



Uniform Crime Reporting

National Incident-Based Reporting System

Volume 1: Data Collection Guidelines

II. OFFENSES

A. Criteria for Distinguishing Between Group “A” and “B” Offenses

NIBRS compiles detailed reports on two types of offenses -- Group “A” offenses and Group “B” offenses. The two groupings are based on the amount of reporting required for each. Both incidents and arrests are to be reported for Group “A” offenses, i.e., Group “A” Incident Reports are submitted for them. Only arrests are to be reported for Group “B” offenses, i.e., Group “B” Arrest Reports are submitted for them.

The difference in reporting treatment recognizes the inherent qualities of offenses which dictate that some are appropriate indicators of the dimensions and trends in crime on a national scale (i.e., Group “A” offenses), while others are not (i.e., Group “B” offenses).

The following criteria were used to determine if a crime should be designated as a Group “A” offense:

1. The seriousness or significance of the offense.
2. The frequency or volume of its occurrence.
3. The prevalence of the offense nationwide.
4. The probability of the offense being brought to law enforcement’s attention.
5. The likelihood that law enforcement is the best channel for collecting data regarding the offense.
6. The burden placed on law enforcement in collecting data on the offense.
7. The national statistical validity and usefulness of the collected data.
8. The national UCR Program’s responsibility to make crime data available not only to law enforcement but to others having a legitimate interest in it.

B. Sources of Offense Definitions

The definitions that 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. State statutes must be very specific in defining crimes so that persons facing prosecution will know the exact charges being placed against them. On the other hand, the definitions used in NIBRS must be generic in order not to exclude varying state statutes relating to the same type of crime.

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.

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

C. Group “A” Offense Definitions

There are 22 Group “A” crime categories made up of 46 Group “A” offenses. The crime categories are listed below in alphabetical order for ease of reference rather than in the order of their importance. Additionally, each offense’s corresponding UCR Offense Code precedes its name. Immediately following the name of each crime category is an indication of whether it involves a Crime Against Person, Crime Against Property, or Crime Against Society. The crimes should be scored as follows: for a Crime Against Person, score one offense for each victim; for a Crime Against Property score one offense for each distinct operation (except Motor Vehicle Theft, where one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle); and for a Crime Against Society score one offense for each violation.

1. 200 ARSON (Crime Against Property)

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

Note: The type of property burned is to be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description). The value of property burned including incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire should be reported in Data Element 16 (Value of Property). Pages 83–85 provide property descriptions.

2. 13A-13C ASSAULT OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Note: By definition there can be no *attempted* assaults, only *completed* assaults. Therefore, C = Completed is to be entered into Data Element 7 (Offense Attempted/Completed) for all Assault Offenses.

a. 13A Aggravated Assault

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.

Note: Aggravated Assault also includes 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.). This usually includes offenses such as Pointing and Presenting a Firearm, Brandishing a Firearm, etc. A severe laceration is one that should receive medical attention. A loss of consciousness must be the direct result of force inflicted on the victim by the offender.

The type of weapon or force involved is to be entered into Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved). For the purposes of the above definition, 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. For NIBRS purposes, mace and pepper spray are considered to be weapons.

The circumstances of an Aggravated Assault are to be entered into Data Element 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances).

b. 13B Simple Assault

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.

c. 13C Intimidation

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.

Note: This offense includes stalking.

3. 510 BRIBERY (Except Sports Bribery) (Crime Against Property)

Definition: The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything 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.

Note: If the bribery involves changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event, it should be reported under Gambling Offenses as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.

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4. 220 BURGLARY/BREAKING AND ENTERING (Crime Against Property)

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

Note: The method of entry is to be reported in Data Element 11 (Method of Entry) as either F = Force or N = No Force. If both forced and unforced entries are involved, enter F = Force. A forced entry is where force of any degree or a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key) is used to unlawfully enter a building or other structure. An unforced entry is one where the unlawful entry is achieved without force through an unlocked door or window.

When a hotel, motel, inn, or other temporary lodging, or a rental storage facility is burglarized, the number of premises (e.g., rooms, suites, units, or storage compartments) entered is to be reported in Data Element 10 (Number of Premises Entered).

Incidental damage resulting from a burglary (e.g., a forced door, broken window, hole in wall, or dynamited safe) is to be reported only if the amount of damage is deemed substantial by the reporting agency. If deemed substantial, the damage is to be reported under the offense category Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property. For NIBRS purposes, Larceny-theft is an element of Burglary and, therefore, should not be reported as a separate offense if associated with the unlawful entry of a structure.

5. 250 COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY (Crime Against Property)

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.

Note: The type of property altered, counterfeited, or forged is to be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

The type of activity (namely, publishing, distributing, selling, buying, possessing, or transporting) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

6. 290 DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY (Except Arson)
(Crime Against Property)

Definition: 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.

Note: This offense is to be reported only if the reporting agency deems that substantial injury to property has occurred. The offense includes a broad range of injury to property, i.e., from deliberate, extensive destruction of property at one extreme to mischievous, less extensive damage at the other extreme. It does not include destruction or damage to property caused by the crime of Arson.

Incidental damage resulting from another offense (e.g., Burglary or Robbery) is to be reported in this offense category only if the reporting agency deems the amount of damage to be substantial. For example, insubstantial damage, such as a broken window or forced door, should not be reported, but substantial damage, such as major structural damage caused by a truck backing into a storefront to gain admittance, should be reported. For the crime of Arson, however, incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire should be included as part of the loss caused by burning. The determination of whether the damage was substantial is left to the discretion of the reporting law enforcement agency and should not require burdensome damage assessments.

7. 35A and 35B DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES (Except Driving Under the Influence)
(Crimes Against Society)

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.

Note: The type of activity (namely, cultivating, manufacturing, distributing, selling, buying, using, possessing, transporting, or importing) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Involvement).

a. 35A Drug/Narcotic Violations

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

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Note: The type of drug or narcotic is to be entered into Data Element 20 (Suspected Drug Type).

Because it is difficult to determine the street value of drugs or narcotics seized in Drug/Narcotic Violations, no value for them should be entered into Data Element 16 (Value of Property). However, their quantity should be reported in Data Element 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity) with the type of measurement (e.g., kilograms or liquid ounces) in Data Element 22 (Type Drug Measurement).

b. 35B Drug Equipment Violations

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

8. 270 EMBEZZLEMENT (Crime Against Property)

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.

Note: The type of victim is to be entered into Data Element 25 (Type of Victim). This will allow the national UCR Program to derive breakdowns from a Financial Institution, an Other Type Business, a Governmental Entity, an Individual, a Religious Organization, Society/Public, and Other entities. In general an employer/employee or legal agent relationship must exist.

9. 210 EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL (Crime Against Property)

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.

Note: If the thing gained from Extortion/Blackmail is intangible, it should be reported as 77 = Other in Data Element 15 (Property Description). Intangibles are anything which cannot be perceived by the sense of touch. They can be benefits such as a right or privilege, a promotion, or enhanced reputation or detriment like a loss of reputation or injured feelings.

10. 26A-26E FRAUD OFFENSES (Except Counterfeiting/Forgery and Bad Checks)
(Crimes Against Property)

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

Note: The most specific subcategory of fraud should be reported whenever the circumstances fit the definition of more than one of the subcategories listed below. For example, most frauds would fit the definition of False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game. But if a credit card was used to perpetrate the fraud, the offense would be classified as Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud.

a. 26A False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game

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. 26B Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud

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

c. 26C Impersonation

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 that would not have otherwise been incurred.

d. 26D Welfare Fraud

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

e. 26E Wire Fraud

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.

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11. 39A-39D GAMBLING OFFENSES (Crimes Against Society)

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.

Note: If a seizure is involved, enter the type of property seized (e.g., Money or Gambling Equipment) into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and its value into Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

a. 39A Betting/Wagering

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. 39B Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling

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

Note: This offense includes bookmaking, numbers running, transmitting wagering information, etc.

c. 39C Gambling Equipment Violations

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

Note: The type of activity (namely, manufacturing, selling, buying, possessing, or transporting) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

d. 39D Sports Tampering

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

Note: 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.

12. 09A-09C HOMICIDE OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: The killing of one human being by another.

Note: The circumstances of a homicide are to be reported in Data Element 31 (Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances).

a. 09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

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

Note: Assault to Murder and Attempted Murder are to be reported as Aggravated Assault.

b. 09B Negligent Manslaughter

Definition: The killing of another person through negligence.

Note: This offense does not include Vehicular Manslaughter which is reportable as 09A Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter if not accidental or 90Z All Other Offenses if accidental.

c. 09C Justifiable Homicide (Not a Crime)

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.

Note: A serious criminal offense is a felony or high misdemeanor. Additional circumstances regarding a Justifiable Homicide are to be reported in Data Element 32 (Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances). Justifiable Homicide 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. Therefore, justifiable homicide cases involve two incidents rather than one.

13. 100 KIDNAPING/ABDUCTION (Crime Against Person)

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.

Note: Kidnaping/Abduction includes hostage-taking.

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14. 23A-23H LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES (Crimes Against Property)

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

Note: Enter the type of property that was the object of the theft into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

a. 23A Pocket-picking

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.

b. 23B Purse-snatching

Definition: The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

Note: 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 Purse-snatching.

c. 23C Shoplifting

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

d. 23D Theft From Building

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

e. 23E Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device

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

f. 23F Theft From Motor Vehicle (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)

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

g. 23G Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

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 of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

Note: If a motor vehicle part or accessory was stolen, enter 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories into Data Element 15 (Property Description).

h. 23H All Other Larceny

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

Note: This subcategory includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats, and airplanes. Thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment are also included where no break-in of a structure was involved.

15. 240 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (Crime Against Property)

Definition: The theft of a motor vehicle.

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

! **Automobiles** - sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people

! **Buses** - motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis

! **Recreational Vehicles** - motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes

! **Trucks** - motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo

! **Other Motor Vehicles** - any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, or golf carts.

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The type of motor vehicle is to be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description) using the above property categories. Exclude farm equipment (tractors, combines, etc.), which are separate property descriptions.

16. 370 PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL (Crime Against Society)

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

Note: Enter the type of activity (namely, manufacturing, publishing, selling, buying, or possessing) into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

17. 40A and 40B PROSTITUTION OFFENSES (Crimes Against Society)

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

a. 40A Prostitution

Definition: To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit.

Note: This offense involves prostitution by both males and females.

b. 40B Assisting or Promoting Prostitution

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.

18. 120 ROBBERY (Crime Against Property)

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.

Note: The type of weapon/force used (or threatened) and the resulting injury are to be entered into Data Elements 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved) and 33 (Type Injury), respectively.

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

The 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 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 Financial Institution, the teller toward whom the robber pointed a gun and made a demand should also be reported as a victim. Carjackings are Robbery offenses in which a motor vehicle is taken through force or threat of force. Report only a Robbery not a Motor Vehicle Theft.

19. 11A-11D SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE (Crimes Against Persons)

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 in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

a. 11A Forcible Rape (Except Statutory Rape)

Definition: The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Note: If force was used or threatened, the crime should be classified as Forcible Rape regardless of the age of the victim. If no force was used or threatened and the victim was under the statutory age of consent, the crime should be classified as Statutory Rape.

b. 11B Forcible Sodomy

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 in instances 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.

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c. 11C Sexual Assault With An Object

Definition: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances 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.

Note: An object or instrument is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia. Examples include but are not limited to a finger, bottle, handgun, or a stick.

d. 11D Forcible Fondling

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 in instances 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.

Note: 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 a victim.

20. 36A and 36B SEX OFFENSES, NONFORCIBLE (Except Prostitution Offenses) (Crimes Against Persons)

Definition: Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

a. 36A Incest

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

b. 36B Statutory Rape

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

Note: If force was used or threatened, the offense should be classified as Forcible Rape not Statutory Rape.

21. 280 STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES (Crimes Against Property)

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.

Note: The type of activity (namely, receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, and/or transporting) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

22. 520 WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS (Crimes Against Society)

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 weapons.

Note: The type of weapon is to be entered into Data Element 13 (Type Weapon/Force Involved). The type of activity (namely, manufacturing, buying, selling, transporting, possessing, concealing, or using) is to be entered into Data Element 12 (Type Criminal Activity/Gang Information).

D. Group “B” Offense Definitions

There are 11 Group “B” crime categories. They encompass all of the crimes that are not Group “A” offenses. To assist law enforcement in classifying crimes as either Group “A” or “B” offenses, a lookup table, which is located in section III, has been developed. The Group “B” crime categories are listed below in alphabetical order for ease of reference rather than in the order of their importance.

**1. 90A BAD CHECKS (Except Counterfeited Checks or Forged Checks)
(Crime Against Property)**

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

Note: This offense includes Fraudulent Checks and Insufficient Funds Checks but not Counterfeited Checks or Forged Checks.

2. 90B CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY VIOLATIONS (Crimes Against Society)

Definition: The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting

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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.

Note: This offense includes Begging and Vagabondage. Persons prosecuted on charges of being a Suspicious Character, Suspicious Person, etc., are also to be included.

3. 90C DISORDERLY CONDUCT (Crime Against Society)

Definition: Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Note: This offense includes Affray, Blasphemy, Profanity, Obscene Language, Disturbing the Peace, and Public Nuisance.

4. 90D DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (Crime Against Society)

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.

Note: This offense includes Driving While Intoxicated.

5. 90E DRUNKENNESS (Except for Driving Under the Influence) (Crime Against Society)

Definition: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

Note: This offense includes Drunk and Disorderly, Common Drunkard, Habitual Drunkard, and Intoxication.

6. 90F FAMILY OFFENSES, NONVIOLENT (Crimes Against Persons and Society)

Definition: Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc.

Note: This offense includes Abandonment, Desertion, Neglect, Nonsupport, Nonviolent Abuse, and Nonviolent Cruelty to other family members. It also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not considered to be Contempt of Court within the reporting jurisdiction. Do not include victims of these offenses who are taken into custody for their own protection.

7. 90G LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS (Except Driving Under the Influence and Drunkenness)
(Crimes Against Society)

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

8. 90H PEEPING TOM (Crime Against Society)

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

9. 90I RUNAWAY (Persons under age 18) (Not a Crime)

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

Note: 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.

10. 90J TRESPASS OF REAL PROPERTY (Crime Against Society)

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

11. 90Z ALL OTHER OFFENSES (Crimes Against Persons, Property, and Society)

Definition: All crimes that are not Group “A” offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group “B” crime categories listed previously.

Note: Traffic Offenses are excluded except for Driving Under the Influence (listed on pages 36), Hit and Run, and Vehicular Manslaughter.