



NIBRS Overview for ISD Police

Objectives

Students will be able to:

1. Identify the basic NIBRS verbiage and the responsibilities of DPS and the agency along with where to locate the NIBRS Technical Documentation.
2. Identify and classify common NIBRS offenses handled by ISD Police and how to clear incidents.
3. Identify the difference between errors and warnings and how to correct common errors and warnings.

UCR is...

A collective effort on the part of city, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies to present a nationwide view of crime based upon statistics. (common language)

Texas UCR also includes specific reporting on sexual assaults, family violence, drugs seized, and hate crime. These are mandatory TX reports that are included in an agency's NIBRS data.

NIBRS

- ❖ **NIBRS** – National Incident-Based Reporting System
- ❖ Originally, the UCR Program was designed as a summary system to collect only the most serious offense within an incident.

However,

- ❖ The Program began using incident-based reporting in 1989 to capture all offenses within an incident – up to ten crime occurrences.

NIBRS & Texas Statutes

- ❖ NIBRS is a common language for criminal offenses regardless of state and local laws or United States titles and statutes.
- ❖ NIBRS offense definitions are not intended for charging persons with crimes. They must be generic to not exclude varying state statutes relating to the same type of crime.
- ❖ State statutes specifically define crimes, so persons facing prosecution will know the exact charges placed against them.
- ❖ If a state statute includes additional offenses not fitting the NIBRS offense definition, the LEA should report the nonconforming offenses according to its NIBRS offense classifications.

State UCR Program Roles & Responsibilities

- ❖ **Customer Service Reps** —guide agencies through NIBRS certification (testing) process, assist with agency accounts and system issues, assist with agency profile issues, answer questions, and contact agencies on delinquent reports
- ❖ **Quality Control Analysts** —perform quality control checks on NIBRS data, communicate with FBI about data, contact agencies when there are quality control concerns and questions, generate the Crime in Texas annual report, and test the online system.
- ❖ **Training & Development Specialist** —conduct training both virtually and in-person, answer questions, assist with errors and coding offenses, and perform onsite visits along with one-on-one training

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Uniform Crime Reporting

IBR (incident-based reporting) Bureau

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DPS Responsibilities

- ❖ Store NIBRS data and maintain agency profiles
- ❖ Publish Crime in Texas (CIT) yearly report
- ❖ Maintain the CIT Online website
- ❖ Communicate when the system is down or when updates are available
- ❖ Provide reports, training and support
- ❖ Answer questions
- ❖ Submit data to the FBI for quality control and publication
- ❖ Ensure quality control of the data
- ❖ Contact agencies when reports are delinquent
- ❖ Test/Retest agencies for certifications

TX House Bill 4879

- In June 2023, the 88th Legislature passed House Bill 4879, ushering in a new era of incident-based reporting.
- HB 4879 modifies Government Code 411.054 to make NIBRS (National Incident-Based Reporting System) submissions to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program mandatory.
- ALL local law enforcement agencies must:
 1. Adopt a NIBRS-compliant RMS (Records Management System).
 2. Submit monthly NIBRS data to DPS UCR program using their ORI or file a 'zero report' for months with no reportable NIBRS incidents.



TX House Bill 4879

Per NIBRS guidelines, this applies to agencies where officers:

- Wear badges and carry firearms
- Possess full-arrest powers
- Are funded by a law enforcement agency
- Hold TCOLE certification

The Responsibilities of Reporting Agencies

- ❖ Ensure accuracy of the data being submitted for the agency
- ❖ Make corrections and updates to incidents
- ❖ Submit reports by the 10th of the following month
- ❖ Submit one NIBRS file per month unless directed by IBR staff
- ❖ Maintain communication between vendor and DPS
- ❖ **Contact DPS when:**
 - ❖ Agency NIBRS point of contact changes
 - ❖ RMS vendor changes
 - ❖ Reporting Issues Occur (i.e. high error rates)



Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) Overview

The objective of the Uniform Crime Reporting program is to produce reliable crime statistics for law enforcement administration, operation, and management. This information is also available as a measure of the fluctuations in the type and volume of crime in Texas through the collection of data on the ten serious Index Crime Offenses.

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History of UCR

National UCR Program

Overtime, modifications to the original NIBRS collection were necessary to ensure accurate capture of additional information to include:

- 1920's – After recognizing a need for national crime statistics, the IACP formed the Committee on Uniform Crime Records to develop a system of uniform crime statistics.

[Uniform Crime Reporting Program \(UCR\) Menu](#)

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NIBRS Technical Documentation

This page was developed for agencies and vendors to understand the current specifications used and accepted by the Department, as well as the most up to date information on user manuals and plans for transition. If you have questions regarding the information provided below, please email [NIBRS](#).

NIBRS Technical Specifications

The Department currently accepts the following NIBRS flat file versions:

Version	Document Name
2023.0	NIBRS Technical Specification Document (PDF)
2019.2.1	NIBRS Technical Specification Document (PDF)

NIBRS User Manual

The Department is currently utilizing the FBI's NIBRS User Manual:

Version	Document Name
2023.0	NIBRS User Manual (PDF)
2021.1	NIBRS User Manual (PDF)

Hate Crime Manual

The Hate Crime User Manual was originally published by the FBI in 2012, and then recently updated in March of 2022. It contains useful information about classifying Hate Crimes. Law Enforcement Agencies can also reference additional information related to reporting Hate Crime incidents under Resources by logging into the UCR portal.

[Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual \(PDF\)](#)

Cargo Theft Manual

The Cargo Theft User Manual has been updated with adding the changes made by the FBI in 2018 to the NIBRS 2019.1 guidelines; adding **26F=Identity Theft** and **26G=Hacking-Computer Invasion**. Law Enforcement Agencies can also reference the most current NIBRS User Manual and NIBRS Technical Specifications manual that can be found above on this page under the NIBRS Technical Specification Documents.

[Cargo Theft User Manual \(PDF\)](#)

XML Specifications

The Department has deployed a new UCR system, which includes the functionality for receiving XML submissions from local agencies through a Data Broker system. The Interface Control Document (ICD) will provide instructions on how to connect with the Data Broker. The Read Me and Getting Started files are provided to guide local agencies as they prepare for participation.

Technical specifications for NIBRS IEPD submissions are as follows:

Document Name

NIBRS IEPD Files (ZIP)

Texas Data Broker NIBRS - Read Me (PDF)

Texas Data Broker - Getting Started (PDF)

Interface Control Document (ICD) (PDF)

[NIBRS XML Development Guide v2023.0 \(PDF\)](#)

Segment Level 8 & 9

This Segment Level 8 & 9 User Manual is a guide for vendors and law enforcement agencies who submit Texas-specific mandated-reporting information with their NIBRS data to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

The Department has developed our UCR system to mimic the national UCR program and these specifications are provided for "Texas-Centric" data collection and quality control. The UCR Texas Centric Technical Specifications and Error Codes Manual is intended to be an addendum to the FBI Technical Specifications and is specifically designed for Texas data and Texas law enforcement.

Texas-specific submissions include Sexual Assault, Drug Seizures, and Family Violence. Texas law mandates all law enforcement submit this Texas-specific data to the Department. Drug Seizures and Family Violence submissions are included in the Segment Level 8 portion of the NIBRS flat file, while Sexual Assault submissions are included in the Segment Level 9 portion.

Version	Document Name	Last Revision
2023	UCR Texas Centric Technical Specifications and Error Codes (PDF)	06/21/2024
2020	UCR Texas Centric Technical Specifications and Error Codes (PDF)	10/25/2022
2023	UCR Texas Centric Segment 8 & 9 Flat File Layout (XLSX)	06/23/2023
2020	UCR Texas Centric Segment 8 & 9 Flat File Layout (XLSX)	02/21/2020

Texas UCR Offense Code Table

The UCR Offense Code Table facilitates the offense codification as it relates from State laws to Summary Reporting (SRS) and National Incident-Based Reporting (NIBRS). The information contained in this workbook is intended for law enforcement agencies and their RMS vendors to incorporate into their software as a guideline for the creation of their code tables. These codes will assist users in selecting the proper codes for offenses being reported to the state UCR program.

With the release of The Version 19 Offense Codes from CJIS effective 01/01/2025 there were updates to the Texas UCR Offense Code Table.

Updated as of 01/07/2025.

[Texas UCR Offense Code Table \(XLSX\)](#)

Should you have questions or concerns please email [NIBRS](#) or call us at (512) 424-2091.

4	38060020	ABANDON ENDANGER CHILD W/O INTENT TO RETURN	22.041(d)(2)	PC	90F, 90Z
5	38060001	ABANDON/ENDANGER CHILD IMMINENT DANGER BI	22.041(e)	PC	90F, 90Z
6	26040037	ABANDONMENT OF ASSUMED BUS/PROF NAME	36.14	BCC	26A
7	14990004	ABORTION-INDUCING DRUGS VIOLATION	171.065(a)	HSC	90Z
8	73990704	ABUSE OF CORPSE WITHOUT LEGAL AUTHORITY	42.08(b)	PC	90Z
9	23990184	ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY	39.02(b)	PC	26A, 210, 270
10	23990185	ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY >=\$100<\$750	39.02(c)(2)	PC	26A, 210, 270
11	23990189	ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY >=\$150K<\$300K	39.02(c)(6)	PC	26A, 210, 270
12	23990187	ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY >=\$2,500<\$30K	39.02(c)(4)	PC	26A, 210, 270
13	23990190	ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY >=\$300K	39.02(c)(7)	PC	26A, 210, 270
14	23990188	ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY >=\$30K<\$150K	39.02(c)(5)	PC	26A, 210, 270
15	23990186	ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY >=\$750<\$2,500	39.02(c)(3)	PC	26A, 210, 270
16	73990003	ACCEPT \$ FOR RETIRING/RESIGN FROM CIVIL SERV	143.088(b)	LGC	90Z
17	51990021	ACCEPT CONTRIBUTION OF CASH >\$100	253.033	EC	510
18	73990367	ACCEPT UNLAWFUL BENEFIT FROM ABC VIOL	104.03	ABC	90Z
19	59990100	ACCEPT/CAUSE ACCEPTANCE OF UNACCEPTABLE BALLOT	87.041(g)	EC	280,90Z
20	51080001	ACCEPTANCE OF HONORARIUM	36.07	PC	90Z
21	51990002	ACCEPTANCE OF REBATE OR OTHER INDUCEMENT	1806.156(b)	IC	90Z
22	59990105	ACCEPTANCE OF WATCHER VIOLATION	33.051(g)	EC	90Z
23	51120001	ACCEPTING REBATE ON TEXTBOOKS	31.152	EDC	510
24	62990036	ACCIDENT BOATING	31.104	PWC	90Z
25	62990037	ACCIDENT BOATING DEATH/SBI	31.104	PWC	90Z
26	54990080	ACCIDENT INV PED/ROAD USER IN CROSSWALK	545.428(c)	TRC	999 - see information tab
27	54990081	ACCIDENT INV PED/ROAD USER IN CROSSWALK SBI	545.428(c)	TRC	999 - see information tab
28	54010010	ACCIDENT INVOLVING DAMAGE TO VEHICLE>=\$200	550.022(c)(2)	TRC	999 - see information tab



Questions?

What Counts?

- ❖ **Calls for Service**
- ❖ **Complaints**
- ❖ **Investigations**

We do not want findings from:

- ❖ **Court**
- ❖ **Coroner**
- ❖ **Jury**
- ❖ **Decision of a Prosecutor**

What is an Incident?

Incident is one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.

Separation of Time and Place

The **time interval between the offenses and the **distance** between the locations where they occurred were insignificant.**

Separation of Time and Place

If there is a separation of **time and **place** between the commission of several crimes, each will be handled as a separate incident and will be classified and scored individually.**

Separation of Time and Place Example

Over a period of 18 months, a computer programmer working for a bank manipulated the bank's system and embezzled \$70,000.00.

The continuing criminal activity against the same victim constitutes a single incident involving the crime of embezzlement.

Separation of Time and Place Example

A thief breaks into a car at the band hall at the back of the campus. He then goes over and breaks into a car near the front office. He then walks 3 blocks over to a football stadium parking lot and breaks into a car.

Each one of these acts of theft are happening in different places.

It is the same thief committing the same crime but at different locations. The agency should have 3 different incidents.

Acting in Concert

The offenders actually **commit** or **assist** in the commission of a crime(s). Offenders must be aware of, and consent to, the commission of all the offenses; or even if nonconsenting, their actions assist in the commission of all the offenses.

If the offenders **did not** act in concert, then there is more than one incident to report.

Acting in Concert Example

Two offenders robbed the stadium cashier, forcing the cashier to surrender money from the cash register at gunpoint. The robbers also took money and phones from three students. One of the robbers went searching in the back for more students to rob. He found a female student in the restroom and raped her there without the knowledge of the other offender. When the rapist returned to the front, both robbers left.

Two incidents:

- #1 **120 Robbery** with two offenders
- #2 **11A Rape** with one offender because the offenders were not acting in concert in both offenses.

NIBRS Rule

Jurisdiction Guidelines

When two or more local, state, tribal, or federal 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 must designate which agency will **report the offense**

Agencies report only those arrests made for offenses committed within their **own jurisdictions**

This includes warrant arrests

(only report those in which the warrant originated with your agency)

Jurisdiction Guidelines Example

Deputy Barney Fife stopped a speeder in his school zone in Mayberry.

After running the plate, he finds out the car was stolen from the city of Pine Valley.

Deputy Fife then arrests the driver and impounds the car. He notifies Pine Valley PD that he has recovered the car.

Jurisdiction Guidelines Example

The LEA would report the NIBRS Offense **280 Stolen Property Offense** and a Type of Property Loss Code of **1 = None**.

What if there was a warrant from another agency?

Deputy Fife would take the driver in on the warrant and seize the car.

Mayberry **does not** report the arrest as the warrant was not their warrant.



Questions?

NIBRS Offense Codes

- ❖ **CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS**
- ❖ **CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY**
- ❖ **CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY**

24 Group A crime offense categories

52 specific Group A crimes

7 Group B offense categories

Offense	NIBRS Offense Code	Crime Against Category
Animal Cruelty	720	Society
Arson	200	Property
Assault Offenses	13 A-C	Person
Bribery	510	Property
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	220	Property
Counterfeiting/Forgery	250	Property
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	290	Property
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	35 A-B	Society
Embezzlement	270	Property
Extortion/Blackmail	210	Property
Fraud Offenses	26 A-E	Property
Gambling Offenses	39 A-D	Society
Homicide Offenses	09 A-C	Person

Offense	NIBRS Offense Code	Crime Against Category
Human Trafficking	64 A-B	Person
Kidnapping/Abduction	100	Person
Larceny/Theft Offenses	23 A-H	Property
Motor Vehicle Theft	240	Property
Pornography/Obscene Material	370	Society
Prostitution Offenses	40 A-C	Society
Robbery	120	Property
Sex Offenses (Non-consenting)	11 A-D	Person
Sex Offenses (Non-forcible)	36 A-B	Person
Stolen Property Offenses	280	Property
Weapons Law Violations	520	Society

13B Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a dangerous 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.

Simple assault includes offenses such as minor assault, hazing, assault and battery, and injury caused by culpable negligence or attempts to do so.

13C Intimidation

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

This offense includes stalking. In addition, the offender can make threats in person, over the telephone, or in writing.

Group B Offenses

Incidents involving only Group B offenses are reported ONLY after an arrest is made

**This includes the catch-all offense of
“90 Z All Other Offenses”**

Group B Offenses

Offense	NIBRS Offense Code
Bad Checks	90Z (A)
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violation	90B
Disorderly Conduct	90C
Driving Under the Influence	90D
Drunkenness	90Z (E)
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	90F
Liquor Law Violation	90G
Peeping Tom	90Z (H)
Trespass of Real Property	90J
All Other Offenses	90Z

Group A Offenses

Prefixed Offenses

When a Group A offense is prefixed by:

- ❖ Accessory Before/After the Fact**
- ❖ Aiding/Abetting**
- ❖ Conspiracy to Commit**
- ❖ Facilitation of**
- ❖ Solicitation to Commit**
- ❖ Threat to Commit, etc.**
- ❖ Enticement**

Report as a 90Z

Prefixed Offenses - Example

A LEA arrests two students for conspiracy to commit murder of a teacher.

The LEA should submit two Group B Arrest Reports with the UCR Arrest Offense Code entered as:

90Z = All Other Offenses

Attempted vs Completed

- ❖ **Attempted murders are 13A Aggravated Assaults.**

- ❖ **All assaults are completed.**

- ❖ **Example:**

A witness observed and scared away two unknown teenagers who were trying to set fire to a school portable building. The LEA should submit an Offense Code 200 Arson, and the offense was Attempted.

Common NIBRS Offenses



Offenses

- **13A Aggravated Assault**
- **13B Simple Assault**
- **13C Intimidation**
- **11A Rape**
- **11B Sodomy**
- **11C Sexual Assault with an Object**
- **11D Fondling**
- **220 Burglary/Breaking & Entering**
- **290 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property**
- **23A - 23H Larceny/Theft Offenses**
- **240 Motor Vehicle Theft**
- **35A Drug/Narcotic Violation**
- **35B Drug Equipment Violation**
- **36B Statutory Rape – *Not Applicable in Texas***

Assault Offenses 13A - 13C

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**

Assault Offenses 13A - 13C

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

Assault Offenses 13A - 13C

- ❖ Prosecution policy in a jurisdiction should not influence classification or reporting of law enforcement offense data.**
- ❖ Report agencies should examine and classify the assaults in their respective jurisdictions according to the standard UCR definitions, regardless of whether the offenses are termed misdemeanors or felonies by local definitions.**

Aggravated Assault 13A

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon OR displays it in a threatening manner OR the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, OR where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.

Serious injuries include apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness

Aggravated Assault 13A

It is not necessary for injury to result from an Aggravated Assault when an offender uses a gun, knife, or other weapon which could cause serious personal injury

Simple Assault 13B

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where **neither the offender displays a dangerous 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**

Intimidation 13C

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

Intimidation 13C

This offense includes stalking. In addition, the offender can make the threats associated with intimidation in person, over the telephone, or in writing

Questions



- **13A Aggravated Assault**
- **13B Simple Assault**
- **13C Intimidation**

Learning Check 1

Jack came to school drunk. During an argument with his brother John, he hit him with his hand and broke John's jaw. Jack was arrested on domestic violence charges, but his brother refused to prosecute.

What are the reportable NIBRS offense(s)?

Learning Check 2

Upon responding to a disturbance call in the school cafeteria, police found 5 people fighting. No determination could be made as to who started the fight. All 5 suffered abrasions and bruises. None of the injuries required medical attention. All 5 were taken to the principal's office and suspended.

What are the reportable NIBRS offense(s)?

Learning Check 3

**George was arguing with Bob over dating a girl.
George threatened to go get his gun and shoot Bob.
George left the scene and never returned.**

What are the reportable NIBRS offense(s)?

Sex Offenses 11A - 11D - Forcible

Any sexual act directed against another person, **without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent**

Sex Offenses 11A - 11D - Forcible

**Situations where people are incapable
of giving consent:**

- **Drugs/Alcohol**
- **Mental/Physical Capacity**
 - **Age**

**Molly Jane's
Law
HB 3106
GC 420.036**

- Each law enforcement agency in the state of Texas shall request access from the FBI to enter information into the ViCAP database.
- Any law enforcement agency that investigates sexual assaults or other sex offenses shall enter information regarding the investigation into the database.
- This also includes cold cases, which agencies are required to enter.

For exact wording of the law, see [Government Code 420.036](#)

Molly Jane's Law HB 3106 GC 420.036

- ❖ Sexual assaults are defined in Chapter 22 of the Texas Penal Code
- ❖ Other sex offenses are defined in Chapter 21 of the Texas Penal Code
 - Biological Evidence is a requirement for entering cases with “other sex offense” (Ch 21) Penal Codes into ViCAP under Molly Jane’s Law.
Note: It is NOT a requirement for entering Sexual Assaults(Ch 22) into ViCAP.
- ❖ Agencies will need to review the Texas Penal Code for further determination of case entry requirements per Molly Jane’s Law

Rape 11A

The carnal knowledge of a person, **without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity**

Sodomy 11B

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, **without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity**

Sexual Assault with an Object 11C

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, **without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity**

Rape 11A v2023.0

Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (include due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

Fondling 11D

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, **without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity**

Questions



- **11A Rape**
- **11B Sodomy**
- **11C Sexual Assault with an Object**
- **11D Fondling**

Learning Check 4

A girl was attacked under the football stadium by a man who attempted to have sexual relations with her. The attacker was frightened away by students before he could complete the attack.

What are the reportable NIBRS offense(s)?

Learning Check 5

A 7-year-old boy disappeared from the school playground. After several hours, the teachers notified the police. A two-day search by police and community volunteers ended when the youngster was found wandering by a highway. Doctors determined that he had been sexually penetrated.

What are the reportable NIBRS offense(s)?

Statutory Rape 36B

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

Texas Penal Code states that person under 17 years of age is considered a child and cannot give consent making the offense forcible.

Texas agencies should NOT report this offense

Burglary/Breaking & Entering 220

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

Structure = Four walls, a roof and a door



Burglary/Breaking & Entering 220

Scenario

Someone breaks into the school's central office and commits an Aggravated Assault on the Superintendent.

BREAK IT DOWN:

1. Is there unlawful entry?
2. Is this a structure?
3. Is there intent to commit a felony or a theft?

YES! Report 220 Burglary/Breaking & Entering

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property 290

To **willfully or **maliciously** destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure and public or private property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.**

Report if agency deem the damage **substantial.**

Larceny/Theft Offenses 23A – 23H

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 UCR

Pocket-picking 23A

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



Purse-snatching 23B

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



Shoplifting 23C

The unlawful taking of goods or merchandise exposed for sale by a person (other than an **employee**)



Theft from a Building 23D

The unlawful taking of items from **within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access**

If the offender enters the building illegally or doesn't have legal access, then it should be reported as **burglary.**

Theft from a Building 23D

Scenario

If an individual invites another person to their home for a meal, and the other person takes something from the home during the meal, this is classified as:

23D Theft from a Building

The guest had every right to be in the home.

Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device 23E

**The unlawful taking of items from a
machine or device that is operated or
activated by the use of coins.**

**This includes machines or devices which
accept paper money and credit/debit cards
as well as coins.**

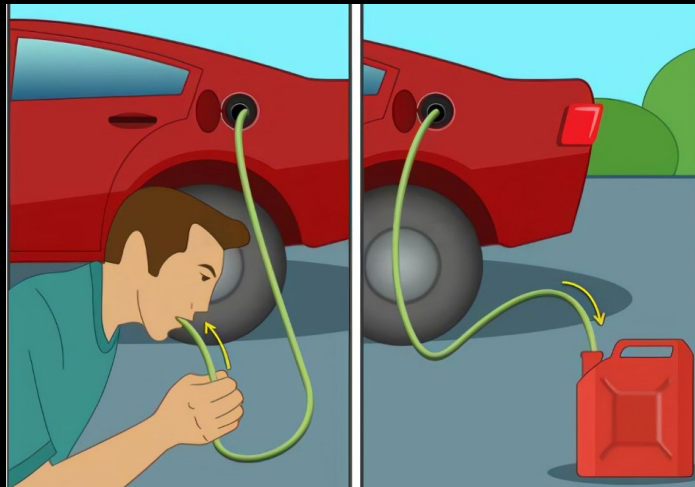
Theft from a Motor Vehicle 23F

The unlawful taking of **articles** from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked

This also includes the taking of items from **the bed of a pickup truck**



Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories 23G



The unlawful taking of **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

All Other Larceny 23H

All thefts which **DO NOT** fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories (23A – 23G) listed in UCR



Learning Check 6

A) True or False, if an individual has legal access to be in a building, and takes something that doesn't belong to them, this would be classified as a **23D – Theft from a Building**.

B) True or False, if an individual breaks into the snack bar after closing time and takes all the money from the coin operated machines, this would be classified as a **23E – Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device**.

Learning Check 6

C) True or False, if a male is riding the bus through town, and is standing next to a female who has her cell phone sticking out of her back pocket and the man takes that phone without anyone around him noticing, is this a **23A – Pocket Picking**.

Learning Check 6

d) True or False, if a student enters a Restricted Area in the school by catching the door before it completely closes and steals laptops, purses and cell phones, is this a **23D – Theft from a Building**.

Motor Vehicle Theft 240

The theft of a **motor** vehicle



Motor Vehicle:

A self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not rails



Includes:

**Autos, Buses, Recreational Vehicles,
Trucks, and Other Motor Vehicles**

Drug/Narcotic Violations 35A

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



Drug/Narcotic Violations 35A

- LEAs should use **Suspected Drug Type** to identify the **TYPES** of drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case.
- LEAs should use **Estimated Drug Quantity** to indicate the **Quantity** of drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case.
- LEAs should use **Type Drug Measurement** in quantifying drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case.

Drug Equipment Violations 35B

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



Learning Check 7

A student is arrested. While the officer searches the offender, he finds two small baggies of marijuana in his possession. Additionally, a pipe and rolling papers are found.

What are the reportable NIBRS offense(s)?

Learning Check 8

A student is found with a THC vape and a baggie with a trace of marijuana in it. The officer seizes the vape and baggie. A complaint is filed with the Justice Court for Possession of Drug Paraphernalia.

What are the reportable NIBRS offense(s)?

Lesser Included Offenses

- ❖ **Aggravated Assault** includes 13B Simple Assault and 13C Intimidation.
- ❖ **Simple Assault** includes 13C Intimidation.
- ❖ **Rape** includes 13A Aggravated Assault, 13B Simple Assault, 13C Intimidation and 11D Fondling.
- ❖ **Sodomy** includes 13A Aggravated Assault, 13B Simple Assault, 13C Intimidation and 11D Fondling.
- ❖ **Sexual Assault with an Object** includes 13A Aggravated Assault, 13B Simple Assault, 13C Intimidation and 11D Fondling.
- ❖ **Fondling** includes 13B Simple Assault and 13C Intimidation.

Mandatories

Example 1: For all Crimes Against Persons (Assault Offenses, Homicide Offenses, etc.), Type of Victim (I) or (L) means that the submitting agency must enter I = Individual or L = Law Enforcement Officer into Data Element 25 (Type of Victim) of the Victims relating to those offenses. If any other type of victim code is entered into the victim submitted for one of these offenses (B = Business or S = Society/Public), the FBI's computer will reject the report as containing an error.

5. Burglary/Breaking and Entering

Offense Code 220 – Crime Against Property

Mandatory Elements/Values:

1. Cargo Theft = True or False
2. Location Type cannot = Cyberspace
3. If Location Type = Hotel/Motel/Etc. or Rental Storage Facility
 - a. Number of Premises Entered = 1 to 99
4. Method of Entry = Force or No Force
5. If Offense Attempted/Completed = Attempted
 - a. Type Property Loss = None or Unknown
6. If Offense Attempted/Completed = Completed
 - a. Type Property Loss = None, Recovered, Stolen, or Unknown
7. If Type Property Loss = Recovered or Stolen
 - a. Property Description cannot = Structure Single Occupancy Dwelling, Structure Other Dwellings, Structure Other Commercial, Structure Industrial, Structure Public, Structure Storage, Structure Other
 - b. Value of Property
8. If Type Property Loss = Recovered
 - a. Date Recovered



Questions?

Clearances

- ❖ In NIBRS, you clear incidents rather than individual offenses.
- ❖ Incidents may be cleared **ONLY** by arrest **OR** exceptional means.
- ❖ You cannot clear an incident by exceptional means if it was already cleared by an arrest.
- ❖ LEAs must not confuse clearing an incident with administratively closing an investigation.

Disposition of Arrestee Under 18

The word **arrest** as it applies to juveniles (17 years of age or younger at time of arrest) is intended to mean the law enforcement handling of those juveniles who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstances that, if the juvenile were an adult, an arrest would have been reported.

Disposition of Arrestee Under 18

- ❖ LEAs should report any situation where they handle/process a young person for a violation of the law.
- ❖ **H = Handled Within Department** (released to parents, released with warning, principal, counselor, etc.)
- ❖ **R = Referred to Other Authorities** (turned over to juvenile court, probation department, welfare agency, other police agency, criminal or adult court, etc.)

Disposition of Arrestee Under 18

- ❖ **DO NOT** report incidents of police contacts with juveniles where no offense has been committed (e.g. instructing children to move their ballgame from the street to the playground) and instances where juveniles are taken into custody for their own protection (i.e. the juvenile's welfare is endangered).
- ❖ **DO NOT** report callbacks or follow-up contacts with young offenders by officers for the purpose of determining their progress.

Cleared Exceptionally

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

Cleared Exceptionally

To clear an offense by exceptional means, LEAs must meet ALL four of the following conditions:

1. The LEA investigation must have clearly and definitely established the identity of at least one offender. Do you know who the offender is?
2. The LEA must have sufficient probable cause to support arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender. Do you have reason to arrest the offender?

Cleared Exceptionally

3. The LEA must know the exact location of the offender, so they could make an arrest if circumstances did not prevent it. Do you have the specific and exact address where you can find or pick up the offender?
4. There must be a reason outside the control of the LEA preventing the arrest, charging, and turning over for prosecution. (i.e., A through E). What is preventing you from arresting the offender?

Unfounded

An agency received a complaint that is determined through investigation to be false or baseless. In other words, no crime occurred. If the investigation shows no offense occurred nor was attempted, then the offense is deemed unfounded.

The recovery of stolen property, the low value of the stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, or the failure to make an arrest does not unfound a legitimate offense. Also, the findings of a coroner, court, jury, or prosecutor do not unfound offenses or attempts that law enforcement investigations establish to be legitimate.

Learning Check 9

A 16 yr old student is disrupting a classroom by shouting obscenities at the teacher and other students. The SRO is called to the classroom and escorts the student to the Principal's Office where the student receives ISS. The SRO releases the student to their parent.

Is this a criminal offense? If so, what NIBRS code?

Is there a clearance? If so, what is the clearance?

Learning Check 10

A 17 yr old student picks up a napkin dispenser in the cafeteria and begins to attack another student. The SRO and administration stop the attack. The victim is taken to the hospital where they receive stitches and have internal bleeding. The offender is escorted to the office by the SRO. When the offender is released to their parent, the SRO advises charges will be filed due to the seriousness of the incident.

Is this a criminal offense? If so, what NIBRS code?

Is there a clearance? If so, what is the clearance?

Learning Check 11

While patrolling the school parking lot, the SRO finds Seniors drinking alcohol. The officer identifies the students with their state IDs and finds they are all 18. The officer requires them to dump out their alcohol. He then tells the students that they will be summonsed to the local Justice Court for Minor in Consumption of Alcohol.

Is this a criminal offense? If so, what NIBRS code?

Is there a clearance? If so, what is the clearance?

Learning Check 12

A 16 yr old victim reports that she was raped by her 19 yr old ex-boyfriend last night. She stated he came over to her apartment and forced his way in and then raped her. CID completes their investigation and submits to the District Attorney for prosecution. The DA's Office decides not to prosecute because the offender is well-known in the area.

Is this a criminal offense? If so, what NIBRS code?

Is there a clearance? If so, what is the clearance?

Learning Check 13

The department receives a report that someone has made charges on a school's credit card that they do not recognize. During the investigation, it is revealed that the School Secretary had purchased these items. The Secretary did not initially recognize the name of the company on the school's statement.

Is this a criminal offense? If so, what NIBRS code?

Is there a clearance? If so, what is the clearance?

Learning Check 14

A 14 yr old student has their cell phone stolen by a 15 yr old student from their desk in the classroom. The student who stole the cell phone returns the cell phone to its owner. The parents of the student whose phone was stolen report the incident to the school police. The officer notifies the principal who handles the punishment for the student who stole the phone.

Is this a criminal offense? If so, what NIBRS code?

Is there a clearance? If so, what is the clearance?



Questions?

What is a NIBRS Error?

Errors are triggered when data values or flat file formatting is incorrect, missing, or invalid.

- They contribute to the error rate when uploaded into our system.
- Any incident with an error will be rejected from our system.
- The agency's RMS and the state RMS should trigger similar errors.
 - An agency may receive different or format-related errors in the state RMS.
 - If any agency receives 'T' Errors, the agency may not have the Texas-Centric Technical Specifications.

Errors have three digits or start with the letter 'T' (i.e., T208, T484, etc.).

Agencies must address and correct incidents with errors, or risk under-reporting.

459	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Data Element 34 (Offender Numbers To Be Related) was entered but should only be entered if one or more of the offenses entered into Data Element 24 [Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code(s)] is a Crime Against Person or is a Robbery Offense (120). None of these types of offenses were entered.	→
T221	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DATA MUST BE ENTERED FOR SPECIFIC OFFENSES. (Type Weapon/Force Involved) must be populated with a valid data value and cannot be 99 =NONE when Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) is: 09A = Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, 09B = Negligent Manslaughter, 09C = Justifiable Homicide, 100 = Kidnapping/Abduction, 11A = Rape, 11B = Sodomy, 11C = Sexual Assault with an Object, 11D = Fondling, 120 = Robbery, 13A = Aggravated Assault, 13B = Simple Assault, 520 = Weapon Law Violations.(Error Code -- T221)	→

Errors

The first digit in the error indicates what segment line the error is on.

- 1= Administrative Segment*
- 2= Offense Segment
- 3= Property Segment
- 4= Victim Segment
- 5= Offender Segment
- 6= Arrestee Segment
- 7= Group B Arrest Segment
- 8= Texas Specific (Family Violence and Drugs Seized)
- 9= Texas Specific (Sexual Assault)
- 0= Incident Formatting Error

What is a NIBRS Warning?

- Warnings are valid and migrated
 - Warnings are for incident data quality checks
- Agencies should double-check the questioned values



⚠️ 1449	[REDACTED]	TX [REDACTED]	WARNING - Min Age in the Victim Segment cannot be 13, 14, 15, 16, or 17 when Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) contains a relationship of SE = Spouse. Please check to see if the value entered was a data entry error, or if it was intended to be entered.	➔
⚠️ 1549	[REDACTED]	TX [REDACTED]	WARNING - Min Age of Offender in the Offender Segment cannot be 13, 14, 15, 16, or 17 when Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) contains a relationship of SE = Spouse. Please check to see if the value entered was a data entry error, or if it was intended to be entered.	➔
⚠️ 1303	[REDACTED]	TX [REDACTED]	The incidents of burglary contain a larceny-theft. 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 is defined in terms of theft, therefore only the burglary is to be reported, not the accompanying larceny.	➔

What is a NIBRS Warning?

Warnings have four numerical digits and have triangles containing an exclamation mark.

Some NIBRS Warnings should be addressed or corrected to report accurate data:

- Warning 1220 (Bias motivation should be 88=None)
- Warning 1427 (Society victim type needs to have 88=None bias)

▲1449	[REDACTED]	TX [REDACTED]	WARNING - Min Age in the Victim Segment cannot be 13, 14, 15, 16, or 17 when Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) contains a relationship of SE = Spouse. Please check to see if the value entered was a data entry error, or if it was intended to be entered.	➔
▲1549	[REDACTED]	TX [REDACTED]	WARNING - Min Age of Offender in the Offender Segment cannot be 13, 14, 15, 16, or 17 when Data Element 35 (Relationship of Victim to Offender) contains a relationship of SE = Spouse. Please check to see if the value entered was a data entry error, or if it was intended to be entered.	➔
▲1303	[REDACTED]	TX [REDACTED]	The incidents of burglary contain a larceny-theft. 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 is defined in terms of theft, therefore only the burglary is to be reported, not the accompanying larceny.	➔





Questions?

Common Errors

- Error 056/751 Duplicate Error
- Error 204 Location Code
- Error T203 Statutory Rape
- Error T208 Same Time Same Place
- Error T221 Type of Weapon Required
- Error 268 Theft with Motor Vehicle
- Error 387 Drug offense and property must match
- Error 359 Motor Vehicle Theft with nonvehicular property
- Error 404/085 Victim Relationships Required
- Error 465 Society must be Victim
- Error T484 Injury cannot be None or Minor
- Error 560 Rape must be Opposite Sex
- Error 604/704 Using 90A, 90E & 90H

Segment Zero (Incident Format Error)

Error 056: Data Element 2 (Incident Number) must be a unique number for each incident submitted. No two incidents can have the same incident number.

This Duplicate Error can be triggered by three things:

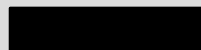
1. Two different NIBRS submissions contain the same incident with no changes. Thus, the system rejects it the second time (most common reason).
 - Submitting the same NIBRS file twice
 - Submitting a NIBRS file (month) twice, but it includes corrections from the first submission
 - Submitting the same incident in multiple submissions

Segment Zero (Incident Format Error)

2. An incident was corrected from the first submission and uploaded in the second submission. But the incident does not contain a Delete segment. Although the incident was corrected and changed visually in the flat file, our system still sees it as the same information and causes error 056.
3. Two incidents with different offenses and descriptions share the same incident number (very rare).

! 056

SOP24-00209



Data Element 2 (Incident Number) must be a unique number for each incident submitted. No two incidents can have the same incident number.



Group B Arrest Segment 7

Error 751: When a Group B Arrest Report has two or more arrestees, the individual segment comprising the report cannot contain duplicates.

This error is received for the same reasons as Error 056 except it is for your Group B Offenses.

751	20240300304	TX0210200	(Group B Arrest Report) When a Group B Arrest Report has two or more arrestees, the report cannot contain duplicates. In this case, two arrestees were submitted having the same entry in Data Element 40 (Arrestee Sequence Number).The Arrest Transaction Number (Data Element 41) is the number assigned by the reporting agency to an arrest report to identify it uniquely. If multiple arrestees are reported, each having the same data value in Data Element 40, ensure that Data Element 41 is unique for each arrestee submitted to ensure that duplication does not occur.(Error Code -- 751)
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Offense Segment (2)

Error 204: The Location Type in the Offense Segment must contain a valid data value when entered; blank is permissible on non-mandatory fields.

Scenario: An agency entered Location Type 22 = School/College and received Error 204.

Solution: The agency needs to change Location Type 22 = School/College to either:

- 52 = School – College/University
- 53 = School – Elementary/Secondary

Location Type 22 = School College is no longer an acceptable Location Type.

Offense Segment (2)

Error Code T203: Offense code 36B Statutory Rape is not reportable in Texas. Statutory Rape is the non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. The victim is not capable of giving consent, according to the Texas Penal Code, Chapter 22 definition of Child..(Error Code -- T203)

Example: An agency reports a 36B Statutory Rape with a 15 yr old victim and 19 yr old offender and submits it to DPS UCR. The incident receives error T203.

Problem: The NIBRS definition of Statutory Rapes states ‘LEAs should classify an offense as Statutory Rape based on the state’s Statutory Rape laws and the findings of the LE investigation.’ Texas doesn’t have separate Statutory Rape Penal Code. Sexual Intercourse with a person under the statutory age of consent falls under Texas Penal Code Sexual Assault (PC 22.011).

Offense Segment (2)

Error Code T203: Offense code 36B Statutory Rape is not reportable in Texas. Statutory Rape is the non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. The victim is not capable of giving consent, according to the Texas Penal Code, Chapter 22 definition of Child..(Error Code -- T203)

Solution: As of 9/26/2022, Texas agencies cannot report NIBRS 36B Statutory Rape and must report one of forcible NIBRS offenses 11A Rape, 11B Sodomy, or 11C Sexual Assault with an Object.

Agencies must submit Sexual Assault reports to comply with Texas Mandated Reporting via manual entry or Segment 9 inclusion in a NIBRS flat file

Agencies must also correct and resubmit any previously submitted 36Bs.

Offense Segment (2)

Error Code T208: Data Element 9 (Location Type) entered for each offense must be the same valid data value in an incident when multiple offenses are reported.(Error Code -- T208)

Example: An offender was arrested for shoplifting at a department store. When the offender went to jail, drugs were discovered on his person. The agency reported the shoplifting at a department store and the drugs at the jail. The incident receives error T208.

Solution: The agency must select the most specific location description for the incident, preferably the location where the incident was initiated. In the above example, the location should be at the department store because he technically still had the drugs on him when he was at the store.

Why? You cannot have two locations for multiple offenses in one incident. It would imply two separate incidents and separation of time and place.

Offense Segment (2)

Error Code T221: Type Weapon/Force Involved cannot be NONE for specific offenses i.e. 09A Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, 09B Negligent Manslaughter, 09C Justifiable Homicide, 100 Kidnapping/Abduction/ 11A Rape, 11B Sodomy, 11C Sexual Assault with an Object, 11D Fondling, 120 Robbery, 13A Aggravated Assault, 13B Simple Assault or 520 Weapon Law Violations

Example: An agency reports a 13B Simple Assault with No weapon and submits it to DPS UCR. The incident receives error T221.

Solution: The agency must enter the type of weapon used in the incident. At least, there was 40 = Personal Weapons (hands, fist, feet, arms, teeth, etc.)

Offense Segment (2)

Error Code 268: Larceny offense cannot have a motor vehicle property description entered.

Example: An agency reports a 23H All Other Larceny offense with Property Description 24 = Other Motor Vehicles. The incident receives error 268.

Solution: The agency must change the NIBRS Offense Code to 240 Motor Vehicle Theft.

If the property description stolen is one of the below, you must have a NIBRS Offense Code 240 Motor Vehicle Theft.

03 = Automobiles

05 = Buses

37 = Trucks

24 = Other Motor Vehicles

28 = Recreational Vehicles

Property Segment (3)

Error Code 359: All Nonvehicular property descriptions were entered.

Example: An agency reports a 240 Motor Vehicle Theft offense with Property Description 78 = Trailer. The incident receives error 359.

Solution: The agency must change the NIBRS Offense Code to one of the larceny/theft offenses 23A – 23H.

If the property description stolen is not one of the below, you CANNOT have a NIBRS Offense Code 240 Motor Vehicle Theft.

03 = Automobiles

05 = Buses

37 = Trucks

24 = Other Motor Vehicles

28 = Recreational Vehicles

Property Segment (3)

Error Code 387: With a Property Loss = 6 and only offense 35A cannot have description 11 or with a property loss 6 and only offense 35B cannot have description 10.

Example: An offender was arrested for 35B Drug Equipment Violation at elementary/secondary school, and the agency reports seized property as 11 = Drug Equipment and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics which is 2 dose units of marijuana. The incident receives error 387.

Solution: The agency must report a 35A Drug/Narcotics Violation since the agency also seized marijuana.

Property Segment (3)

Error Code 387: With a Property Loss = 6 and only offense 35A cannot have description 11 or with a property loss 6 and only offense 35B cannot have description 10.

If you have a **35A Drug/Narcotic Violation**, your property loss code will be **6 = seized**, your property description should only be **10 = Drugs/Narcotics** with no value of the property.

If you have a **35B Drug Equipment Violation**, your property loss code will be **6 = seized**, your property description will be **11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment** with unknown value (1).

Victim Segment (4)

Error 404/085: Relationship of Victim to Offender is Mandatory when one of the offenses entered in Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code) is a Crime Against Person or a Crime Against Property. (Error Codes – 404 and 085)

Scenario: An agency reported a Human Trafficking offense (64A and 64B), and the relationship is missing for both victims to the one offender.

Solution: The agency needs to add the Relationship of Victim to Offender for Crime Against Person offenses.

Victim Segment (4)

Error 465: (Type of Victim) Must have a value of S = Society/Public when Data Element 24 (Victim Connected to UCR Offense Code) contains a Crime Against Society.

Scenario: An agency reported a 520 Weapon Law Violation and has a Victim Type of I = Individual.

Solution: The agency needs to remove the Victim Type of I = Individual and add the Victim Type of S = Society/Public.

This applies to the following offenses:

- 720 Animal Cruelty
- 35 A – B Drug/Narcotic Offenses
- 39 A – D Gambling Offenses
- 370 Pornography/Obscene Material
- 40 A – C Prostitution Offenses
- 520 Weapons Law Violation

Victim Segment (4)

Error T484: INJURY cannot be None or Minor. Type Injury cannot be N = None or M = Apparent Minor Injury when both:

- UCR Offense Code is 13A = Aggravated Assault
- Type Weapon/Force Involved is 40 = Personal Weapons

Scenario: An agency reported a 13A Aggravated Assault with Apparent Minor Injuries and Personal Weapons. The agency received error T484.

Solutions: First the agency needs to review the incident.

- 1) If the incident shows that there were more serious injuries or a weapon besides personal weapons was used, the Type Injury and/or Type Weapon/Force Involved should be updated.
- 2) If the incident shows that there were only minor injuries or no injuries and the only weapon used was personal weapons, the NIBRS Offense Code should be changed 10 13B Simple Assault.

Offender Segment (5)

Error 560: Segment Level 5 (Offender Segment) must contain a data value for at least one offender in Data Element 38 (Sex of Offender) that is not the same sex that is entered in Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim) when Data Element 6 (UCR Offense Code) is 11A=Rape.

Example #1: An 11A (Rape) incident has a female victim and an 'absolute unknown' offender (00; unseen and uncounted offender). The incident received error 560.

Example #2: An agency reports 11A (Rape) and the victim and offender are the same sex. The agency receives error 560.

The problem for both: 11A Rape requires the 'carnal knowledge' of a person: the act of a man having sexual bodily connections with a woman; sexual intercourse. The individuals must be of the opposite sex.

Offender Segment (5)

Solution for Example #1: If the investigation shows that the offender was the opposite sex of the victim, the agency will need to enter one offender (01) and the offender's sex. If the offender's sex or the type of sexual contact/penetration is undetermined, the agency cannot report the incident as 11A Rape. The offense is 11B Sodomy or 11C Sexual Assault with an Object until proven otherwise.

Solution for Example #2: If the victim and offender are of the same sex, the NIBRS offense has to be 11B Sodomy or 11C Sexual Assault with an Object

Arrestee Segments (6)(7)

Error Code 604: Invalid Data Value: Arrestee Segment: Data Element Arrest Offense Code – Must be a valid offense code. (Error Code -- 604)

Error Code 704: Invalid Data Value: Arrestee Segment: Data Element Arrest Offense – Must be a Group B offense code (Error Code --704)

The UCR Arrest Offense Code in the Arrestee Segment must contain a valid data value when it is entered; blank is permissible on non-mandatory fields.

Example: Agency reports a NIBRS Group B Arrest of 90A (Bad Checks); 90E (Drunkenness); 90H(Peeping Tom)

Solution: Agencies should convert these retired Group B Offense Codes as a 90Z All Other Offenses.

Common Warnings

- Warning 1220 Bias is other than 88 = None
- Warning 1226 Multiple Incidents with Bias other than 88 = None
- Warning 1303 Burglary contains larceny/theft
- Warning 1312 Radio with Theft from a Motor Vehicle
- Warning 1342 Property Value over \$1 million
- Warning 1407 Unknown Victim Information
- Warning 1607 Unknown Offender Information
- Warning 1872 Missing Sexual Assault

Warning 1220

Data Element 8A (Bias Motivation) indicates a Bias code 99 = Unknown and indicates a suspected Hate Crime bias and should be resubmitted after investigation, either as 88 = None (no bias) or the appropriate bias code.

Problem: An Incident has Hate Bias 99=Unknown which implies that the offender MAY have a hate bias but is being investigated.

Solution: Incidents should have the hate bias as 88=None, which means the incident is NOT a hate crime in any way, shape, or form.

Agencies should address and correct these warnings to accurately report hate bias incidents.

Warnings 1220 and 1226

Warning 1220 might be accompanied by Warning 1226

Data Element "6" (UCR Offense Code) has multiple offense segments associated with Data Element "8A" (Bias Motivation) other than "88" = None (no bias). Please verify that the incident is correct as reported.

Multiple offenses in an incident have hate bias of 99=Unknown instead of 88=None.

Agencies should make sure that their RMS system is not hardcoding or defaulting to 99=Unknown for hate bias motivation

Warning 1303

The incidents of burglary contain a larceny-theft. 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 is defined in terms of theft, therefore only the burglary is to be reported, not the accompanying larceny.

Scenario: An offender burglarizes a residence and steals money, jewelry, and electronics. The offender goes out of the house and breaks into a vehicle in the driveway, stealing a handgun. Burglary (220) and Theft from a Motor Vehicle (23F) were reported in the incident.

Warning 1303

Suggestion: Burglary contains larceny, so an agency doesn't have to report a Theft with the Burglary. However, depending on the situation and where the stolen items were located (i.e., in the front yard, a vehicle outside of the garage, etc.) the agency can report Burglary and Theft.

Solution: As a case-by-case warning, the agency should review the larceny types and if unlawful entry into a structure would include the theft of property.

Warning 1312

There are a number of entries for Property Description (Data Element 15) "26" Radios/TVs/VCRs being reported. The "23F" offense of Theft From Motor Vehicle is the theft of articles from a motor vehicle and the "23G" offense of Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories is the theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle which is necessary for its operation.

Scenario: A Theft from a Motor Vehicle (23F) was reported with Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players (26), Tools (36), and Other Property (77) stolen.

Warning 1312

Property description Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Player (26) is described as 'items used to transmit audible signals and visual images of moving and stationary objects; high fidelity and stereo equipment, CD players, MP3 players, cable boxes, etc.'

This data value does not include radios/stereos installed in vehicles; LEAs should classify these as 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories.

Solution: If a radio or an object was stolen and was attached to the vehicle, the agency should report the property as 38= Vehicle Parts/Accessories and may have to include Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories (23G)

Warning 1342

WARNING - Value of Property (1) in the Property Segment has a value of \$1,000,000 or greater. Please check to see if the value entered was a data entry error, or if it was intended to be entered.

Example: A theft offense had \$1.5 million property loss of consumable goods.

Solution: Verify the property value loss. If the value is incorrect, correct the incident in your RMS.

There may be system calculation issues or multiple dollar value entries that cause the value to exceed \$1 million.

Warning 1407

Incidents are being reported with unknown victim information in Data Element 26 (Age of Victim), Data Element 27 (Sex of Victim), and Data Element 28 (Race of Victim).

Generally, the victim information should be known.

If an exact age cannot be determined, an age range may be entered to approximate the victim's age.

Example: An incident has a victim with unknown age, sex, race, and ethnicity.

Solution: If you know any descriptors for the victim, please add them so the agency can report detailed information. Otherwise, agencies can disregard this warning.

Warning 1607

Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number) are being reported as 01, 02, etc. with Data Element 37 (Unknown Offender Age) , Data Element 38 (Sex of Offender), and Data Element 39 (Race of Offender).

If nothing is known about the offender (s) then "00" should be entered in Data Element 36 (Offender Sequence Number), and Data Elements 37 through 39 should be blank.

- **Example:** An incident has an offender with unknown age, sex, race, and ethnicity.
- **Solution:** If you know any descriptors for the offender, please add them so the agency can report detailed information. Otherwise, agencies can disregard this warning.

Warning 1607

Unknown Offender vs. Absolute (True) Unknown Offender

An **Unknown Offender** is a counted offender (i.e., offender #1) with unknown age, sex, race, and ethnicity.

Example: At a bar, a male offender punched a male victim in the face and ran off. The victim states he was punched by a guy but didn't know anything else about the assailant. The offender is entered as unknown age, male (sex), unknown race, and ethnicity.

An **Absolute (True) Unknown** (or 'No Offender') is an unseen and uncounted offender.

Example: A homeowner leaves their house for the weekend. When they come back, they discover their backdoor kicked in and various items were stolen. It's unknown how many offenders burglarized the house or what they looked like. The incident has an absolute unknown offender.

Warning 1872

Error Number	Incident/Arrest Transaction Number	ORI	Error Description	View
⚠️ 1872	23-O-02034	[REDACTED]	WARNING - Missing Sexual Assault Report for Offenses 11A-D (Excluding Offense 11D with Victim age being 18 years or older). If any of the following penal codes are used, a Sexual Assault Report must be entered by manual entry, separate sexual assault flat file, or Segment 9 with NIBRS submission. 21.02 Continuous Sexual Abuse of Young Child or Children, 21.11(a)(1) Indecency with a Child By Contact, 22.011 Sexual Assault, 22.021 Aggravated Sexual Assault.	➔

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Cause: Segment 9 is not implemented. You must manually enter a sexual assault report into the UCR system.

The warning comes from the data in the uploaded NIBRS file, not the system if you already entered the sexual assault report.

Once you have Segment 9 implemented, you will enter the sexual assault report in your RMS system and the system will create the report (like Segment 8 does for Family Violence).

Agencies MUST address this warning to comply with Texas Mandated Reporting of Sexual Assaults.



Questions?

Crime in Texas Online Portal

- The Crime in Texas (CIT) Online Portal is for the public to review UCR data from TX agencies. <https://txucr.nibrs.com>
- The information included in the portal is updated as agencies submit data.
(This is why we tell agencies that they need to review their data and submit updates and corrections each month.)
- Within the Reports section of the portal, data is split between NIBRS reports and Texas mandated reports.

Important Reminders

- Submit your files on/before the 10th of the month.
- Make only one submission per month.
- Any error within an incident blocks it from being uploaded into the repository or being sent to the FBI.
- Updates and corrections to incidents should be included in the next month's NIBRS submission.

thankS

COMPLIANCE AND TRAINING BUREAU TRAINING TEAM

NIBRS Trainings and Other IBR Trainings

- Crimes Against Persons
- Crimes Against Property
- Crimes Against Society
- Group B Offenses
- Hate Crimes
- Cargo Theft
- Texas Specific Reports
- Human Trafficking
- Errors and How to Fix Them
- NIBRS Overview
- Texas Specific or “T” Errors
- Molly Jane’s Law & ViCAP
- LEEP Overview
- Use of Force Overview

Email IBR Training at IBR.Training@dps.texas.gov

Uniform Crime Reporting

Texas Department of Public Safety

512-424-2091 Main

NIBRS@dps.texas.gov

IBR.Training@dps.texas.gov