraska Crime Commission. The data will also be forwarded to the national Program. Prior to submitting a NIBRS file to the Crime Commission you must do NIBRS error checks. This can be done as an incident is entered into Sleuth or it can be done prior to creating a NIBRS file. The NIBRS error checks verify validity of the data entered and in some cases will check the reasonableness between different screens, for example if a property loss type of 4 Damaged is entered on the Property screen, the program will check the Offense screen to validate that an IBR # 290 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property has been entered.

In this Manual, we have presented the Sleuth screens which contain NIBRS data fields along with definitions and examples of how some of the screens should be completed for NIBRS. The required NIBRS fields are red filled and fields that are based upon if-then situations are outlined in a red line.

Because examples or explanations for all possible scenarios cannot be provided in this Manual, we encourage you to call, write, or email the Crime Commission for assistance with NIBRS questions.

What is an "Incident?"

An incident is defined for NIBRS purposes as one or more crimes committed by the same individual, or group of individuals **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 are aware of, and consent to, the commission of the crime(s); or, even if nonconsenting, their actions assist in the commission of the crime(s). **This is important because all of the offenders involved in an incident are considered to have committed all of the crimes 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 victims are also the offenders (mutual consent fight), the individuals are entered as both victims and offenders within the one incident. The relationship code "VO" (victim was also the offender) was created for this type of situation.

"Same time and place" means that the time interval between the crimes and the distance between the locations where they occurred were insignificant and, therefore, these crimes may be reported within one incident. Sometimes an "incident" may be comprised of crimes which by their nature involve a continuing criminal activity by the same individual(s) at different times and places, as long as the activity is deemed to constitute a single crime. Drug cases and embezzlement cases are good examples of incidents that involve continuing criminal activity. Another good example is a vandalism spree where several mailboxes or vehicles are vandalized on the same street, road, etc.

The situation may occur where an individual is stopped and arrested for Driving Under the Influence of alcohol and the passenger is found to be in possession of cocaine. The driver was not aware that the passenger had any drugs in his possession. This should be treated as two separate incidents: one incident would reflect the drug/narcotic violation and the other incident would reflect the driving under the influence. Suggestion: you may create a new incident by adding an 'A' to the Incident number.

Jurisdictional Reporting Rules

To be certain that data are not reported by more than one jurisdiction, the following guidelines have been developed:

- City law enforcement agencies report offenses that occur within their city boundaries.
- County and state law enforcement agencies report offenses which take place in the county outside of the limits of any city/village which participates in NIBRS (data for cities which contract with a sheriff's department should be included in the sheriff's report).
- 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.
- Agencies report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their reporting boundaries/jurisdictions.
- 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.
- 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.
- Crimes that occur in correctional facilities, prisons, or jails should be reported by the law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction.

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.

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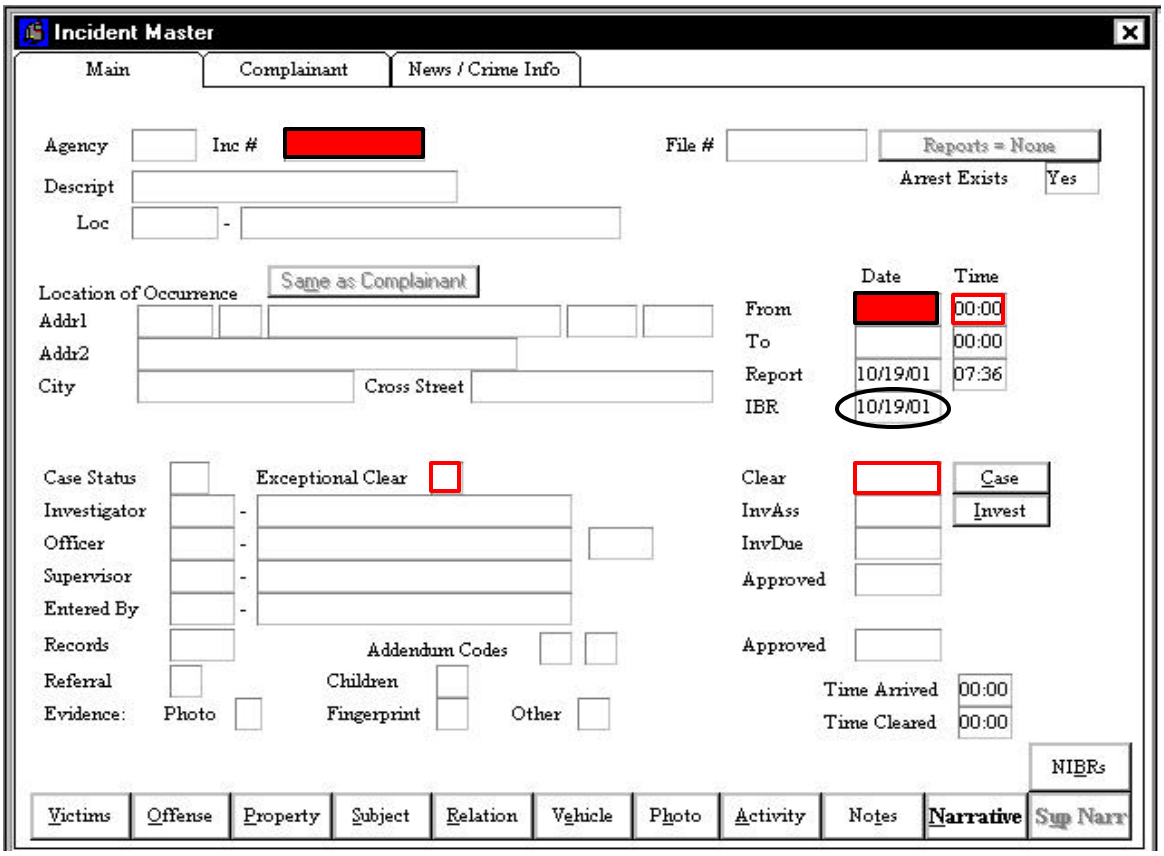
Incident Master



The Incident Master screen contains five NIBRS fields, which are outlined in dark lines. These fields are referred to as "Administrative" fields in NIBRS. The IBR date is used by Sleuth to determine if the Incident is to be included on the current NIBRS file. For example, on this screen the IBR date is 10/19/01, therefore, when the October NIBRS file is created it will submit this incident because the IBR date is October.

While "Case Status" is not a NIBRS field, it does affect NIBRS reporting. Two codes that affect NIBRS reporting are "Exceptional Clearance" and "Unfounded." If an incident is Exceptionally Cleared then you are required to complete the field "Exceptional Clear" for NIBRS. If an incident has been reported, investigated, and then found to be false or baseless, then the Case Status should reflect Unfounded and Sleuth will not submit this incident for NIBRS. If an incident is Unfounded after it has already been submitted for NIBRS, the IBR date should be changed and then Sleuth will send a "Delete" record for this incident so that it will be deleted from the State's database.

In NIBRS, an incident is "Cleared by Arrest" based upon the presence of an Arrest record for the incident.

In NIBRS, the submission of an arrest for an incident automatically clears all offenses within the incident. Incidents can likewise be cleared by "exceptional means" when some element beyond law enforcement control prevents a physical arrest or citation being issued. 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:

Reasons for an Exceptional Clearance:

A. Death of the Suspect - the suspect is accidentally killed or dies of natural causes after a warrant is obtained, suicide of the suspect, double murder, deathbed confession, or the suspect is killed by law enforcement or by a citizen.
B. Prosecution Declined - the prosecutor, for other than lack of probable cause, declines to prosecute.
C. Extradition Denied - suspect is being held in another city or state for a different crime and the other jurisdiction will not release the suspect.
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 cases involving a minor offense. The juvenile should NOT be entered

To clear an incident by exceptional means, the following four conditions must be met:

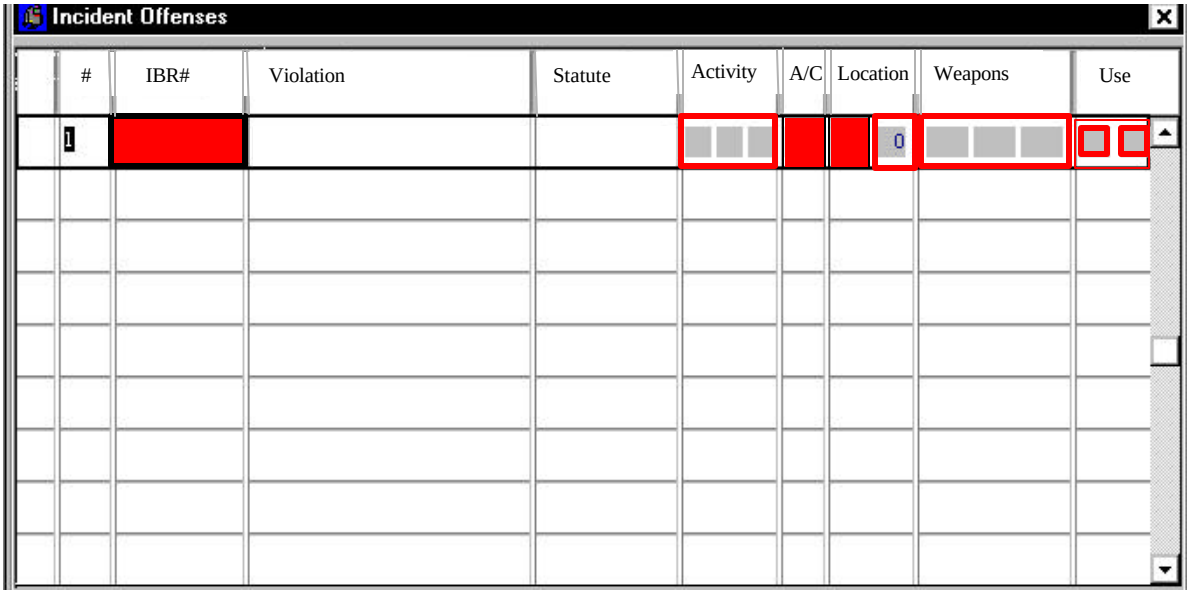
1. The investigation must have clearly and definitely established the identity of at least one suspect (age, sex, and race of at least one suspect must be known);
2. Sufficient probable cause must have been developed to support the arrest, charging, and prosecution of the suspect;
3. The exact location of the suspect must be known so that an arrest could be made at this time; and
4. There must be a reason outside of the control of law enforcement which prevents the arrest.

An incident cannot be cleared exceptionally if ANY arrest has been made in connection with the incident. NIBRS will check for this situation.

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. Arrest data should be reported on the offender, who, although not "apprehended," will in most instances be prosecuted on the new charge. NIBRS will clear the incident automatically upon receipt of the arrest data.

When an incident is exceptionally cleared, then the "Clear" data is submitted for NIBRS. The clear date cannot be earlier than the date of the incident.

Offense



It is recommended that the Offense screen be completed first. A matrix has been prepared which shows which NIBRS fields are to be completed based upon type of crime. The matrix is at the front of this manual and may be removed for easy access. Before choosing the IBR # (s) for the incident, the facts of the investigation should be reviewed and then the offense(s) identified and classified according to the NIBRS definitions of crimes and not according to state statute. A cross-reference for state statutes and NIBRS offenses has been provided beginning on page 51. This should only be used as a guide to correctly classify the offense(s).

In NIBRS, there are Group A and Group B offenses. Incident and Arrest data are reported for Group A offenses. Only arrest data is reported for Group B offenses. A list of the Group A and Group B offenses is on page 29. You may enter Group B offenses on the offense screen, however, Sleuth will not report them for NIBRS.

*You may also add **non-NIBRS offense codes** at your discretion (driving under suspension, false reporting, suicide, dog bite, assist other agency, etc.), and these will not be reported*

Up to 10 offenses may be reported per incident in NIBRS. You may have more than 10 offenses entered, but the software will only submit 10. By zooming on the IBR# field, you will get a list of the offenses. The offenses do not have to be chosen in any particular order on the screen. There can be no duplicates listed. The Statute field is not a NIBRS field, so it is up to the discretion of the department if they want to have this field completed. The statute *is* collected on the Arrest screen.

Required for Every Group A Offense:

- IBR # (offense code)
- A/C (attempted, completed) (Homicides and Assaults are always completed)

Care must be exercised when choosing what offenses to include within an incident; refer to Page 1 for the definition of an incident. Sometimes one crime becomes an element of another crime. For example, if a garage is broken into and a vehicle is stolen from the garage, the motor vehicle theft is considered an element of the burglary and, therefore, only the burglary would be entered. However, if following a burglary, the suspect steals a vehicle parked outside at the curb this should be reported as a burglary and a motor vehicle theft within the same incident. If a person breaks into a residence for the purpose of committing a rape, then both the burglary and the forcible rape would be reported since rape is not considered an element of burglary.

At times, you may need to look at all the victims within the incident and what was committed against them to determine what offenses to include on the offense screen. For example in the previous situation, if there had been another victim present in the residence but that individual was not raped but instead stabbed, then there would be three crimes: burglary, forcible rape, and aggravated assault.
The situation may occur where an individual is stopped and arrested for Driving Under the Influence of alcohol and the passenger is found to be in possession of cocaine. The driver was not aware that the passenger had any drugs in his possession. This should be treated as two separate incidents: one incident would reflect the drug/narcotic violation and the other incident would reflect the driving under the influence. Suggestion: you may create a new incident by adding an 'A' to the Incident number.

Criminal Activity / Gang Information

The three Activity columns are used for two NIBRS fields: Type of Criminal Activity and Gang Information.

Type of *Criminal Activity* is required for:

- 35A Drug Violations
- 35B Drug Equipment
- 250 Forgery/Counterfeiting
- 39C Gambling Equipment
- 370 Pornography/Obscene Material
- 280 Stolen Property Offenses
- 520 Weapon Law Violations

Types of *Criminal Activity*:

- B Buying/Receiving
- C Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing
- D Distributing/Selling
- E Exploiting Children
- O Operating/Promoting/Assisting
- P Possessing/Concealing
- T Transporting/Transmitting/Importing
- U Using/Consuming

Up to 3 types of Activity may be reported for each crime.

Gang Information is required for:

- 09A-C Homicide
- 11A-D Forcible Sex Offense
- 13A Aggravated Assault
- 13B Simple Assault
- 13C Intimidation
- 100 Kidnaping/Abduction
- 120 Robbery

Types of *Gang Involvement:*

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

Up to 2 may be chosen, however, "No Gang Involvement" is mutually exclusive.

A gang is considered an ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons who have a common interest and/or activity characterized by the commission of or involvement in a pattern of criminal or delinquent behavior. A juvenile gang is predominantly composed of individuals under 18 years of age and may include some older individuals.

Location and Number of Premises

The Location field is used to show where each crime took place. If more than one location applies to an offense you should choose the one which best describes the circumstances of the crime. If the IBR # is 220 Burglary AND the location is either 14 Hotel/Motel/Etc., or 19 Rental Storage Facility, then Sleuth will force you to fill in the second field of Location to show the number of premises that were entered. Indicate the total of the number of individual rooms, units, suites, storage compartments, etc., that were entered.

01	Air/Bus / Train Terminal	15	Jail/Prison
02	Bank / Savings and Loan	16	Lake/Waterway
03	Bar / Night Club	17	Liquor Store
04	Church / Synagogue / Temple	18	Parking Lot / Parking Garage
05	Commercial / Office Building	*19*	Rental Storage Facility *(# of premises)*
06	Construction Site	20	Residence / Home
07	Convenience Store	21	Restaurant
08	Department / Discount Store	22	School / College
09	Drug Store / Doctor's Office / Hospital	23	Service / Gas Station
10	Field / Woods	24	Specialty Store
11	Government / Public Building	25	Other / Unknown
12	Grocery / Supermarket	30	Farm Building
13	Highway / Road / Alley	31	Sidewalks / Driveways / Yards
14	Hotel / Motel *(# of premises)*		

Weapon / Type Force

The Weapon/Force field allows for 3 types of weapons to be entered (no duplicates).

Weapon/Type Force required for:

09A-C	Homicide
11A-D	Forcible Sex Offense
13A	Aggravated Assault
13B	Simple Assault
100	Kidnaping/Abduction
120	Robbery

Weapon Types:

11	Firearm	If Applicable, indicate Automatic or Semi-automatic for 11 thru 15
12	Handgun	
13	Rifle	
14	Shotgun	
15	Other Firearm	
20	Knife / Cutting Instrument	
30	Blunt Object	
40	Hands / Fists / Feet	
50	Poison	
60	Explosives	
65	Fire / Incendiary Device	
70	Drugs / Narcotics/ Sleeping Pills	
85	Asphyxiation	
90	Other	
95	Unknown	

When selecting the weapon(s) 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 different ways, choose the weapon-type that indicates how the weapon was used. For example, if a bottle was used to beat the victim during a murder, choose "Blunt Object." If the victim was cut or stabbed with the bottle then choose "Knife/Cutting Instrument."

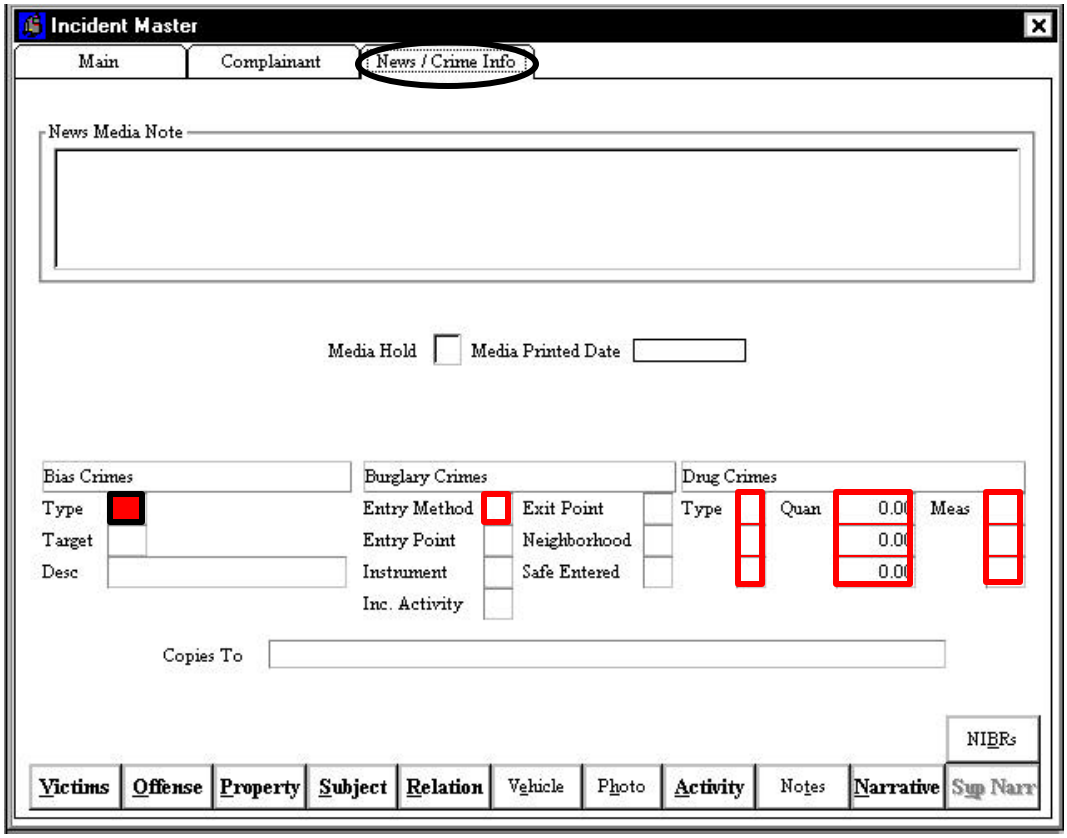
> If the IBR # (offense code) is 13B Simple Assault, the only allowable type weapons are 40 Hands/Feet, 90 Other, 95 Unknown, or 99 None. Care must be exercised when choosing 99 None when the crime is an Aggravated Assault or Simple Assault since there usually is a weapon or hands/feet used in an assault. 99 None is not a valid choice for Homicide.

Use

Indicates if the suspect/offender was under the influence of alcohol or drugs when he/she committed the crime. You may choose more than one. This field automatically defaults to a blank which means "Not Applicable." This field is also used to indicate if a computer was used in the commission of the crime. For example, a computer "hacker" may use his computer to gain access to a company's computer and steal proprietary data.

NOTES:

News / Crime Info



Hate / Bias Motivation

Hate/Bias Motivation is required for NIBRS and also is a requirement of State Statute. This field indicates whether the suspect/offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, disability, or sexual orientation group. In NIBRS, incidents which do not involve any facts indicating biased motivation on the part of the suspect/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."

Burglary Crimes / Entry Method

The entry of method is required only when the offense is 220 Burglary. The two options are Force or No Force.

- *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 followed by concealment inside a building followed by an exiting of the structure after the theft is included in this category.

- *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 buildings (where entry is by someone other than by a 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-theft. If both forcible and nonforcible entries were involved in the crime, the incident should be reported as Force.

Drug Crimes

The Drug Crimes section on the News/Crime Info screen is **only required when the offense is 35A** Drug/Narcotic Offense, either attempted or completed.

Type - 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. These fields should not be filled in when drugs are stolen during a burglary or a robbery, etc. Up to three types can be entered. If more than three are involved, the two most important (based upon quantity, value, and deadliness) are to be reported under their applicable drug types and the remaining drugs are to be recorded as X Over 3 Drug Types. Duplicates of drugs may be reported HOWEVER the quantities must be different.

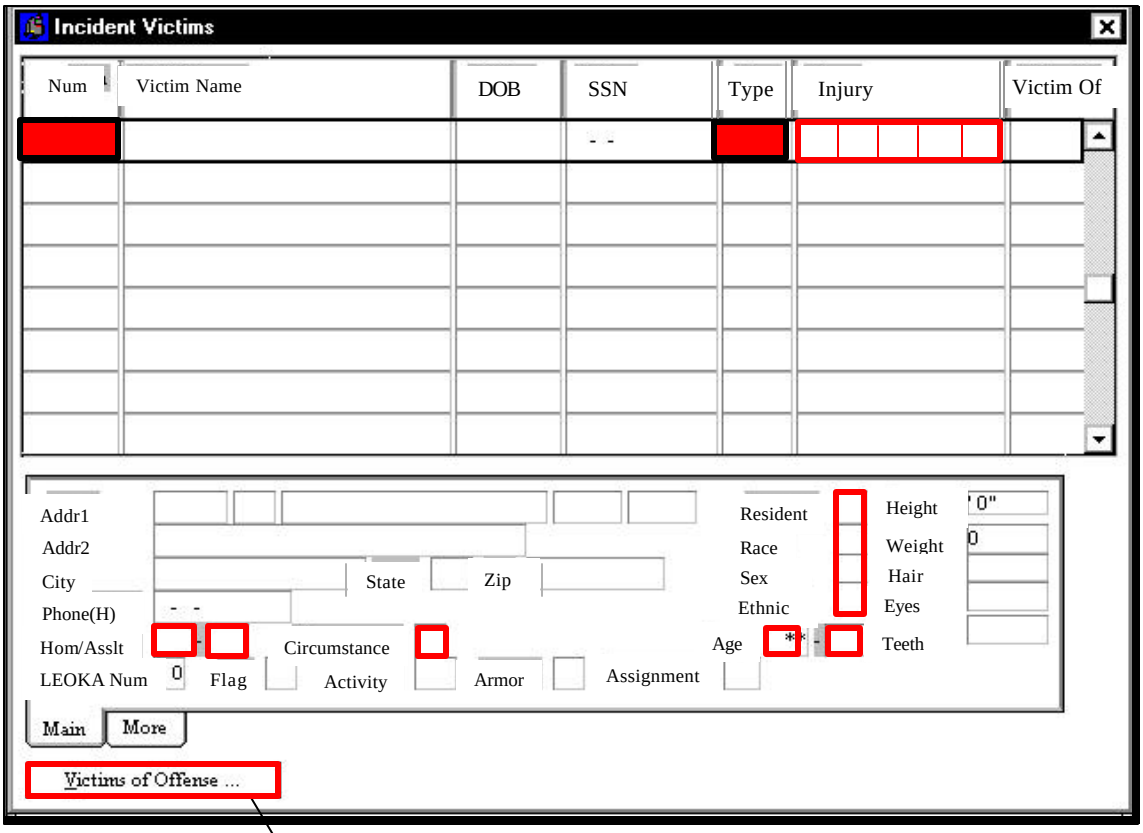
A	Crack Cocaine
B	Cocaine
C	Hashish
D	Heroin
E	Marijuana
F	Morphine
G	Opium
H	Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Percodan, Methadone, etc.)
I	LSD
J	PCP
K	Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, MDA, MDMA, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)
L	Amphetamines/Methamphetamine
M	Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Ionamin, Benzedrine, Didrex, Ritalin, etc.)
N	Barbiturates
O	Other Depressants (Methaqualone, Quaalude, etc.)
P	Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Darvon, Valium, etc.)
U	Unknown
X	Over 3 Drug Types (quantity and measurement should be left blank)

Quantity / Measurement - up to three quantities can be entered to match the "drug types" reported. If more than three types are involved, the quantities of the two most important are to be entered and the third left blank. If the Drug/Narcotic Offense was attempted then Quantity/Measurement must be blank.

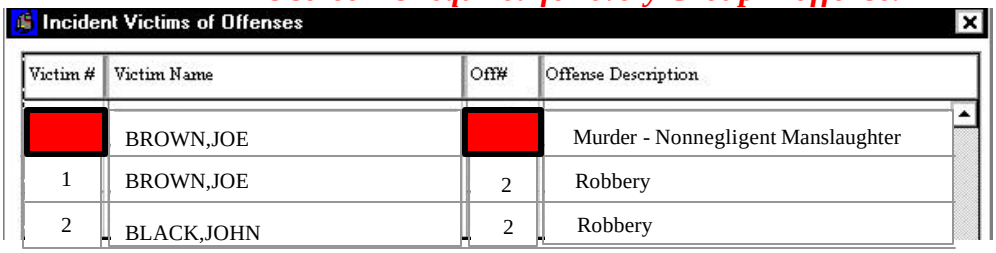
If the Drug Type is "U" Unknown, then the Quantity and Measurement should not have anything entered.

If the Drug Measurement is "XX" Not Reported, then the Quantity should be 1.

Victims



This screen is required for every Group A offense.



Each victim must be connected to the offense(s) that applies to them. In this particular incident, there was a robbery with two victims. One victim was murdered and the other victim was seriously wounded. Therefore, Victim #1 is connected to Murder and Robbery and Victim #2 is connected to Robbery.

Type of Victim

A victim is required for every Group A offense. By referring to the matrix, you will see that certain crimes are labeled "Society Crimes." For these crimes, the type of victim is always S (Society). By typing in "Society" in the Victim Name field, the "Type" field will autofill with "S." No other fields are required to be completed when the victim is Society.

Up to 999 victims may be reported in NIBRS. Determining who to enter as a Victim is critical when the incident involves a crime against a person (Homicide, Forcible Sex Offense, Assault, Non-Forcible Sex Offense, and Kidnaping) because each victim will be counted as a crime in NIBRS. For example, if two individuals are assaulted within the same incident, two assaults will be counted. For other crimes it is not as critical to identify all of the victims.

Victims of a robbery include not only those persons and other entities (businesses, financial institutions, etc.), from whom property was taken (or was attempted to be taken), but also those persons towards whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in committing the crime. Therefore, although the primary victim in a bank robbery is the "Financial Institution" the teller toward whom the robber made a demand for money should also be reported as a victim. In every robbery, at least one of the victim types should be an Individual.

Injury

Injury is required for Forcible Sex Offenses, Aggravated Assaults, Simple Assaults, and Kidnaping and may also be applicable for Robbery and Extortion. Some types of injury may exclude other types of injury. For example, if "Major Injury" is entered then "Apparent Minor Injury" would not be valid for that victim. NIBRS will check this during the NIBRS error check. If the victim is connected to 13B Simple Assault, then "None" and "Apparent Minor Injury" are the only valid codes. Refer to the definition of Simple Assault for an explanation.

Injury required for:

11A-D	Forcible Sex Offenses
13A	Aggravated Assault
13B	Simple Assault
100	Kidnaping
120	Robbery (if applicable)

Injury Types:

N	None
B	Apparent Broken Bones
I	Possible Internal Injury
L	Severe Laceration
M	Apparent Minor Injury
O	Other Major Injury

Resident, Age, Sex, Race, Ethnicity

If the victim is an Individual or Police Officer then age, sex, race, ethnicity, and resident status are required. Unknown may be entered for any of these fields if nothing is known about the victim. A person is considered a *Resident* if they maintain their permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (town, city, community) where the crime occurred. Concerning university /college campuses, only persons living on campus in dormitories, etc., would be considered residents if victimized within the confines of the school property and the crime is reported by the campus law enforcement agency.

Age may be reported as an exact age, an age range, or as a special designation as follows:

NN - Under 24 hours
NB - 1 to 6 days old
BB - 7 to 364 days old
99 - Age 99 and older

A NIBRS edit is performed to verify the reasonableness of the victim's age when the relationship between the victim and offender is Spouse or Common-law Spouse. The victim's age must be at least 10 years old.

A cross-edit is performed between the victim's age and the suspect/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.

Race is broken down as follows:

- W White - having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East;
- B Black - having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa;
- I American Indian/Alaskan Native - 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 - having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This includes China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa;
- U Unknown.

Ethnicity is broken down as follows:

- 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.

When the relationship is Spouse, Common-law Spouse, Ex-spouse, Boyfriend/Girlfriend, or Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend then the victim's sex must be opposite the suspect/offender's sex. If the relationship is Homosexual Relationship, then the victim's sex must be the same as the suspect/offender's sex.

Aggravated Assault / Homicide Circumstances

Select the most selective circumstances, up to 2 for Aggravated Assault and Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter. Select one for Negligent Manslaughter and Justifiable Homicide. An additional circumstance must be selected for Justifiable Homicide.

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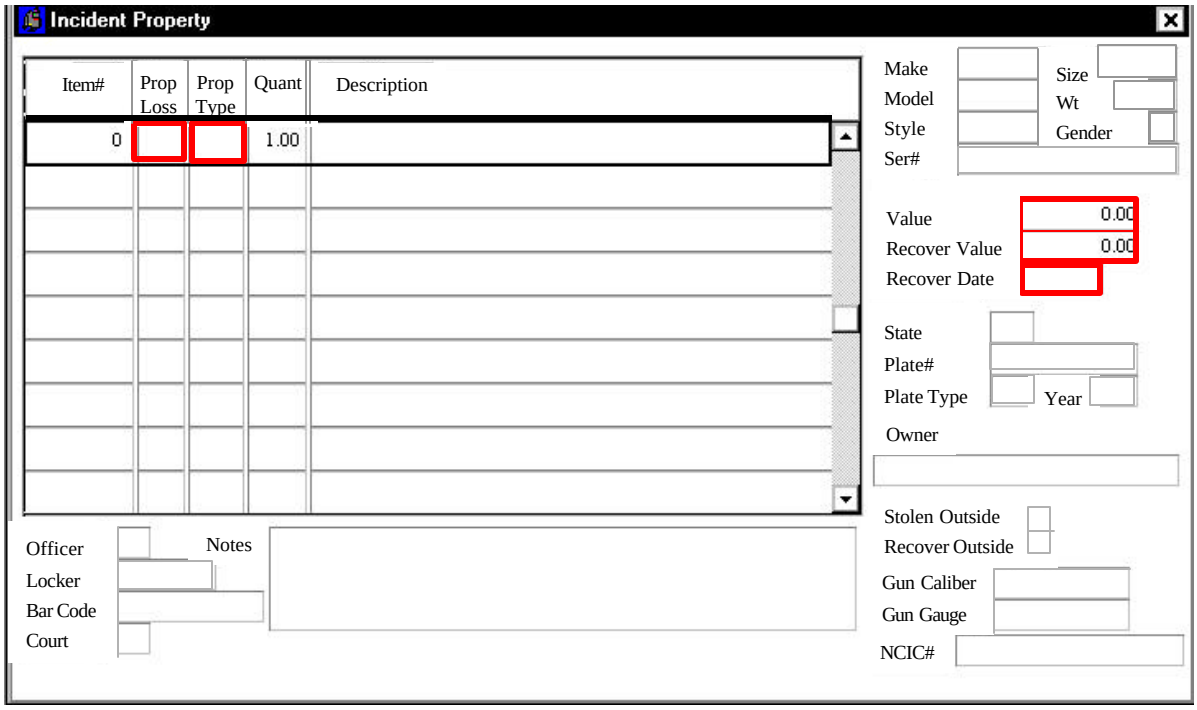
Victim Connected to Offenses

Mutually exclusive offenses - offenses that cannot occur to the **same victim** by NIBRS definitions. A lesser included offense is one that is an element of another offense and should not be reported as having happened to the victim along with the other offense. Each "X" where offenses intersect denotes that those two offenses cannot occur to the same victim in an incident.

	09A - Murder	09B - Negligent	11A - Forcible Rape	11B - Forcible Sodomy	11C - Sexual Assault w/Object	11D - Forcible Fondling	120 - Robbery	13A - Aggravated Assault	13B - Simple Assault	13C - Intimidation	23A - Pocket-picking	23B - Purse-snatching	23C - Shoplifting	23D - Theft from Building	23F - Theft from Coin Machine	23E - Theft from Motor Vehicle	23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	23H - All Other Larceny	23I - Theft of Gas from Self-serve	240 - Motor Vehicle Theft	36A - Incest	36B - Statutory Rape
09A - Murder	X	X						X	X	X												
09B - Negligent Manslaughter	X	X						X	X	X												
11A - Forcible Rape			X			X		X	X	X											X	X
11B - Forcible Sodomy				X		X		X	X	X											X	X
11C - Sexual Assault w/Object					X	X		X	X	X											X	X
11D - Forcible Fondling			X	X	X	X			X	X											X	X
120 - Robbery							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
13A - Aggravated Assault	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X												
13B - Simple Assault	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
13C - Intimidation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
23A - Pocket-picking							X				X											
23B - Purse-snatching							X					X										
23C - Shoplifting							X						X									
23D - Theft from Building							X							X								
23E - Theft from Coin Machine							X								X							
23F - Theft from Motor Vehicle							X									X						
23G - Theft of Motor Vehicle Part							X										X					
23H - All Other Larceny							X											X				
23I - Theft of Gas from Self-service Station							X												X			
240 - Motor Vehicle Theft							X													X		
36A - Incest			X	X	X	X															X	
36B - Statutory Rape			X	X	X	X																X
09C - Justifiable Homicide cannot occur with any other offense																						

Property



Property is required for Arson, Bribery, Burglary, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, Drug Offenses, Embezzlement, Extortion, Forgery/Counterfeiting, Fraud, Gambling Offenses, Kidnaping, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Robbery, and Stolen Property Offenses. **NIBRS will check to make sure one of these crimes is present in the Offense screen.** *Other non-NIBRS loss types may be added at the discretion of the department and they will not be submitted for NIBRS.*

For **attempted** crimes, the property loss type can be either 1 None or 8 Unknown.

For **completed** crimes, only certain Loss type codes are applicable to certain crimes:

NIBRS Loss Types:

1 None
2 Burned
3 Counterfeited/Forged
4 Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized
5 Recovered
6 Seized (not previously stolen)
7 Stolen
8 Unknown

Arson	2
Bribery	1,5,7,or 8
Burglary	1,5,7,or 8
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	4
Drug Offenses	1 or 6
Embezzlement	5,7
Extortion	5,7
Forgery/Counterfeiting	3,5,6
Fraud	5,7
Gambling	6
Kidnaping	1,5,7, or 8
Larceny/Theft	5,7
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,7
Robbery	5,7
Stolen Property	1 or 5

Property Descriptions:

Aircraft	01
Alcohol	02
Automobile	03
Bicycle	04
Bus	05
Clothing/Furs	06
Computer Hardware/Software	07
Consumable Goods	08
Credit/Debit Cards	09
Drugs/Narcotics	10
Drug/Narcotic Equipment	11
Farm Equipment	12
Firearms	13
Gambling Equipment	14
Heavy Construction Equipment	15
Household Goods	16
Jewelry/Precious Metals	17
Livestock	18
Merchandise	19
Money	20
Negotiable Instruments	21
Nonnegotiable Instruments	22
Office-Type Equipment	23
Other Motor Vehicles	24
Purse/Handbags/Wallets	25
Radios/TVs/VCRs	26
Recordings - Audio/Visual	27
Recreational Vehicles	28
Structures - Single Occupancy	29
Structures - Other Dwellings	30
Structures - Other Commercial	31
Structures - Industrial/Manufacturing	32
Structures - Public/Community	33
Structures - Storage	34
Structures - Other	35
Tools	36
Trucks	37
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	38
Watercraft	39
Grain/Hay/Feed	40
Herbicides/Insecticides	41
Other	77
Pending Inventory	88

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, minivans, sport utility vehicles, 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, and storage media, i.e., 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] (Value = 0)
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.) Value = 0
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, 4-wheelers, 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, 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) (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., a loss of reputation, injured feelings) Value may be $0.
88 - Pending Inventory

Value of Property

The value of Pending Inventory must equal $1 and then later increased when the inventory is completed. There is no requirement to list the **value** of drugs/narcotics which are seized in connection with 35A Drug/Narcotic Offenses (the type and amount of drugs are listed on the News/Crime Info screen, see page 10). However, if drugs/narcotics are involved in other types of crime (e.g., burglary, robbery, arson) their value is to be entered. For instance, if drugs are stolen from a veterinary clinic during a burglary, the value of the drugs would be entered on the property screen.

For property types of “credit/debit cards” and “nonnegotiable instruments” the value must be $0. For property type “other” the value **may** be $0. All other types of property must have at least $1 shown for a value.

Guidelines for Property Valuation

1. Use fair market value for articles which are subject to depreciation because of wear and tear, age, or other factors which cause the value to decrease with use.
2. Use cost to the merchant (wholesale cost) of goods recovered, seized, stolen, etc., from retail establishments, warehouses, etc. In other words, use the dollar value representing the actual cash loss to the victim without any markup or profit added.
3. Use victim's valuation of items such as jewelry, watches, and other similar goods which decrease in value slightly or not at all with use or age.
4. Use replacement cost or actual cash cost to the victim for new or almost new clothes, auto accessories, bicycles, etc.
5. When the victim obviously exaggerates the value of stolen/destroyed/damaged property for insurance or other purposes, common sense and good judgment will dictate a fair market value to be placed on the stolen items by law enforcement.

In most instances, the victim's valuation can be accepted. The theft of nonnegotiable instruments such as traveler's checks, personal checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, food stamps, etc., should be scored but no value recorded. Again, "hair splitting" refinements are unnecessary. Negotiable instruments such as bonds payable to the bearer, etc., are valued at the current market price at the time of the theft, seizure, etc.

Often the condition of the property is different at recovery than it was when stolen. The market value at the time of recovery should be used even though it is less than the value reported at the time the property is recovered, the recovery value should not exceed its value at the time it was stolen.

The "Recovered Date" cannot be earlier than the date of the incident.

NOTES:

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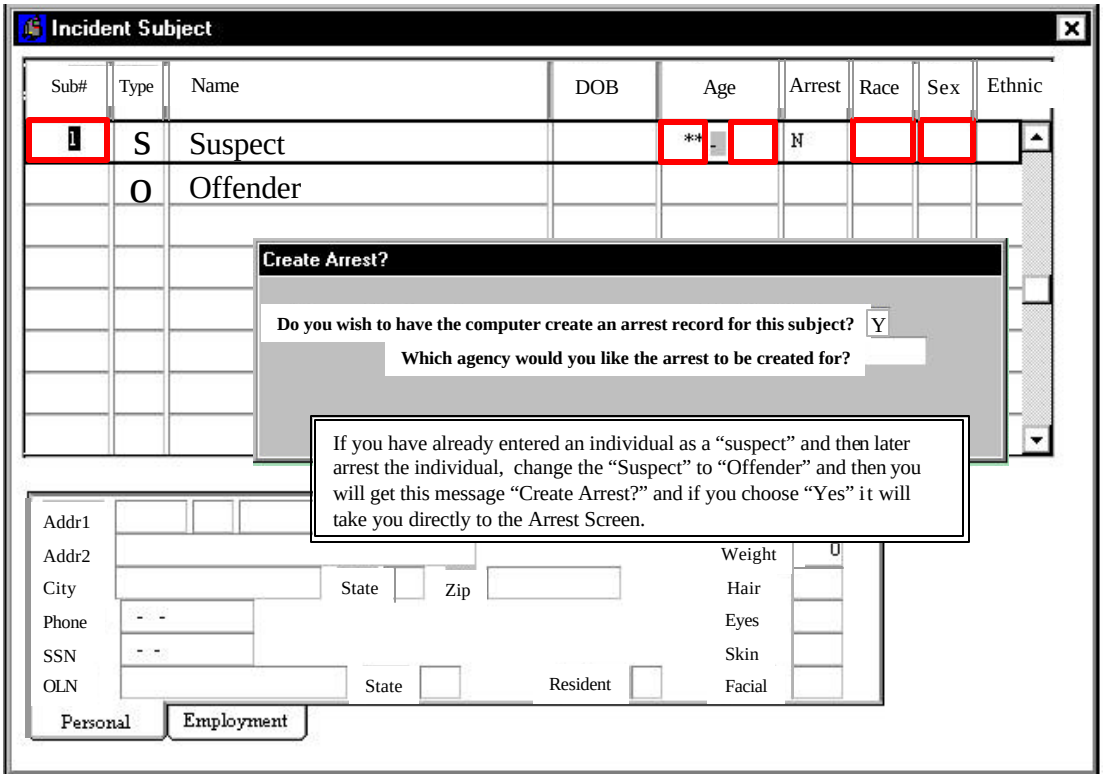
Suspects / Offenders



Only suspects and offenders are submitted for NIBRS. If nothing is known about the suspect, Sleuth will automatically submit a suspect record of 00.

Age, Race

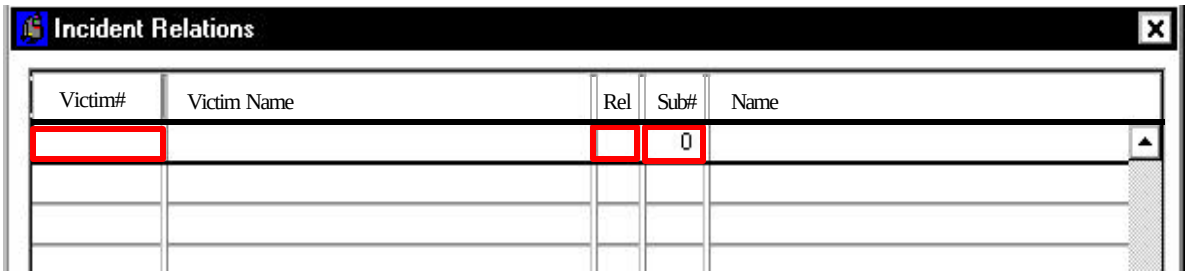
The age may be submitted as an exact age, an age range, or unknown (00).

Race is broken down as follows:

- W White - having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East;
- B Black - having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa;
- I American Indian/Alaskan Native - 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 - having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This includes China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa;
- U Unknown.

If the incident is exceptionally cleared, then at least one suspect/offender's age, sex, and race must be known. See page 4 for an explanation of "exceptional clearance."

Relations



Relationship of Victim(s) to Suspect(s) / Offenders

Relationship data is only required for **Homicide, Forcible Sex Offenses, Assaults, Nonforcible Sex Offenses, Kidnaping, and Robbery.** Enter the relationship of each victim to each *suspect/offender (up to 10)*. The relationships are broken down into: Within Family; Outside Family but Known to the Victim; Not Known by the Victim; and Other (Victim was also an Offender).

Within Family:

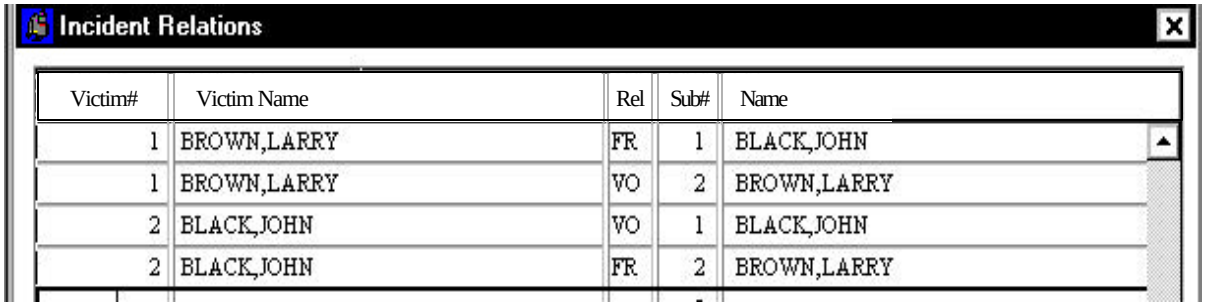
SE	Spouse
CS	Common-law Spouse
PA	Parent
SB	Sibling
CH	Child
GP	Grandparent
GC	Grandchild
IL	In-law
SP	Stepparent
SC	Stepchild
SS	Stepsibling
OF	Other Family Member

Outside Family but Known to Victim:

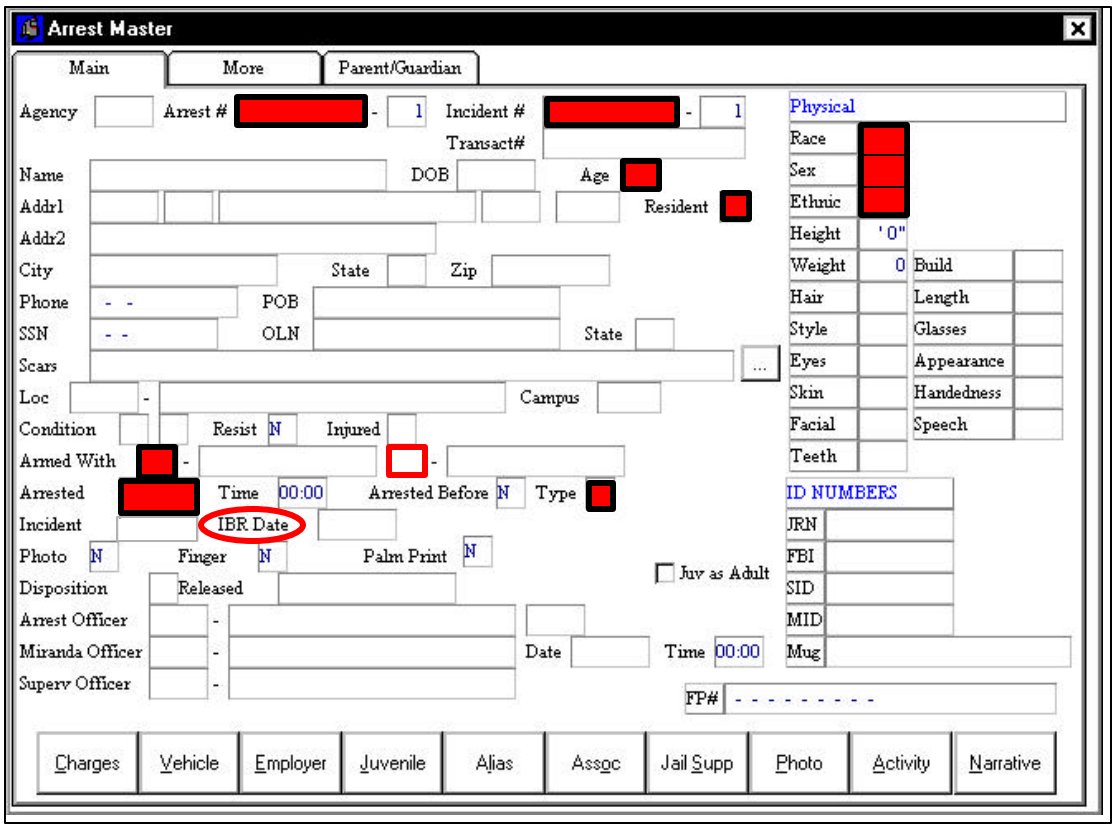
AQ	Acquaintance
FR	Friend
NE	Neighbor
BE	Babysittee
BG	Boyfriend/Girlfriend
XB	Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend
CF	Child of boyfriend/girlfriend
HR	Homosexual Relationship
XS	Ex-spouse
EE	Employee
ER	Employer
OK	Otherwise Known to Victim

VO	Victim was Offender
RU	Relationship Unknown
ST	Stranger

The relationship "Victim was Offender" is to be used in cases where all of the participants in the incident were victims and also offenders of the *same* offense such as domestic disputes in which both the husband and the wife are arrested and charged with assault; double murders (two people kill each other); or group fights where several individuals are arrested. Each individual is entered as both a victim and an offender/suspect. Domestic assaults are identified by the relationship entered.



Arrest Master



What is an "Arrest?"

Arrest data are to be reported on persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons for committing a Group A or Group B offense within the reporting jurisdiction.

Also include:

- 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 crime and a record is made of the detention.)
- Juveniles taken into custody and then merely warned and released without any further action.

For reporting purposes, a juvenile should be counted as an "arrest" when the circumstances are such that if he or she were an adult, an arrest would be reported. Arrests should not be reported in cases of police "contacts" with juveniles where no crime was committed or when a juvenile is taken into custody for their own protection. Not only should arrests in the usual sense be included, but any situation where a young person, in lieu of an actual arrest, is summoned, cited, or notified to appear in court for a violation of the law. It must also be emphasized that only violations by young persons where some law enforcement or official action is taken beyond a mere interview, warning, or admonishment should be reported as an arrest. If a juvenile is referred to a juvenile diversion program, the individual should still be entered on the arrest screen.

Warrant Arrests: First determine where the warrant originated, i.e.,what agency requested the warrant. If your agency requested the warrant, determine if an Incident exists and if there is one, then enter the arrest on the Arrest screen for that Incident #. On the Arrest Charges screen, the IBR# should correspond to the IBR# entered on the Offense screen. For example, if the IBR# on the Offense screen is '220' Burglary then the IBR# on the Arrest Charges Screen should be '220' Burglary. However, if the individual is being arrested for Failure to Appear on the original Burglary charge, then the IBR# would be 90Z for Failure to Appear.

Arrests made on warrants from other jurisdictions may be entered into Sleuth for record keeping purposes, however, they must have a non-NIBRS IBR # entered on the Charges screen. Sleuth will not send any arrest which has a non-NIBRS IBR #.

Type of Arrest

Describes the type of apprehension at the time of initial contact with the arrestee.

O On-View Arrest (arrested at the time of the incident)
S Summoned / Cited (not taken into custody)
T Taken into Custody (arrested sometime after the incident and/or based upon a warrant)

Age, Race, Ethnicity, Resident

The age may be entered as an exact age, an age range, or unknown (00).

Race is broken down as follows:

W White - having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East;
B Black - having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa;
I American Indian/Alaskan Native - 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 - having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This includes China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa;
U Unknown.

Ethnicity is broken down as follows:

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.

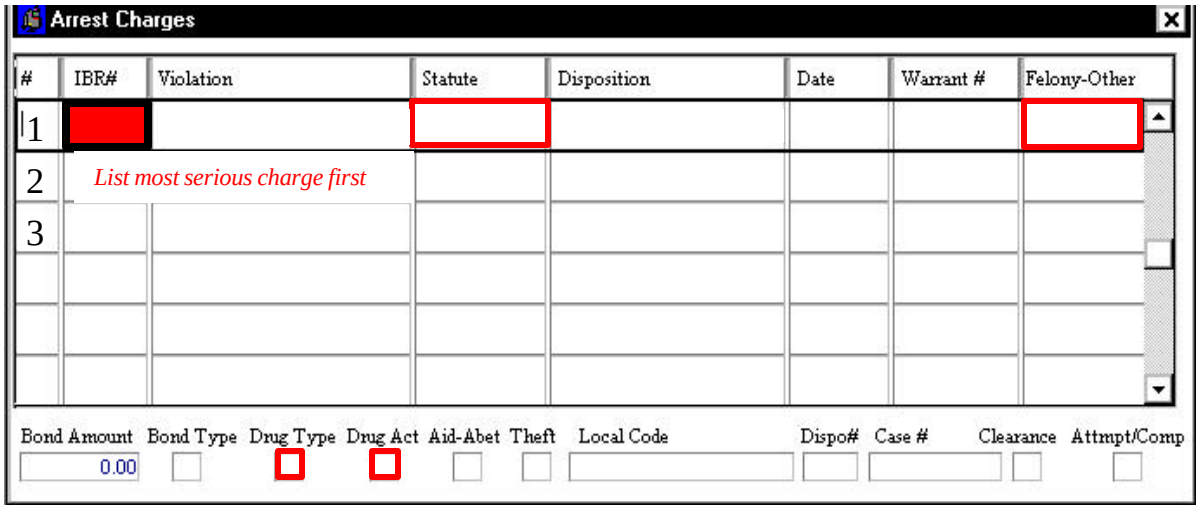
Resident

A person is considered a Resident if they maintain their permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (town, city, community) where the crime occurred.

Armed With

Indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a *commonly known* weapon at the time of his/her arrest. Up to two types may be entered. This field is required.

Charges



The **most serious charge must be listed first.** For NIBRS purposes, the first three charges are sent to the state and then only the first charge is forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) NIBRS program.

IBR

Only Group A and Group B offenses will be submitted for NIBRS. You may add non-NIBRS offenses at your discretion and they will not be reported for NIBRS. **Traffic offenses, other than Driving Under the Influence, are NOT to be reported for NIBRS. Traffic violations may be entered on the Charges screen, however, the IBR# must be a non-NIBRS code.**

State Statute

The statute is not required, however, you are encouraged to submit a statute number or overwrite it with a city ordinance, etc., as long as it is not a traffic violation. A section in this manual provides a list of the Group A and Group B offenses and state statutes that would apply to them.

Felony / Other

This field is optional. If "F" (Felony) or "O" (Other) is entered it will be sent for NIBRS.

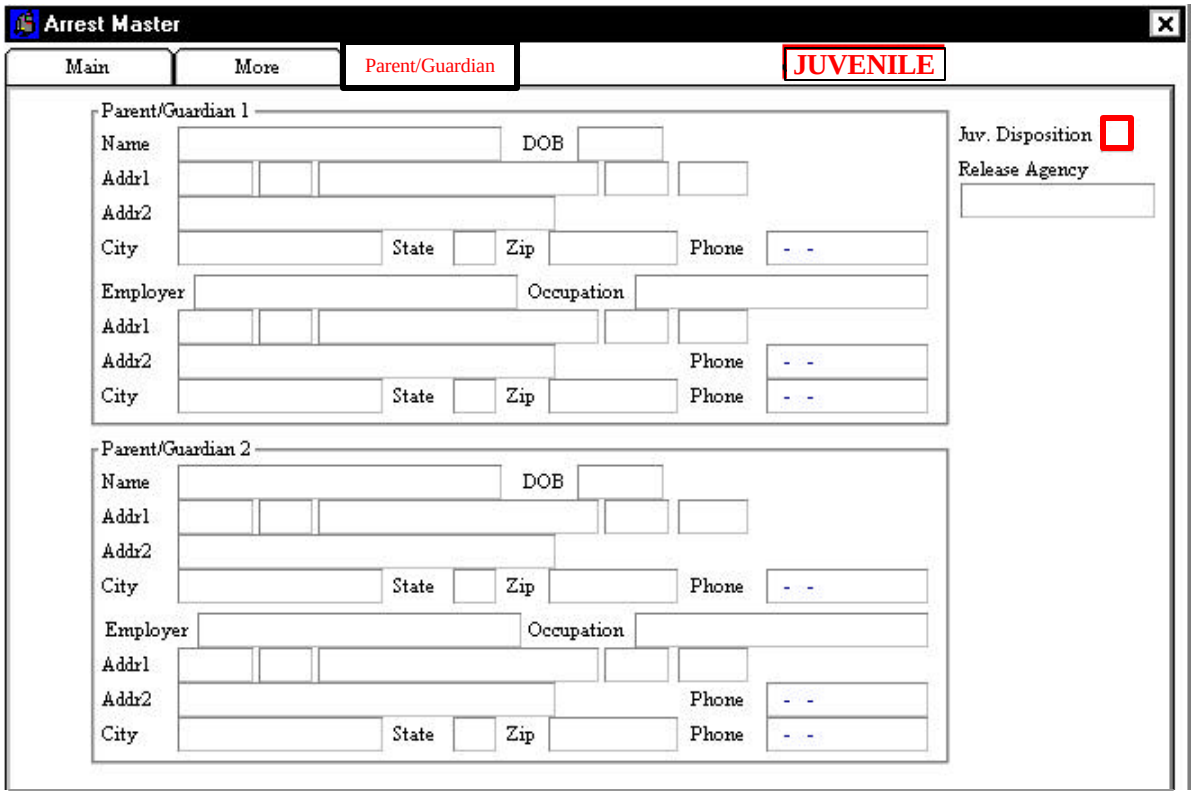
Drug Type and Type of Activity

These two fields are only applicable when the IBR # is 35A Drug / Narcotic Violation.

Type of Activity

- B Buying/Receiving
- C Cultivating/Manufacturing/Publishing
- D Distributing/Selling
- O Operating/Promoting/Assisting
- P Possessing/Concealing
- T Transporting/Transmitting/Importing

Juvenile Disposition

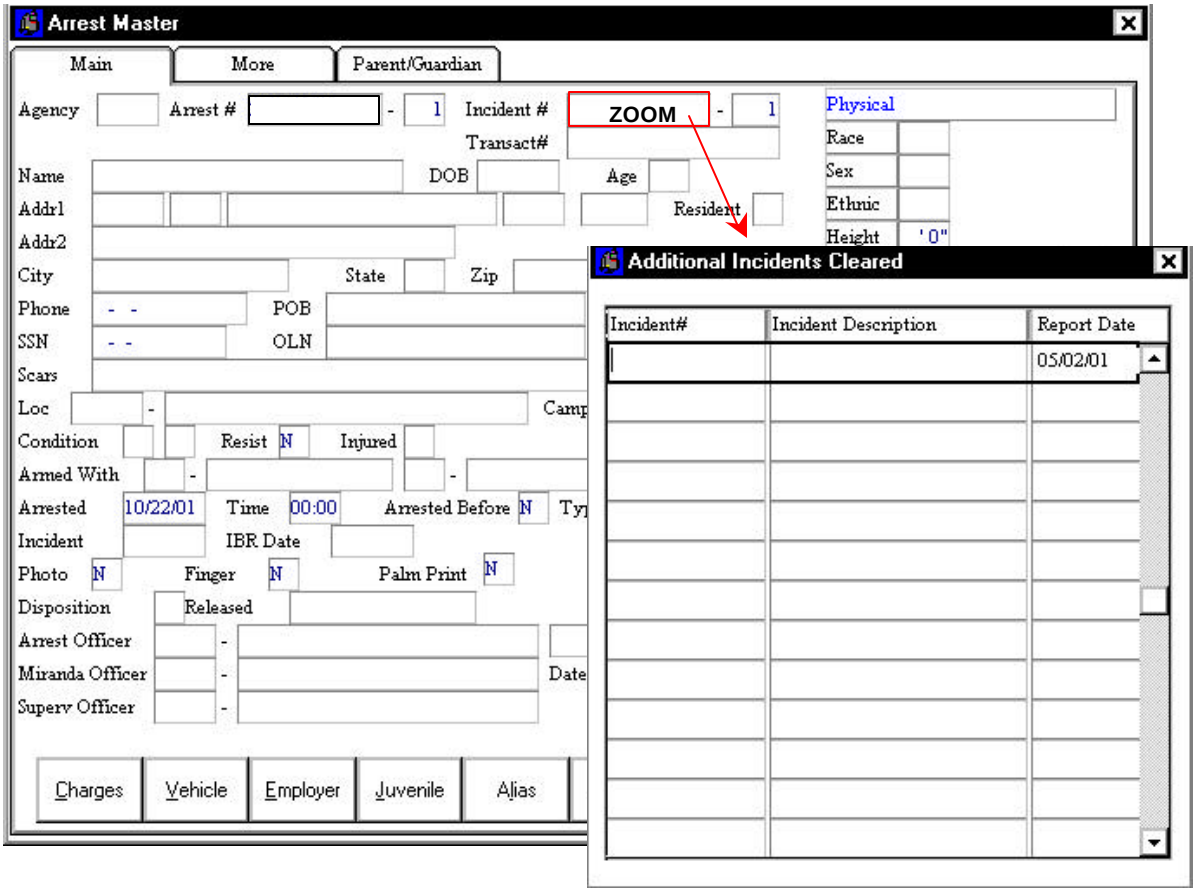


The juvenile disposition is required whenever a juvenile is entered on the arrest screen. The two categories are:

H Handled Within the Department includes released to parents, released with a warning only;

R Referred to Other Authorities includes turned over to juvenile court, probation, social services, other law enforcement agency, criminal or adult court, or juvenile diversion program.

Additional Incidents Cleared



In NIBRS an incident is "cleared by arrest" by the presence of an arrest record. When an individual is arrested in connection with several incidents, an arrest record must be submitted for each incident. Sleuth has handled this situation by allowing you to zoom on the Incident # which brings up "Additional Incidents Cleared." Here you would list the additional incidents the individual was involved in and Sleuth will automatically create an arrest record for each of those incidents. For your record keeping purposes, the subject screen should reflect an offender for each of the incidents and on the Incident Master screen "Yes" should be entered into Arrest Exists.

Warning!!! IBR Date on Arrest Screen

Care must be taken when you have an incident with an arrest. Anytime a change is made to an incident for **ANY** reason (recovery of property, additional suspects, etc.), the incident will automatically be resubmitted for NIBRS because the IBR date is changed, however, this does not change the IBR date on the Arrest screen. Therefore, if there is an arrest for the incident, **the IBR date on the Arrest screen must be changed** so that it is also resubmitted. If the incident is sent without the arrest, the arrest that was on file at the state will be deleted!

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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: Page

Arson 200 30
Assault Offenses 13A-C 30
Bribery 510 31
Burglary/Breaking & Entering 220 32
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism 290 33
Drug/Narcotic Offenses 35A-B 33
Embezzlement 270 34
Extortion/Blackmail 210 34
Forgery/Counterfeiting 250 34
Fraud Offense 26A-Es 35
Gambling Offenses 39A-D 36
Homicide Offenses 09A-C 37
Kidnaping/Abduction 100 38
Larceny-Theft Offenses 23A-I 39
Motor Vehicle Theft 240 42
Pornography/Obscene Material 370 42
Prostitution Offenses 40A-B 43
Robbery 120 43
Forcible Sex Offenses 11A-D 44
Nonforcible Sex Offenses 36A-B 45
Stolen Property Offenses 280 45
Weapon Law Violations 520 46

NIBRS collects both offenses and arrests/citations for Group A Offenses.

Group B Offenses: Page

Bad Check 90A 47
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy 90B 47
Disorderly Conduct 90C 47
Driving Under the Influence 90D 47
Nonviolent Family Offenses 90F 48
Peeping Tom 90H 48
Runaway 90I 48
Trespass of Real Property 90J 48
Minor in Possession of Alcohol 90X 48
Other Liquor Law Violations 90Y 49
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) 90Z 49

NIBRS collects only arrest/citation data for Group B Offenses.

You may add non-NIBRS codes at your discretion to keep track of non-NIBRS offenses and arrests. Any incident or arrest with a non-NIBRS IBR # will not be submitted for NIBRS.

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
Housetrailer or Houseboat (used as permanent dwelling)	Vessel (Ship)
Mill	Warehouse

Any housetrailer 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, housetrailer, 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.

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.

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.

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 23I

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, it 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.

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NEBRASKA STATE STATUTES / GROUP A AND GROUP B OFFENSES

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
INCHOATE OFFENSES		
Criminal Attempt (Classify as Substantive Offense)	28-201	
Conspiracy	28-202	All Other
Accessory to Felony	28-204	All Other
Aiding Consummation of Felony	28-205	All Other
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON		
Compounding a Felony	28-301	All Other
First Degree Murder	28-303	Murder, Nonneg. Manslaughter
Second Degree Murder	28-304	Murder, Nonneg. Manslaughter
Manslaughter	28-305	Murder, Nonneg. Manslaughter
Manslaughter Involving Negligence	28-305	Negligent Manslaughter
Motor Vehicle Homicide	28-306	All Other
Assisting Suicide	28-307	All Other
First Degree Assault	28-308	Aggravated Assault
Second Degree Assault	28-309	Aggravated Assault
Third Degree Assault		
Minor Injury	28-310	Simple Assault
Threatens in Menacing Manner	28-310	Intimidation
Child Enticement	28-311	All Other Offenses
Terroristic Threats	28-311.01	Intimidation
Stalking	28-311.03	Intimidation
Hazing		
With Weapon and/or Serious Injury	28-311.06	Aggravated Assault
No Weapon / Minor Injury	28-311.06	Simple Assault
Intimidation	28-311.06	Intimidation
Unlawful Intrusion	28-311.08	All Other
Kidnaping	28-313	Kidnaping

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
First Degree False Imprisonment	28-314	Kidnaping
Second Degree False Imprisonment	28-315	Kidnaping
Violation of Child Custody	28-316	Kidnaping
Sexual Assault		
First Degree Sexual Assault		
Forcible Rape	28-319	Forcible Rape
Statutory Rape	28-319	Nonforcible Sex Offense
Forcible Sodomy	28-319	Forcible Sodomy
Sex. Ass. with Object	28-319	SexualAssault w/Object
Second Degree Sexual Assault	28-320	Forcible Fondling
Third Degree Sexual Assault	28-320	Forcible Fondling
Sexual Assault of a Child	28-320.01	Forcible Fondling
Sexual Abuse of Inmate or Parolee		
Non-consensual Sexual Penetration	28-322.02	Forcible Rape or Sodomy
Non-consensual Sexual Contact	28-322.03	Forcible Fondling
Consensual Sexual Penetration	28-322.02	All Other Offenses
Consensual Sexual Contact	28-322.02	All Other Offenses
Robbery	28-324	Robbery
Abortion	28-317 to 28-346	All Other
Adult Protective Services Act		
Failure to Report	28-384	All Other
Release of Confidential Information	28-385	All Other
Abuse of Vulnerable Adult	28-386	Nonviolent Family Offenses or All Other Offenses
DRUGS AND NARCOTICS		
Administering Med. while Intoxicated	28-402	All Other
Administering Secret Medicine	28-403	All Other
Unlawful Distribution by Physician	28-412	Drug Offenses
Controlled Substances		
Unlawful Distribution. & Manufacturing.	28-416	Drug Offenses
Possession of Controlled Substance	28-416	Drug Offenses
Possession of Cocaine	28-416	Drug Offenses
Possession of Crack Cocaine	28-416	Drug Offenses
Possession of Marijuana	28-416	Drug Offenses

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
Unlawful Acts by a Registrant		
Manu., Distribute, Dispense	28-417	Drug Offenses
Violations of Registrant	28-417	All Other
Under Influence of Cont. Substance	28-417	Drug Offenses
Controlled Substances-Intentional Vio.		
Intentional Violations	28-418	All Other
Unlawful Distribution	28-418	Drug Offenses
Acquiring by Fraud	28-418	Fraud
Acquiring by Forgery	28-418	Forgery
Inhaling or drinking Certain Compounds	28-419	All Other
Inducing or Enticing to Violate	28-423	All Other
Embalming Fluids - Arsenic/Strychnine Prohibited	28-425	All Other
Drug Paraphernalia, Use or Possession	28-441	Drug Equipment
Drug Paraphernalia, Deliver or Manufacture	28-442	Drug Equipment
Drug paraphernalia, Deliver to Minor	28-443	Drug Equipment
Advertisement of Drug Paraphernalia	28-444	All Other
Delivering Imitation Controlled Substance	28-445	Drug Offenses
Drug Dealer Tax - Penalty	77-4301	All Other
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY		
Arson		
First Degree Arson	28-502	Arson
Second Degree Arson	28-503	Arson
Third Degree Arson	28-504	Arson
Burning to Defraud Insurer	28-505	Arson and Fraud
Burglary	28-507	Burglary
Possession of Burglar's Implements	28-508	All Other
Theft		
Theft by Exercising Control over Movable Property		
Pocket-Picking	28-511	Larceny-Theft
Purse-Snatching	28-511	Larceny-Theft
Shoplifting	28-511.01	Larceny-Theft
From Building (trespass involved)	28-511	Burglary
From Building (no trespass)	28-511	Larceny-Theft
From Coin-Operated Machine	28-511	Larceny-Theft

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
From Motor Vehicle	28-511	Larceny-Theft
MV Parts & Accessories	28-511	Larceny-Theft
Gas from Self-Service Station	28-511	Larceny-Theft
Theft by Exercising Control over Movable Property (Motor Vehicle)	28-511	Motor Vehicle Theft
Transfer of Immovable Property	28-511	Embezzlement
Failure to Return Leased/Rented Prop.	28-511	Fraud - False Pretenses
Failure to Return Leased/Rented Vehicle	28-511	Fraud - False Pretenses
Use of Fraudulent Credit Card to Rent Vehicle	28-511	Fraud-Credit Card/ATM
Theft by Deception		
False Impression	28-512	Fraud - False Pretenses
Fraud by Impersonation	28-512	Fraud - Impersonation
Welfare Fraud	28-512	Fraud - Welfare Fraud
Credit Card/Charge Plate	28-512	Fraud-Credit Card/ATM
Theft by Extortion	28-513	Extortion/Blackmail
Theft through Failure to Return Lost or Misdelivered Property	28-514	Larceny-Theft
Theft of Services		
By Deception	28-515	Fraud - False Pretenses
By Threat	28-515	Extortion
Wire Fraud	28-515	Fraud - Wire Fraud
Theft through Diverting Services	28-515	Fraud - False Pretenses
Theft by Instrument or Apparatus	28-515	Fraud - False Pretenses
Unauth. Operation of Propel. Veh	28-516	Motor Vehicle Theft
Receiving, Retaining, or Disposing of Stolen Property	28-517	Stolen Property Offenses
Criminal Mischief	28-519	Vandalism/Destruction of Property
Criminal Mischief - Involving Deception or Threat	28-519	Fraud-False Pretenses
First Degree Criminal Trespass	28-520	Trespassing
Second Degree Criminal Trespass	28-521	Trespassing
Peeping Tom	28-521	Peeping Tom
Littering	28-523	All Other

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
OFFENSES INVOLVING FRAUD		
First Degree Forgery	28-602	Forgery
Second Degree Forgery	28-603	Forgery
Possession of Forged Instrument	28-604	Forgery
Possession of Forgery Devices	28-605	All Other
Criminal Simulation	28-606	Forgery
Unlawfully Using Slugs	28-607	Forgery
Criminal Impersonation	28-608	Fraud, Impersonation
Impersonating a Public Servant	28-609	Fraud, Impersonation
Impersonating a Peace Officer	28-610	Fraud, Impersonation
Issuing a Bad Check	28-611	Bad Checks
False Statement or Book Entry	28-612	Fraud
Commercial Bribery	28-613	Bribery
Tampering with Publicly Exhibited Contest	28-614	Bribery
Altering an Identification Number	28-616	Forgery
Receiving an altered Article	28-617	Forgery
Issuing a False Financial Statement	28-619	Fraud - False Pretenses
Financial Transaction Device	28-620 to 28-627	Forgery
Laundering of Sales Forms	28-628	Forgery
Unlawful. Acquis. of Sales Form Process. Services	28-629	Fraud - False Pretenses
Unlawful Factoring of a Financial Trans. Device	28-630	Fraud - False Pretenses
OFFENSES INVOLVING FAMILY RELATIONS		
Bigamy	28-701	All Other
Incest	28-703	NonForcible Sex Offenses
Adultery	28-704	All Other

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
Abandonment	28-705	Nonviolent Family Offenses
Criminal Nonsupport	28-706	Nonviolent Family Offenses
Criminal Nonsupport - contempt of Court	28-706	All Other
Child Abuse by Family Member/Guardian	28-707	Nonviolent Family Offenses
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor	28-709	All Other
Failure to Report Abuse or Neglect of Child	28-717	All Other
Release of Confidential Information	28-725	All Other
Failure to Report Child Abuse	28-730	All Other
OFFENSES RELATING TO MORALS		
Prostitution	28-801	Prostitution
Pandering	28-802	Promoting Prostitution
Keeping a Place of Prostitution	28-804	Promoting Prostitution
Debauching a Minor	28-805	Promoting Prostitution
Public Indecency	28-806	All Other
Sale/Delivery of Obscene Mat. to Minor	28-808	Pornography/Obscene Material
Admission of Minor to Obscene Show	28-809	All Other
False Repre. by Minor to Obtain Material	28-811	Fraud, Impersonation
False Repre. by Person to be Parent	28-811	Fraud, Impersonation
Employing a Minor	28-811	All Other
Producing or Distrib. Obscene Material	28-813	Pornography/Obscene Material
Possession of Sex. Explicit Conduct	28-813.01	Pornography/Obscene Material
Child Pornography Prevention Act		
Visual Depiction	28-1463.03	Pornography/Obscene Material
Unlawful Consent	28-1463.03	All Other
Poss. of Sexually Explicit Acts	28-1463.05	Pornography/Obscene Material

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
OFFENSES INVOLVING INTEGRITY/EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERN'T OPERATION		
Obstruction of Government Operations	28-901	All Other
Reporting Injuries Caused by Violence	28-902	All Other
Refusing to Aid a Peace Officer	28-903	All Other
Resisting Arrest By Weapon	28-904	Aggravated Assault
Resisting Arrest	28-904	Simple Assault
Resisting Arrest - Threats	28-904	Intimidation
Misdemeanor. Operation. of MV/avoid Arrest	28-905	All Other
Felony Operation. of MV to Avoid Arrest	28-905	All Other
Obstructing a Police Officer Use of Violence, Force, Physical Interference or Obstacle	28-906	Aggravated or Simple Assault
Threat of Violence, Force, Etc.	28-906	Intimidation
False Reporting	28-907	Fraud - False Pretenses or All Other
Interfering With a Fireman	28-908	All Other
Falsifying a Record of a Public Utility	28-909	All Other
Filing False Public Utility Reports	28-910	All Other
Abuse of Public Records	28-911	All Other
Escape, No Injury	28-912	All Other Offense
Permitting Escape	28-912	All Other
Introducing Escape	28-913	All Other
Loitering About a Jail	28-914	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy
Perjury	28-915	All Other
Subornation of Perjury	28-915	All Other
False Statement under Oath	28-915.01	All Other
Bribery	28-917	Bribery

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
Bribery, Sports	28-917	Gambling/Sports Tampering
Accepting a Bribe	28-917	Bribery
Bribery of a Witness	28-918	Bribery
Tampering with Witness/Informer/Juror	28-919	All Other
Bribery of a Juror	28-920	Bribery
Jury Tampering	28-921	All Other
Tampering with Physical Evidence	28-922	All Other
Simulating Legal Process	28-923	Fraud - False Pretenses
Official Misconduct by a Public Servant	28-924	All Other
Misuse of Official Information	28-925	All Other
Oppression Under Color of Office	28-926	All Other
Neglecting to Serve a Warrant	28-927	All Other
Mutilating a Flag	28-928	Vandalism/Destruction of Property
First Degree Assault on an Officer	28-929	Aggravated Assault
Second Degree Assault on an Officer	28-930	Aggravated Assault
Third Degree Assault on an Officer	28-931	Simple Assault
Assault Officer with a Motor Vehicle	28-931.01	Aggravated Assault
Assault by a Person Legally Confined		
With Weapon or Serious Injury	28-932	Aggravated Assault
No Weapon/Minor Injury	28-932	Simple Assault
Compelling/Inducing the Performance of an Act by Another Person Confined	28-933	All Other
Possession of a Radar Trans. Device	39-6,205	All Other
OFFENSES AGAINST ANIMALS		
Pitting Animal Against Another	28-1005	All Other
Cruelty to Animals	28-1009	All Other
Indecency with an Animal	28-1010	All Other

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
GAMBLING		
Promoting Gambling in the First Degree		
Promoting Gambling	28-1102	Gambling (Oper./Promoting)
Betting	28-1102	Gambling (Betting/Wagering)
Promoting Gambling in the Second Degree		
Promoting Gambling	28-1103	Gambling (Oper./Promoting)
Betting	28-1103	Gambling (Betting/Wagering)
Promoting Gambling in the Third Degree	28-1104	Gambling (Betting/Wagering)
Poss. of Gambling Records/1st Deg.	28-1105	Gambling (Equipment)
Gambling Debt Collection		
By Force	28-1105.01	Aggravated or Simple Assault
By Intimidation	28-1105.01	Intimidation
Possession of Gambling Device	28-1107	Gambling (Equipment)
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC HEALTH/SAFETY		
Carrying Concealed Weapon	28-1202	Weapon Laws
Transporting/Possessing Proh. Weapon	28-1203	Weapon Laws
Unlawful Possession of a Revolver	28-1204	Weapon Laws
Use of Firearm to Commit a Felony	28-1205	Weapon Laws
Possession by a Fugitive from Justice	28-1206	Weapon Laws
Possession of a Defaced Firearm	28-1207	Weapon Laws
Defacing a Firearm	28-1208	Weapon Laws
Failure to Register Tranquilizer Guns	28-1209	All Other
Failure to Notify Sheriff of Sale of TG	28-1210	All Other
Discharge of Firearm	28-1212.02	Weapon Laws
Possession of Stolen Firearm	28-1212.03	Stolen Property Offenses
Unlawful Poss. of Explosive Materials	28-1215	Weapon Laws
Unlawful Poss. of Explosive Materials	28-1216	Weapon Laws
Unlawful Sale of Explosives	28-1217	Weapon Laws

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
Use of Explosives without a Permit	28-1218	Weapon Laws
Obtaining Permit through False Repres.	28-1219	Fraud, Impersonation
Possession of Destructive Device	28-1220	Weapon Laws
Threatening to Use Explosives	28-1221	Intimidation
Using Explosives to Commit a Felony	28-1222	Weapon Laws
Using Explosives to Damage Property	28-1223	Weapon Laws
Using Explosives to Kill or Injure	28-1224	Weapon Laws
Storing Explosives in Violation	28-1225	Weapon Laws
Failure to Report Theft of Explosives	28-1226	All Other
Unlawful Transportation of An. Ammonia	28-1240	All Other
Unlawful Use of Anhydrous Ammonia	28-1240	All Other
Unlawful Throwing of Fireworks	28-1242	All Other
Possession of Unlawful Fireworks	28-1244	All Other
Illegal Acts Involving Fireworks	28-1248	All Other
Prohibited Acts - Fireworks	28-1250	All Other
Unlawful Testing of Fire alarm	28-1251	All Other
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES		
Remove/Abandon./Conceal Dead Body	28-1301	All Other
Concealing the Death of Another Person	28-1302	All Other
Stagnant Water	28-1303	All Other
Pollution of Running Water	28-1304	All Other
Exposing Offensive Matter	28-1305	All Other
RR Company Causing Filth Brought in	28-1306	All Other
Selling The Flesh of a Diseased Animal	28-1307	All Other

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
Watering Livestock at Private Tank	28-1308	All Other
Refusing to yield a Party Line	28-1309	All Other
Intimidation by Phone	28-1310	Intimidation
Disturbing the Peace	28-1310	Disorderly Conduct
Indecent Language	28-1310	All Other
Threatening Call	28-1310	Intimidation
Failure to Disconnect	28-1310	Disorderly Conduct
Attempt to Extort Money/Etc.	28-1310	Extortion
Interfering With a Public Service Co.	28-1311	All Other
Interfering with the Police radio Ser.	28-1312	All Other
Unlawfully Using a White Cane or Dog	28-1313	All Other
Failure to Observe a Blind Person	28-1314	All Other
Unlawful Use of Locks and Keys	28-1316	All Other
Unlawful Picketing	28-1317	All Other
Mass picketing	28-1318	All Other
Interfering with a Picket	28-1319	All Other
Intimidating Pickets	28-1320	Intimidation
Maintaining a Nuisance	28-1321	Disorderly Conduct
Disturbing the Peace	28-1322	Disorderly Conduct
Unlawful Transfer of Recorded Sound	28-1326	All Other
Unauthorized Use of Receptacle	28-1331	All Other
Unauthorized Poss. of Receptacle	28-1332	All Other
Discharging Weapon/Firearm From Public Highway	28-1335	Weapon Laws
Unauthorized Computer Access	28-1343.01	Fraud - False Pretenses
Depriving/Obtain. Prop. Fr. Computers		
With Authorization	28-1344	Embezzlement
Without Authorization	28-1344	Fraud
Harming/Disrupting Computer Operations	28-1345	All Other

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
Obtaining Conf. Public Infor.	28-1346	All Other
Access without Authorization	28-1347	All Other
Use of Tobacco by Minors	28-1418	All Other
Sale of Tobacco to Minors	28-1419	All Other
Sale of Tobacco by Licensees to Minors	28-1425	All Other
Minor Misrepresenting Age to Buy Tobacco	28-1427	Fraud
Tobacco License	28-1420	All Other
Cigarette Vending Machines	28-1429.02	All Other
Operating Aircraft Under Influence	28-1466	All Other
Operating Aircraft Under Influence, 1st Off.	28-1467	All Other
Operating Aircraft Under Influence, 2nd Off.	28-1468	All Other
Operating Aircraft Under Influence, 3rd Off.	28-1469	All Other
Civil Disorders/Explos./Firearms	28-1481	All Other
Deceptive/Misleading Advertising	28-1478	Fraud - False Pretenses
Cans with Disposable Tabs	28-1479	All Other
Sex Offender Registry; Violation	29-4011	All Other
Inj./Obst. Public Road/Irrig.	39-703.01	All Other
Domestic Abuse Act		
Violation of Restraining Order	42-924	All Other
Driving Under Inf. of Alcohol/Drugs	60-6,196	Driving Under Influence
Possess/Consume Open Alcohol Container	60-6,211.08	Liquor Law Violations
Minors Driving under the Influence	60-6,211.01	Driving Under Influence
Possession of Radar Trans. Device	60-6,275	All Other
Food Stamp Fraud	68-1017	Fraud - Welfare
Operating Nursing Home w/o License	71-2028	All Other
Inter. w/Enforcement of Nursing Home	71-6007	All Other

Description	State Statute	IBR Name
Fraudulent Claim/Med. Emer. Tech	71-5516	Fraud - False Pretenses
Smoking Prohibited in Desig. Area	71-5700	Disorderly Conduct
Drug Dealer Tax - Penalty	77-4301	All Other
Open Burning Ban	81-520.01	All Other
LIQUOR		
Sale of Alcohol to Minors/Incompet.	53-180	Liquor Law Violations
Creating/Altering ID for sale to Minor	53.180.05(3)	Forgery
Minor Misrepresenting Age to Buy Liquor	53-180.01	Fraud - False Pretenses
Minor in Poss. of Alcohol	53-180.02	Minor in Possession
Drinking on Public Property	53-186	Liquor Law Violations
Unlawful Consumption	53-186.01	Liquor Law Violations
OTHER		
Failure to Appear when on Bail	29-908	All Other
Failure to Appear		All Other
Runaway		Runaway
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	(Local Ordinance)	Curfew/Loitering

Also include: Election Law Violations
Fish & Game Law Violations
Health & Safety Law Violations
Sanitation Law Violations