



Welcome

NIBRS Coding Scenarios

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☞ Scenario #1: What if a person is armed with a compound bow and arrow at the time of arrest, what should be listed as the weapon type?

☹ *Answer Scenario #1: None of the above classifications fit a compound bow; therefore, you would use 01 = Unarmed. There are only certain weapon types the FBI wants to know about when the arrestee was armed and they are:*

01 = Unarmed

11 = Firearm (type not stated)

12 = Handgun

13 = Rifle

14 = Shotgun

15 = Other Firearm

16 = Lethal Cutting Instrument (e.g., switchblade knife or martial arts stars)

17 = Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles

🗨️ Scenario #2: How would you code a stolen electric wheelchair?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #2: This would be coded as “240 – Motor Vehicle Theft”.*

🐾 *Under the property description it would be coded to “24 = Other Motor Vehicles”.*

☞ Scenario #3: There are old junked vehicles, no plates and no VIN numbers are available. Two guys are directing a buyer of scrap metal to different locations to pick up these vehicles. The buyer picks up these vehicles thinking that these guys own them or that it is alright to take them.

☞ Come to find out, these guys are not the owners of the vehicles & have no rights to them.

☞ Would you code this under Fraud or Larceny – or both?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #3: This would be coded to “26A – Fraud Offenses (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Games)”.*

“ Scenario #4: I get confused on what offense code to use in incidents where the offender gives a false name. Sometimes I am told it can be coded as a “26C - Fraud Offense (False Impersonation) other times I am told to code it to a “90Z - All Other Offenses”.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #4: Here are two simple scenarios as to what would constitute a Fraud and what would be an All Other Offenses.*

🐾 *A driver gets pulled over for speeding and has a warrant out for his arrest which is not known at first by the officer. The officer asks the driver for his license and he advises he does not have one. The officer then asks him for his name and DOB and the driver gives the name and DOB of someone other than himself. This would be coded to “26C – Fraud (Impersonation).*

(cont.)

🐾 *(Cont. Answer Scenario #4)*

🐾 *Driver gets pulled over for speeding and the officer asks him who's car he is driving. The driver lies to the officer and tells him a name of a person other than the owner. Additionally, the driver could give the police officer a wrong address where he lives. These would be what we would call False Report or Statement and a "90Z – All Other Offenses" would result if an arrest was made or summons or citation is issued.*

🐾 *Keep in mind, it would be a "26C Fraud – Impersonation" if the driver gives a name other than himself and identifies himself as that person.*

“ Scenario #5: Can you go over with me again the proper coding for a “26C – Fraud (False Impersonation) when someone gives a false name to a law enforcement officer, in particular the Property Section.

“ Can an allowed entry for Type of Property Loss be “1 = None”? If not, what would you use?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #5: The Type of Property Loss for a completed Fraud can only be a “5 = Recovered” or a “7 = Stolen”. You can only have a “1 = None” or “8 = Unknown” for an Attempted Fraud.*

🐾 *The property for a Fraud (Impersonation) can be and most likely will be what we call an “Intangible”. Anything that cannot be perceived by the sense of touch.*

🐾 *Examples: right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation or detriment, injured feelings, etc. Intangibles go into the Property Description as “77 = Other”.*

“ Scenario #6: An employee of a sandwich shop gives 2 friends a sandwich and a pop and does not charge them. The Manager is viewing the on-line web cam from his house on the internet and watches this take place.

“ Would this be coded as Embezzlement or Larceny – Theft from Building?

☹ *Answer Scenario #6: This would be coded as a “26A – Fraud (False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Games). The reason it would not be an Embezzlement is because the employee did not get anything out of doing what he/she did, i.e. money, merchandise, sandwich, etc.*

☹ *The employee did not steal anything at all. He/she just provided the sandwich to his/her friends who were the ones that benefited.*

☹ *The friends receiving the sandwiches did not take them, they were given to them. Therefore, it cannot be theft by the FBI definition.*

🗨️ Scenario #7: A girl scout troop leader has access to the bank account that holds all the money for that troop from cookie sales, etc. She withdrew about \$4,000 from the account for personal use. Would this be Embezzlement or Theft?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #7: This would be coded as a “270 – Embezzlement” since she received a \$4,000 gain by her lawfully having access to that account. She breached an employee/employer relationship.*

🐾 *If she did not have lawful access to that account, it would be a Larceny; most likely “23D – Theft from Building” or “23H – All Other Larceny”.*

“ Scenario #8: Kids made a type of bomb in a bottle and threw one in a lot across from the people that called it in. Another one was thrown in a person’s yard.

“ Would this be an Aggravated Assault or a Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property? It sounds like no one or nothing was hurt or damaged.

“ Who would the victim be?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #8: This is a “520 – Weapon Law Violations”. No damage was done and there was no intent toward a victim.*

🐾 *This is a crime against Society.*

“ Scenario #9: We recently had a bomb threat at the elementary school. How should this incident be coded?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #9: All bomb threats would be coded to “13C – Assault Offense (Intimidation)”.*

🐾 *The person that received the phone call, if it came in that way, would be the victim. Victim Type would be “I = Individual”. Additionally, you would report “G=Government” (School) as a victim.*

[Keep in mind that Government can be County, State, Local, or Federal Government. Most schools are run by the County or State Government.]

☞ Scenario #10: We have a rape case and the victim says, “I’m not sure if I was raped or not”. Should this case be closed as unfounded or how is the best way to close cases such as this?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #10: What has your law enforcement investigation determined is the question that needs to be answered.*

🐾 *If the investigation determined that a sexual assault did not take place and you have already reported it to the State/FBI, then you would need to have a “Delete” record sent in.*

🐾 *If an investigation cannot rule out that a sexual assault occurred, then we should be counting it until such time it is determined that it was false or baseless.*

“ Scenario #1 1: I was just asked to add Aggravated Eluding Law Enforcement Officer into our RMS system.

“ My question as far as coding it for NIBRS is, would that be a “90Z – All Other Offenses” or would that be classified as a traffic violation and not be reported in NIBRS?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #1 1: Eluding law enforcement is generally considered a traffic offense unless there was some other offense taking place, i.e. trying to ram the law enforcement vehicle off the road. That would then be considered an Aggravated Assault.*

🐾 *If the offender is simply fleeing an officer that is stopping him/her for a traffic offense such as speeding and they catch the offender and charge them with felony eluding police, then the FBI considers this as a traffic offense and not reportable to NIBRS.*

☞ Scenario #12: What property classification should the following fall into:

☞ (a) Black Berry, Palm Pilot, Playstation, X-Box?

☞ (b) John Deere Gator?

☞ (c) Lottery Ticket?

☞ (d) Mailbox?

☞ (e) Counterfeited Bills?

☞ (f) Segway, ATV, Electronic Shopping Carts?

☞ (g) IPOD, TBO, Cable Box, CB Radio?

☞ (h) Riding Mower?

☞ (i) Airline Ticket?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #12:*

🐾 *(a) 07 – Computer Hardware/Software*

(Black Berry, Palm Pilot, Play Station, X-Box)

🐾 *(b) 12 – Farm Equipment (John Deere Gator)*

🐾 *(c) 14 – Gambling Equipment (Lottery Ticket)*

🐾 *(d) 16 – Household Goods (Mailbox)*

🐾 *(e) 20 – Money (Counterfeited Bills)*

🐾 *(f) 24 – Other Motor Vehicles (Segway, ATV,
Electronic Shopping Cart)*

🐾 *(g) 26 – Radios/TVs/VCRs (IPOD, TBO, Cable Box, CB
radio)*

🐾 *(h) 36 – Tools (Riding Mower)*

🐾 *(i) 77 – Other (Airline Ticket)*

☞ Scenario #13: Do you code an MIC (Minor in Consumption) as Drunkenness or as Liquor Law Violations?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #13: MIC should be “90G – Liquor Law Violations”. It could also be reported as a “90E – Drunkenness” but generally, most agencies code these to “90G – Liquor Law Violations”.*

“ Scenario #14: Why is it “Sexual Assault With An Object” when a female rapes a female, but “Forcible Sodomy” when a male rapes a male?

“ Are these crimes gender specific then, i.e., only a male can be charged with forcible sodomy?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #14: They are gender specific. If you have a female on female situation, you have to look at what is going on. You may have an “11C – Sexual Assault with An Object” (finger, etc.); or you may have “11B – Forcible Sodomy” (FBI includes oral); or you may have “11D – Forcible Fondling” (touching of private body parts).*

🐾 *Keep in mind that the **ONLY** thing you cannot have is a female victim and a female offender for Forcible Rape. You must have one offender of the opposite sex.*

🐾 *All must have been done forcibly to be coded to one of the Forcible Sex Offenses.*

“ Scenario #15: Two people went to the hospital and pretended to be in pain; they were doctor shopping/prescription fraud. Later found out they had been going to other hospitals in the area.

“ I put the case in as a Fraud, not sure if that is correct because the Property Segment states it should be “Stolen” or “Recovered” but there is nothing stolen or recovered, they just got the medication under false pretenses.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #15: Yes, report this as “26A – Fraud (False Pretenses/ Swindle/Confidence Games)”, if the hospital gave them the drugs.*

🐾 *The Type of Property Loss would be “7=Stolen”, then you would report what they received, “10=Drugs/Narcotics”. Then report the value, the cost of the drugs that were given fraudulently.*

🐾 *Keep in mind that “7=Stolen” includes bribed, defrauded, embezzled, extorted, ransomed, robbed, etc.*

“ Scenario #16: What location type do you use when an incident happens at a place like Crazy Horse?

“ It would kind of fit in several different categories but none of them seem like a very good fit.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #16: Report a Location Type of “25=Other/Unknown”.*

“ Scenario #17: An officer arrested someone for resisting arrest, they have a physical altercation where the officer takes subject down to arrest him or physically restrains the person.

“ In the FBI manual, it says to put resisting arrest with assault codes. How does the FBI or State want this reported – as Simple Assault on an officer or Intimidation? The person is not being charged with assaulting an officer.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #17: This incident would be a “13B – Assault (Simple)”. The lookup table in the FBI Manual does say that Resisting Arrest is an Assault Offense, but that is when the officer is physically attacked during an arrest, i.e. kicked, spit on, shoved, pushed, etc.*

🐾 *Some agencies may simply call a person fleeing police as Resisting Arrest or simply pulling away from an officer and not letting them put on the handcuffs. In those cases, that would not be considered an assault and would be coded as a “90Z – All Other Offenses”.*

🐾 *Bottom line is that when it becomes physical (unlawful attack), you have an assault – Simple or Aggravated depending on the circumstances.*

“ Scenario #18: Do you report an incident where there was damage to property and restitution was made without arrest.

“ Would the case be deleted since it was resolved, or would you use the Exceptional Clearance?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #18: The case would be reported and cleared by Exceptional Means. The best classification would most often be “B=Prosecution Declined”. It could also be classified as “D=Victim Refused To Cooperate”. The reason why is that the victim may simply approach the court and say that they only want their money back and do not want the trial and in a sense that is “Victim Refused to Cooperate”.*

“ Scenario #19: Can harassing telephone calls from telephone sales be NIBRS reportable?

“ There is nothing threatening so it would not be Intimidation, but this person is getting lots of them...like the computer is automatically dialing them every so often.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #19: At the best you would have a “90Z – All Other Offenses”, but only if you have an arrest.*

“ Scenario #20: Where would you code threatening or harassing phone calls?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #20: Threatening or Harassing phone calls are coded to “13C – Assault (Intimidation).*

🐾 *Keep in mind that when someone is being harassed, they have to be truly in reasonable fear. If they are just getting phone calls in the middle of the night where someone tells them they are a jerk and hang up – that would not be reasonable fear.*

☞ Scenario #21: If an individual steals a stereo from a vehicle and in the process busts up the dash, do you enter the Theft and also the Intentional Damage or is this just a Theft?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #21: The theft of the stereo would be a “23G – Larceny (Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories”.*

🐾 *The answer regarding the dash depends on whether or not your agency deems it as “substantial” damage. If the entire dash would have to be replaced, most definitely report the “290 – Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property”.*

☞ Scenario #22: When you are entering an Insufficient Funds Check incident into NIBRS, our RMS system requires that you enter an arrest date. Is there any way for the software developer to get us around this?

☞ All of our bad checks end up being issued into warrants. I've been checking the arrested box, and then putting the date that I did the Affidavit as the arrest day, even though I know this is inaccurate. This is the way that the Sheriff's Office has been doing it as well since we haven't been able to find a way around it.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #22: Do not enter the warrant date as the arrest date. You cannot clear a crime by arrest by simply issuing a warrant. Not until that warrant has been served or the person actually arrested for the warrant can you clear it by arrest. At that point is when “T=Taken into Custody” would be the appropriate code to use.*

🐾 *There has to be some communication between the PD and Sheriff’s office when the PD’s warrant has been served by the Sheriff’s Office.*

🐾 *On page 59, Volume I, “Sometimes applications for warrants are made without the police being notified of the details of the crime e.g. Bench Warrant and Warrant of Arrest situations. Insofar as possible, the information regarding such crimes should be obtained and reported in Group “A” Incident Reports or Group “B” Arrest Reports, depending on whether the crimes are Group “A” or Group “B” offenses.”*

“ Scenario #23: A girl goes to the ER the next morning because she wants to get the “morning after pill”. She doesn’t want to get pregnant and thinks she was given the date rape pill last night.

“ She does not want to report the rape but the hospital called and reported it to us so officers responded to the call.

Should this be entered as a rape and unfounded since she does not want to report it?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #23: This is a crime that is to be reported (offense known to law enforcement) and if your investigation determines that it was a rape, then that is what should be reported whether or not the victim wants it reported. Assuming your investigation determined that it was a rape and not a situation where the victim had unprotected consensual sex with someone and thinks she might get pregnant so she goes to the emergency room at the hospital to get the “morning after pill”.*

“ Scenario #24: A guy breaks into a house and forces the door open. The door flies open and busts a mirror hanging on the wall behind the door. The offender didn't intentionally break the mirror but do we still report intentional damage to property?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #24: This would be reported as Burglary/B&E (220) if you have unlawful entry (trespass), a structure, and intent to commit a felony or theft. [Not enough info was provided to determine if items were taken from the residence or not.]*

🐾 *The incidental damage would ONLY be reported as a Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (290) if your agency deems that mirror to be substantial damage.*

“ Scenario #25: Can you please tell me the correct or best way to classify stolen GPS units? I've got officers using multiple NIBRS codes and no one here can give me an answer as to how we should be coding them or which code is correct.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #25: If the GPS unit is attached to or part of the vehicle (the vehicle was manufactured with the GPS unit), then you would classify the property as Vehicle Parts/Accessories.*

“ Scenario #26: We had a resident report that money had been withdrawn from their bank account by an unknown person.

“ Is this Fraud or Theft, and what category do you put under stolen property?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #26: This would be a fraud; Fraud Offense – Impersonation (26C).*

🐾 *You would have two victims -- the individual whose account the money was withdrawn from and the bank.*

🐾 *In the Property Segment, you would have "20 - Money" as the property description.*

“ Scenario #27: We had a resident report that someone had used their credit card to purchase items.

“ The card was still in the possession of the owner so the card had not been stolen.

“ Is this fraud and what category do you put under stolen property?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #27: Even though the individual still has their card, it would be coded as a Fraud Offense - Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine (26B).*

🐾 *You would list the credit card owner as the victim as well as each place of business where the credit card was used. The stolen property description would reflect what was received using the credit card, i.e. clothing, household goods, tools, etc.*

🐾 *Also, please keep in mind that if there is a separation of time and place, they would be coded as separate incidents.*

“ Scenario #28: I am checking how to list check blanks that were stolen. They were unsigned and not filled out.

“ Are they Negotiable Instruments or Non-Negotiable?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #28: They would be coded as Non-Negotiable (22) since they are not endorsed.*

🗨️ Scenario #29: We have just had our first reported and confirmed identity theft and I am not sure how to code it, or even if we report it.

🗨️ A little background, the victim lives here and the offender is her niece who also lives here. The niece admitted to using her aunt's name and SSN to open three different accounts that are all now in default and being sent to collections. This occurred in Tennessee where the niece resided before recently moving here.

🗨️ I have two questions, does it get reported in TN where it actually occurred? And, how would I code it?

🗨️ Even though it occurred in TN, it will be prosecuted here since both victim and offender live here.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #29: This is the classic crime of Identity Theft for sure; Fraud Offenses - Impersonation (26 C).*

🐾 *Generally, where the victim resided and that crime became "known" to law enforcement (agency having jurisdiction) should report the crime. Therefore, your agency should report this crime not Tennessee.*

“ Scenario #30: I have a question regarding Statute 22-42-15, Ingesting. We have it coded as a “90Z” in our RMS due to the fact it is mostly not drug related.

“ My question is, would we be smart to create ANOTHER code of “35A” based on the fact that some of these ingesting incidents involve ingesting drugs....and I’m assuming this would still be considered a Misdemeanor?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #30: Most cases it will be an All Other Offenses (90Z) and it is correct that you should also have a code for 35A.*

☞ Scenario #31: How do you code a Vehicular Battery?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #31: Vehicular Battery is going to be coded to Aggravated Assault (13A).*

☞ Scenario #32: I should know this, but I'm drawing a blank. Second degree Burglary & Obtaining/Possession of Controlled Substance by Theft Charges.

☞ 1 Suspect – warrant requested.

☞ 6 victims – various times, various residences, some residences entered more than 1 time in past 3 years.

☞ How do you want this reported? Separate incident entry for each OR all victims listed with the one subject – 1 entry?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #32: These would be reported as separate incidents.*

🐾 *You can also clear these incidents by using the Multiple Arrestee Indicator -- keep in mind this is depending on if these incidents were all in the same jurisdiction.*

☞ Scenario #33: Last weekend the sheriff's office conducted an alcohol sting and wrote several tickets for serving alcohol to minors. I have been entering the individual bartenders as the offender/arrestee since they are the ones who get the citations.

☞ My question is should the business be entered as well? I am putting the business address as the incident address, but there is nowhere to enter the business name. Am I doing this one right?

☹ *Answer Scenario #33: This would be a Group B offense of Liquor Law Violations (90G).*

☹ *Since only the bartenders were arrested, that would be the only information needed. Group B offenses only collect arrestee information. The businesses were not arrested, the bartenders were.*

“ Scenario #34: One of our deputies had an incident where two older vehicles were stolen. Neither vehicle had been licensed for several years and neither was drivable.

“ When he enters the data, the NIBRS edit tells him that the property is illogical for the charge of a stolen vehicle. If a vehicle is not capable of movement, is it no longer considered a motor vehicle for the purposes of NIBRS?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #34: Whether or not a vehicle is licensed or drivable, it would still be coded as a Motor Vehicle Theft (240).*

🐾 *This is another case of an issue with your local RMS system and you would need to contact your private vendor.*

☞ Scenario #35: I have an incident where a juvenile male made verbal threats about bombing or shooting up the school, and threats of sending a virus to mess up the computer systems at the school.

☞ He was interviewed, and the deputies agreed that there wasn't a credible threat at the present time; he was getting some counseling; doing better in school; and both the family and the school want to leave it that way for now, so as not to set him back.

☞ Do I need to report this to NIBRS beings there was no arrest?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #35: Report it as an Assault – Intimidation (13C) even though there was no arrest.*

🗨️ Scenario #36: Does this constitute one burglary incident or a burglary and multiple theft from coin-operated machines incidents? I know there was vandalism to each machine involved as well. Location was a bar/restaurant/ casino that is a part of a motel but are not attached to the motel. It is not known how much money was stolen from each machine individually; we only have an overall estimate.

🗨️ **Narrative:** I responded to the “Inn” for a burglary call. I met with John Doe who showed me the 8 lottery machines that had been broke into. The machines had been pried open and all of the cash taken. At this time it appears that there is about \$1,400 total missing. There was no forced entry into the building. This case is pending.

🗨️ It appears that whoever did this had access to a key to the building. There was no forced entry to the building and the place was locked up after the burglary. Another officer came and took photographs of the scene and they were logged into the call. He also took some items for fingerprinting. I attempted to get some prints from the machines but got none.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #36: As long as all the machines were located in the same building, report the burglary as one incident.*

🐾 *Also, for our purposes, it would be listed as a "forced" entry. I know you said a key was used but look at the blue FBI book, Volume I, Page 78.*

“ Scenario #37: Should I be entering all warrants when they are received or when they are arrested?

“ Should they be entered even if I didn't enter them into the state system?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #37: Only if a warrant has been served and the person arrested would that be entered.*

🐾 *And, if the offense took place in another jurisdiction, that jurisdiction would count the arrest, not your agency even though you arrested the person.*

🗨️ Scenario #38: Can you again clarify the issue of runaways? Do you concur that runaways found out of county or out of their jurisdiction are still reported by the agency where the runaways live and were reported?

🗨️ Even though they are not actually "arrested", runaways are still to be reported as a 90I?

🗨️ Officers don't agree with reporting them as they technically are not arrested. The FBI manual states, "Even though running away does not constitute a criminal offense, each incident involving a runaway should be reported using the Group "B" Arrest Report format." Is there anything else you can think of to help the officers understand that they indeed are to be reported, that they are reporting the act of running away and it is understood that runaways are not technically "arrested"?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #38: That is correct. Yes, runaways found out of county or their jurisdiction should be reported by the agency where they live.*

🐾 *Yes, runaways are still to be reported as Runaways (901) even though they are not technically “arrested”.*

☞ Scenario #39: John Doe, elderly, was in critical condition at the hospital, hooked up to IV pressors and ventilator tube due to stage IV colon cancer.

☞ Prior to orders given by the attending physician, John Doe's son (also a doctor), turned off IV pressors. This immediately caused victim's blood pressure to drop and victim died very quickly.

☞ The doctor wrote a final Comfort Care order but John Doe was already deceased at the time.

☞ How do I code this one?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #39: This would be coded as a Homicide (09A).*

🐾 *Data Element 31 would further explain that this was a 07=Mercy Killing*

“ Scenario #40: We are currently prosecuting 3 individuals for sales tax evasion. They have each been indicted on 20 charges of it, and we have no idea as to the dollar amount that will go with it.

“ I have no idea how to code this, seems like it should be some kind of theft or false pretenses, but I will not be able to assign it a dollar amount until the prosecution is completed.

🐾 *Answer Scenario #40: There is a good possibility of Fraud but it also could be a 90Z. We need to get more information on what was going on.*

🐾 *Page 50 of the Volume I does show that Tax Law Violations are coded as a All Other Offenses (90Z).*

- “ Scenario #41: What property code do I give when a credit card is fraudulently used?
- “ The case is an unauthorized charge on a credit card and right now I have it listed as Negotiable Instruments (21), is this correct?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #41: The offense code on this incident would be Fraud – Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud (26B).*

🐾 *The Property Type would be whatever was charged to the card...clothing, alcohol, jewelry, etc.*

☞ Scenario #42: I have another incident of Counterfeiting/Forgery (250) for someone signing credit card checks and Fraud (26C) from them actually cashing the credit card checks.

☞ The Victim Type is “I” for Individual and the other victim was a credit card company, Discover. What Victim Type are they listed under, “F” – Financial Institution or “B” – Business?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #42: Discover would be listed as “F – Financial Institution” under Victim Type.*

“ Scenario #43: How do you classify thefts from residences where the offender has legal access to be in the home?

“ Are these Thefts from Buildings or Thefts All Other?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #43: Theft from a home/residence would be considered a Theft From Building (23D).*

“ Scenario #44: What race should I classify “Arab American” under?

🐾 Answer Scenario #44: It is really going to be law enforcement's call. You can always go with "U – Unknown" which may be the best choice in this incident.

☞ Scenario #45: I have a report of a Burglary/B&E (220). Do I list every family member as a Victim?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #45: They can all be listed as a victim if they truly are victims. For example, obviously if something is taken from our home in a burglary I am a victim as well as my wife is a victim (it is both of our stuff). Now, I would not include someone visiting my home as a victim unless something of theirs was taken as well. If nothing of theirs was taken, then I would not include them as victims in a Burglary.*

🐾 *Keep in mind that Burglary is a crime against property (distinct operation) so even if you list multiple victims of a burglary, you are still only going to show one Burglary reported if all those victims are listed under the same incident number.*

Scenario #46: I was wondering about updating old cases. We have had a few Burglaries and I am wondering if I should keep the case numbers handy just in case the investigator actually makes an arrest or even comes up with a suspect?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #46: Yes, the FBI and State asks that incidents be updated when there is an arrest or even a suspect identified.*

“ Scenario #47: I have an incident where 3 vehicles were stolen, 3 separate victims, 2 suspects, 1 juvenile female arrested, the other female died in a roll over in Nebraska.

“ Do I enter the incident 3 times with 1 victim and the 2 suspects?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #47: Assuming these vehicles were not all stolen at the same time and place, you would enter them as three separate incidents of Motor Vehicle Theft (240). Each incident would list the victim of that incident and the offender/arrestee of that particular incident.*

🐾 *If they were all stolen from the same time and place, you would report one incident of Motor Vehicle Theft (240) and in data element 18, Number of Stolen Vehicles, you would list 3.*

☞ Scenario #48: Is Society always the victim in Drug Equipment Violations (35B)?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #48: Yes, Society is always the victim for both Drug/ Narcotic Equipment Violations (35B) and Drug/ Narcotic Violations (35A).*

“ Scenario #49: How would you classify the taking of a remote control airplane from a person’s open garage or backyard?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #49: If someone steals a remote control airplane out of someone's back yard, then you have a Larceny – Theft All Other (23H).*

🐾 *If someone steals that remote control airplane out of an open garage, then you have a Burglary/B&E (220). It would be unlawful entry, no force.*

“ Scenario #50: I have a case where the mother slammed her baby’s head on the floor.

“ Would the Weapon Type be “Blunt Object” or “Personal Weapons (Self)”?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #50: The Weapon Type would be Personal Weapons (40).*

“ Scenario #51: How would you code internet crimes with the solicitation of minors and is the State the victim?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #51: Solicitation to commit a felony and enticement are always reported as a All Other Offenses (90Z).*

🐾 *This is a Group B Offense, therefore we have no Victim Segment.*

“ Scenario #52: How would you code an incident where a victim opened an email with a virus that destroyed files on their computer and damaged the operating system?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #52: This offense would be coded as Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (290).*

🐾 *The offender willfully/maliciously destroyed and damaged another person's computer.*

“ Scenario #53: How would you code an incident where an employee stole proprietary information via their computer?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #53: This offense would be coded as Embezzlement (270) if the employee stole the information from the company at which they were employed.*

🐾 *However, if they stole the information from another company, one they did not work at, and sold the information it would be coded as a Larceny/Theft Offense – All Other Larceny (23H).*

🐾 NOTE: *Be sure to select “Computer Equipment” in the Offense Segment for the data element “Offender Suspected of Using”.*

“ Scenario #54: How do you classify a citizen’s report that someone had stolen their prescription drugs from their residence?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #54: This could be coded two different ways depending on whether or not there was unlawful entry. If the victim lives in a house, apartment building, mobile home, etc. and someone unlawfully entered their home, it would be coded as “220 Burglary/Breaking & Entering”. If the victim lives in a nursing home where an employee or visitor stole their prescription drugs, the offense would be coded to “23D Larceny - Theft From Building” as the offender had lawful access.*

🐾 *In both scenarios, you would also have the offense code of “35A Drug/Narcotic Violations”. Keep in mind that when reporting the theft of the drugs that a dollar amount for that theft i.e. the prescription drugs (what it cost that person to get that prescription) are required. You do not report a value for the Drug/Narcotic Violations.*

“ Scenario #55: I need help to properly code delivery of contraband to a correctional facility, we seem to get several cases each year.

- 🐾 *Answer Scenario #55: If the contraband was weapons, i.e. shank, knife, sharpened piece of metal, this would be coded as “520 – Weapon Law Violations”.*
- 🐾 *If the contraband was drugs such as Percocet, Oxycotin, Hydrocodone, Meth, etc., it would be coded as “35A – Drug/ Narcotic Violations”.*
- 🐾 *Drug paraphernalia such as a glass stem, bong, roach clip, etc. would be coded as “35B – Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations”.*
- 🐾 *Pornography, i.e. adult magazines, X rated DVD’s, etc. would be coded as “370 – Pornography/Obscene Material”.*
- 🐾 *It would be “90G – Liquor Law Violations” for liquor; and “90Z – All Other Offenses” for cigarettes.*
- 🐾 *NOTE: “arrested” does not mean they have to be taken into custody. They can be summoned/cited and that would qualify for a Group B Offense.*

“ Scenario #56: How to classify siphoning of gasoline?

- 🐾 *Answer Scenario #56: This would be coded as “23G – Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories”.*
- 🐾 *The property description would be “08 – Consumable Goods” in the Property Segment.*
- 🐾 *The definition of “23G – Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories” specifically states, “The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.”*

“ Scenario #57: How do you code if someone had their side mirror kicked off of their vehicle?

☹ *Answer Scenario #57: This would be coded as “290 – Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism of Property”. The property description would reflect “03 – Automobiles” in the Property Segment. A common error is to choose “38 - Vehicle Parts/Accessories”.*

☹ *When officers report vandalism of an auto, including breaking of the windshield and keying the car, they should use the code of the actual vehicle, i.e., 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks because it is a better property description than 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories.*

☹ *By using the actual vehicle type as the property description when a vehicle is vandalized, one makes a specific logical inference that vehicle parts of the automobile, truck, bus, recreational vehicle, or other motor vehicle were vandalized. When the property description is “38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories”, one cannot determine whether the vandalized parts and accessories were specifically from an automobile, truck, bus, recreational vehicle, or other motor vehicle. Hence, reporting agencies should use the most specific vehicle description instead of the description “38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories”.*

“ Scenario #58: As the price of copper increases, so does the theft of it.

“ We have had copper taken from abandoned farm houses. How do you code this incident?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #58: If the copper was stolen from a structure i.e. plumbing; this would be coded as “220 – Burglary/Breaking and Entering”. The property description would be “16 – Household Goods” in the Property Segment.*

🐾 *Remember, three things identify whether or not an offense is coded as a Burglary rather than a Larceny. To be coded as Burglary, the first is unlawful entry (trespass); second, must meet the definition of a “structure”; and third, commit a felony or a theft. This scenario could also have the offense of “290 – Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property” depending on whether or not the agency deems the damage as “substantial”. In the case of an abandoned farm house, this most likely would not be used.*

🐾 *If the copper was taken from something other than a structure, i.e. air conditioner lying in a junk pile on someone’s property, it would be coded as “23H – All Other Larceny” and the property description would reflect “77 – Other”.*

“ Scenario #59: Platinum was stolen off the catalytic converters on vehicles that were parked at the local dealership. How do we classify this?

🐾 *Answer Scenario #59: This would be coded as “23G – Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories”.*

🐾 *Platinum would be coded as “38 – Vehicle Parts/Accessories” in the property description part of the Property Segment.*

🗨️ Scenario #60: If we do not know what time an incident occurred, is it okay to use Midnight (00)?

- *Answer Scenario #60: If the incident hour is unknown, the hour should be left blank. Military 24-hour time should be used.*
- *If the incident occurred on or between midnight and 0059, “00” should be entered; if on or between 0100 and 0159, “01” should be entered; if on or between 2300 and 2359, “23” should be entered; etc.*
- *If the incident occurred at exactly midnight, it is to be considered to have occurred at the beginning of the next day, as if the crime occurred at 1 minute past midnight. Therefore, “00” should be entered for the hour, along with the next day’s date.*
- *Examples: If a robbery occurred at 9:30 p.m. on May 13, 2009, the entry should be 05/13/2009 at “21”.*
- *If a kidnapping started at 11:30 pm on July 19, 2009, and ended at 6:00 pm on July 20, 2009, the entry should be 07/19/09 at ”23”.*
- *If the incident occurred at midnight on December 31, 2008, the entry should be 01/01/2009 at “00”.*