

Section 2

Classifying

Part I and Part II Offenses

Classifying is determining the proper crime categories in which to report offences in Uniform Crime Reporting. The classification of the offense is based on the facts of an agency's investigation of a crime.

When agencies report offense data to the Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting Program, they must first appropriately classify offenses known to police into the proper offense categories as defined by the Program. This practice ensures that offenses with different titles under state and local law are considered and appropriately recorded in OUCR. Titles of crimes contained in state or local statutes and ordinances do not necessarily govern the OUCR classification.

Generally, agencies classify attempts to commit a crime as though the crimes were actually completed. An exception to this rule applies to attempts or assaults to murder wherein the victim does not die. These offenses must be classified as Aggravated Assaults or Attempted Murders. Another exception is in the case of Rape. Attempts to commit Rape are classified as Attempted Rape.

Unusual situations will arise in the effort to classify offenses, and all cannot be covered in this manual. In classifying the unusual situations, agencies must consider the nature of the crime along with the guidelines provided herein.

It is essential to the OUCR Program's maintenance of uniform and consistent data that all reporting agencies use standard Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting definitions of the offenses.

2.1 CRIMINAL HOMICIDE (01*)

- Willful Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (011)
- Aggravated Murder (012)
- Negligent Homicide (013)

Criminal Homicide—Willful Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (011)

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

As a general rule, any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified as Willful Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. [Make one entry for each person willfully killed by another.]

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Criminal Homicide—Willful Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (011):

1. A berserk gunman shot and killed three pedestrians. The police subdued the offender and placed him under arrest. [Enter three offenses of murder, cleared by arrest.]
2. A neighbor discovered an infant who had been beaten. The neighbor rushed the infant to the hospital. The infant later died as a direct result of the injuries. Investigation revealed that the mother was responsible. The mother was not considered mentally competent, and the district attorney did not wish to prosecute. [Enter one offense of murder, cleared exceptionally.]
3. A man shot and killed his neighbor in an argument over the location of their property line. The police arrested the man and charged him with murder. [Enter one offense of murder, cleared by arrest.]
4. Joe and Jim, while playing cards, get into an argument. Joe attacks Jim with a broken bottle, and Jim pulls a gun and kills Joe. Jim is arrested. [Enter one offense of murder, cleared by arrest, and one offense of aggravated assault, cleared exceptionally.]
5. A husband and wife had an argument. The wife shot the husband and severely wounded him. He grabbed the gun and shot and killed her. The husband survived his wounds. The police subsequently arrested him. [Enter one offense of murder, cleared by arrest, and one offense of aggravated assault, cleared exceptionally.]

6. A man was in a fight on the second floor of a building. During the fight, he was knocked through a window and fell to his death. No arrest was made. [Enter one offense of murder, not cleared.]
7. While attempting to break up a fight, a man was struck over the head with an ashtray by one of the combatants. During the incident, a pre-existing aneurysm burst in the man's head, causing his death. No arrest was made. [Enter one offense of murder, not cleared.]
8. A psychiatrist counseling a young female patient performed a criminal abortion on her. She died of peritonitis resulting from the operation. The psychiatrist fled the state and is still wanted for the crime. [Enter one offense of murder, not cleared.]
9. A teller chased a robber from a bank. The robber fired at him. His shot missed the teller but killed a woman walking on the street. The police did not locate the robber. [Enter one offense of robbery, one offense of aggravated assault, and one offense of murder, not cleared.]
10. A felon fleeing in her car attempted to get through a police roadblock. As a result, she struck and killed two police officers, and was arrested. [Enter two offenses of murder, cleared by arrest, and codes for officers killed]

Agencies must **not** classify the following as Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter:

- Suicides
- Accidental deaths
- Fetal deaths
- Assaults to murder
- Traffic fatalities
- Attempts to murder

Suicides, traffic fatalities, and fetal deaths are excluded from the UCR Program; however, some accidental deaths are classified as Criminal Homicide—Negligent Homicide (013). Attempts and assaults to murder must be classified as aggravated assaults.

Situations in which a victim dies of a heart attack (due to fear or stress) as the result of a crime are not classified as criminal homicide. A heart attack cannot, in fact, be caused at will by an offender. Even in instances where an individual is known to have a weak heart, there is no assurance that an offender can cause sufficient emotional or bodily stress to guarantee that the victim will suffer a fatal heart attack. [The exception to this general guideline would be if the person was physically assaulted directly to the chest area, similar to the head injury sustained in Example 7 above.]

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must **not** classify as Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter:

1. A man was despondent over the breakup of his marriage. Police officers discovered his body in his home office with a bullet wound to his head and a revolver still in his hand. They also found a suicide note in the victim's handwriting on his desk.
2. A woman was attacked by her boyfriend, who struck her several times in the abdomen with a baseball bat. The victim was eight months pregnant at the time of the attack. Her baby was stillborn. (Refer to Aggravated Assault, Section 2.4.)
3. A woman swerved her vehicle to avoid hitting a dog in the road. She struck and killed two children playing near the roadway.
4. A convenience store clerk was robbed at gunpoint. The victim, who was under a doctor's care from previous heart surgery, had a heart attack during the robbery. He collapsed and died in the store.



Justifiable Homicide

Certain willful killings must be classified as justifiable or excusable. In OUCR, Justifiable Homicide is defined as and limited to:

- The killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty.
- The killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony which threatens a person with serious physical injury or death, by a private citizen.

To submit offense data to the OUCR Program, law enforcement agencies must report the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one individual by another, not the criminal liability of the person or persons involved. Do not classify as justifiable or excusable on the basis of self-defense, action of a medical examiner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court. You are classifying and entering police statistics based on police investigation and program guidelines. To enter Justifiable Homicide, make one entry of murder for each victim and unfound each one in column 14 of the Offense form.

Law enforcement officers may take exception to classifying a justifiable homicide as a murder. They may feel this makes them appear to be suspected of committing a crime. This is truly not the case. In reality, the only way to report a justifiable homicide in OUCR and the FBI's UCR is to classify the death as a murder and then unfound the offense. In terms of crime reporting, an unfounded murder equals a justifiable homicide. Neither OUCR, nor the FBI will ever present justifiable homicide information in such a way as to make it appear an officer acting in the line of duty actually committed a murder.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies would consider Justifiable Homicide:

1. A police officer answered a bank alarm and surprised the robber coming out of the bank. The robber saw the responding officer and fired at him. The officer returned fire, killing the robber in the line of duty. [Enter one offense of murder, unfounded; one offense of robbery; and one offense of aggravated assault, both cleared exceptionally. Also be sure to enter LEOKA code. In this case, it would be 90112C].
2. When a gunman entered a store and attempted to rob the proprietor, the storekeeper shot and killed the felon. [Enter one justifiable homicide; one offense of robbery cleared exceptionally.]

NOTE: Justifiable homicide, by definition, occurs in conjunction with other offenses. Therefore, the crime being committed when the justifiable homicide took place must be reported as a separate offense. Reporting agencies should take care to ensure that they do not classify a killing as justifiable or excusable solely on the claims of self-defense or on the action of a coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court.

The following scenario illustrates an incident known to law enforcement that reporting agencies would not consider Justifiable Homicide:

While playing cards, two men got into an argument. The first man attacked the second with a broken bottle. The second man pulled a gun and killed his attacker. The police arrested the shooter; he claimed self-defense.

Criminal Homicide—Aggravated Murder (012)

"Aggravated Murder" means murder which is committed under, or accompanied by, any of the following circumstances:

- The defendant committed the murder pursuant to an agreement that the defendant receive money or other thing of value for committing the murder.
- The defendant solicited another to commit the murder and paid or agreed to pay the person money or other thing of value for committing the murder.
- The defendant committed the murder after having been convicted previously in any jurisdiction of any homicide.
- There was more than one murder victim in the same criminal episode.
- The homicide occurred in the course of or as a result of intentional maiming or torture of the victim.
- The victim of the intentional homicide was a person under the age of 14 years old.

- The defendant was confined in a state, county or municipal penal or correctional facility or was otherwise in custody when the murder occurred.
- The defendant committed murder by means of an explosive.
- The murder was committed in an effort to conceal the commission of a crime, or to conceal the identity of the perpetrator of a crime.
- The murder was committed after the defendant had escaped from a state, county or municipal penal or correctional facility and before the defendant had been returned to the custody of the facility.
- The victim was one of the following and the murder was related to the performance of the victim's official duties in the justice system:
 - (A) A police officer;
 - (B) A correctional, parole or probation officer or other person charged with the duty of custody, control or supervision of convicted persons;
 - (C) A member of the Oregon State Police;
 - (D) A judicial officer;
 - (E) A juror or witness in a criminal proceeding;
 - (F) An employee or officer of a court of justice; or
 - (G) A member of the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision.

Criminal Homicide—Negligent Homicide (013)

Definition: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

As a general rule, any death caused by the gross negligence of another is classified as Criminal Homicide—Negligent Homicide.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Criminal Homicide—Negligent Homicide:

1. While two juveniles were playing with a gun, one playfully pointed it at the other. The youth pointing the gun fired it and killed the other. At the time of arrest, the juvenile claimed no knowledge of the gun being loaded.
2. A target shooter was practicing in an unincorporated wooded area near some houses. One shot missed the target and killed a resident. The police arrested the shooter.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must **not** classify as Negligent Homicide:

1. A man was riding his motorcycle without a helmet and ran off the roadway. He was killed in the subsequent crash.
2. A woman slipped on her neighbors' icy sidewalk and died as a result of the fall.
3. A woman was a passenger in a man's car. The man drove through an ungated railroad crossing. A train struck the car, killing both the driver and the passenger.
4. A man drove his pickup truck recklessly and exited the interstate at a high rate of speed. While attempting a right turn at the first intersection, he lost control of his vehicle and struck and killed three pedestrians standing at a bus stop. The police arrested the driver at the scene for vehicular manslaughter.

NOTE: Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Negligent Homicide. The findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., do not affect classifying or scoring; these are law enforcement statistics.

2.2 FORCIBLE RAPE (02)**

- Rape by Force (021)
- Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape (022)

Reporting agencies must classify one offense for each female raped or upon whom an assault to rape or attempt to rape has been made. Reporting agencies must classify rapes or attempts accomplished by force or threat of force as forcible regardless of the age of the female victim.

Forcible Rape—Rape by Force (021)

Definition: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

“Carnal knowledge” is defined by Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th ed. as “the act of a man having sexual bodily connections with a woman; sexual intercourse.” There is carnal knowledge if there is the slightest penetration of the sexual organ of the female (vagina) by the sexual organ of the male (penis).

“Against her will” includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of her youth). The ability of the victim to give consent must be a professional determination by the law enforcement agency. The age of the victim, of course, plays a critical role in this determination. Individuals do not mature mentally at the same rate. For example, no 4-year-old is capable of consenting, whereas victims aged 10 or 12 may need to be assessed within the specific circumstances regarding the giving of their consent.

Forcible Rape (and Attempted Rape) Force Elements:

To complete the classification of forcible rape and attempted forcible rape, it is necessary to specify the force element used to threaten or subdue the victim.

- 1-Hand Gun – Revolvers, semi-automatic and single shot pistols.
- 2-Rifles and Shotguns
- 3-Other Firearms – Guns such as sub-machine guns and others that do not fit in the category of handgun, rifle, or shotgun.
- 4-Firearm Unknown – Type of firearm used, threatened or implied is unknown.

- 5-Knife or Cutting Instrument – Includes such items as knife, razor, hatchet/ax, scissors, glass, broken bottle, ice pick, etc.
- 6-Other Dangerous Weapon – Includes but is not limited to club, brick, jack handle, ball bat, table leg, etc.
- 7-Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. – Physical force used to strike, choke or otherwise subdue.

When coding Forcible Rape and Attempted Rape offenses, add the appropriate weapon code to either “021” or “022”. For example, an Attempted Rape in which the assailant threatened the victim with a knife would be coded “0225”.

As a basic rule, if more than one type of force element is used, choose the element that was the most intimidating in its use or threatened use.

Forcible Rape Examples

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Rape by Force:

1. Law enforcement received a complaint from a victim who claimed that when she was leaving work late one night, she was attacked in the company parking lot by an unidentified male and forcibly raped. The offender was not apprehended.
2. Two men lured a woman to their motel room with the promise of discussing a job opportunity. They threatened her with a knife and both forcibly raped her. On complaint by the woman, the police arrested both men.
3. Three girls were attacked, assaulted, and raped by four boys. Each boy raped each of the girls. No arrests were made.

Forcible Rape—Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape (022)

Assaults or attempts to forcibly rape are classified as Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape:

1. A man attacked a woman on the street, knocked her down, and attempted to rape her. A pedestrian frightened the man away before he could complete the attack.

2. At a local bar, a man slipped gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), a date rape drug, into a woman's drink. However, the man was unable to lure the woman away from her friends. Investigators concluded that the man intended to have intercourse with the woman and arrested him.

Agencies must **not** classify statutory rape, incest, or other sex offenses, i.e. forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, etc. as Forcible Rape. The OUCR Program applies the following definitions:

- Statutory rape—nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- Incest—nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

However, if the female victim associated with either offense, statutory rape or incest, is forced against her will to engage in sexual intercourse, the incident must be classified as Rape by Force.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must **not** classify as Forcible Rape:

1. A 15-year-old male had consensual sexual intercourse with a 13-year-old female.
2. At a family reunion, a woman had sexual intercourse with her nephew, in violation of the state's incest laws. No force or weapon was involved.
3. A man forcibly sodomized his male cousin. The cousin was hospitalized with internal injuries.

NOTE: By OUCR definition, sexual attacks on males are excluded from the rape category and must be classified as assaults or other sex offenses depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of injury.

When reporting this crime, enter one offense for each female raped or upon whom an assault to rape or attempt to rape has been made.

Rape or attempts to rape by force or threat of force are classified as forcible rape regardless of the age of the female victim.

In cases where several men attack one female, enter one forcible rape. Do not count the number of offenders.

2.3 ROBBERY (03**)

Definition: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Robbery is a vicious type of theft in that it is committed in the presence of the victim. The victim, who usually is the owner or person having custody of the property, is directly confronted by the perpetrator and is threatened with force or is put in fear that force will be used. Robbery involves a theft or larceny but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force.

If no force or threat of force is used (such as in pocket-picking or purse-snatching), the offense must be classified in the larceny category rather than robbery. However, if force is used in the commission of a larceny (such as in overcoming the active resistance of the victim in a purse-snatching), then the offense is to be classified as a robbery.

In any instance of robbery, enter one offense for each distinct operation. Do not count the number of persons robbed or those present at the robbery. Also, remember that the number of persons committing the crime has nothing to do with the number of offenses.

Because some type of assault is an element of the crime of robbery, an assault must not be reported as a separate crime unless it is after-the-fact such as the victim being severely beaten after handing over his wallet. However, if the injury results in death, a homicide offense must be reported.

Robbery Target or Location

To enhance efforts to analyze robbery, the following types of robbery targets or locations are required as part of the classification:

- (031) Highway (Streets, alleys, sidewalks, etc.)
Robberies which occur on the streets, alleys, highways, sidewalks, and parking lots that generally would be in view of police patrol.
- (032) Business/Commercial
This should be thought of as business establishments. Examples would be: grocery stores, pharmacies, department stores, hotels/motels, restaurants, taverns, finance companies, auto dealers, shops, etc.
Note: This category does not include gas stations, convenience stores, or banks which are separate sub-categories.

- (033) Gas/Service Station

A business where the primary function is to sell gasoline, motor fuel, petroleum and related products. [If the robbery occurs specifically in the “Food Mart” area of a large gas station, count it as the following category, depending on what exactly is stolen.]

- (034) Convenience Store

The neighborhood store (such as “7-11”) that sells consumable goods such as groceries, candy, cigarettes, beer and wine. This store is easily accessible and generally has extended hours of operations.

- (035) Residence

A robbery occurring at a residence or anywhere on its premises. This location should be considered as dwellings for permanent residents such as houses, apartments, and condominiums. Note: hotels and motels are transient dwellings and listed above in business/commercial.

- (036) Bank

Examples of this category are banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Do not include finance companies and similar institutions whose function is to lend money. They are listed above in business/commercial.

- (039) Other

Robberies where the target or location of the robbery was none of the above. Examples would include beaches, parks, wooded areas, schools, government buildings, professional offices (doctor/lawyer), churches, planes, trains, public transportation, etc.

Robbery Force Elements

The classification of robbery offenses *by location* is further classified as to the *force element* used to threaten or subdue the victim.

- 1-Hand Gun – Revolvers, semi-automatic and single shot pistols.
- 2-Rifles and Shotguns
- 3-Other Firearms – Guns such as sub-machine guns and others that do not fit in the category of handgun, rifle, or shotgun.
- 4-Firearm Unknown – Type of firearm used, threatened or implied is unknown.
- 5-Knife or Cutting Instrument – Includes such items as knife, razor, hatchet/ax, scissors, glass, broken bottle, ice pick, etc.
- 6-Other Dangerous Weapon – Includes but is not limited to club, brick, jack handle, ball bat, table leg, etc.
- 7-Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. – Physical force used to strike, choke or otherwise subdue.

When coding Robbery offenses, add the appropriate weapon code to the location code. For example, a Robbery in which the assailant threatened a 7-11 clerk with a pistol would be coded “0341”. [“03” for Robbery, “4” for Convenience Store, and “1” for Handgun.]

As a basic rule, if more than one type of force element is used, choose the element that was the most intimidating in its use or threatened use.

Armed robbery includes incidents commonly referred to as stickups, hijackings, holdups, heists, carjackings, etc. Carjackings are robbery offenses in which a motor vehicle is taken through force or threat of force. In such cases, agencies must report **only** a robbery, **not** a motor vehicle theft (although the car would be listed as the type of property stolen). Robberies wherein only personal weapons, such as hands, fists, and feet, are used or threatened to be used may be referred to as strong-arms or muggings.

The OUCR Program considers a weapon to be a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one in the commission of a crime. Reporting agencies must classify crimes involving pretended weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim, but the robber claims to possess one, as armed robbery. Should an immediate on-view arrest prove that there is no weapon involved, the agency must classify the offense as Robbery--hands, fists, feet, etc.

Law enforcement must guard against using the public’s terminology such as “robbery of an apartment” or “safe robbery” when classifying a robbery offense, inasmuch as the public is referring to a burglary situation.

Robbery—Firearm (Handgun, Rifle/Shotgun, Other or Unknown Firearm)

Robbery—Firearm includes robberies in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear. Attempts are included in this category. The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Robbery—Firearm:

1. A man came to a victim’s door and asked to use the phone. After being admitted to the residence, he pulled a gun and demanded money. He took the victim’s money and fled. The police have yet to apprehend the suspect. [Enter one offense of Robbery-residence-handgun, no clearance.]
2. A lone male with a rifle appeared in a tavern and ordered ten patrons and the owner to hand over their cash and jewelry. After obtaining their possessions, the man left. [Enter one offense of Robbery-business-rifle/shotgun, no clearance.]

3. Four individuals planned to rob a local supermarket. One of the group informed the police. On the appointed day, the four walked in the front door of the market armed with handguns. They were all arrested. The informant was released for cooperating. [Enter one offense of Robbery-business-handgun, cleared by arrest]
4. A person with a shotgun entered a rural grocery store and ordered the clerk to hand over the cash. The clerk complied. The suspect ran out of the store to a waiting car. The clerk notified the police. The police spotted the suspect's vehicle and engaged in a high-speed chase. They apprehended a 17-year-old suspect. [Enter one offense of Robbery-business-rifle/shotgun, cleared by arrest of juvenile.]

Robbery—Knife or Cutting Instrument

The category Robbery—Knife or Cutting Instrument includes robberies in which a knife, broken bottle, razor, ice pick, or other cutting or stabbing instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear. Attempts are included in this category.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Robbery—Knife or Cutting Instrument:

1. A lone male approached a car stopped at a traffic light. The male brandished a knife and ordered the driver of the car to get out of the vehicle. She complied, and the male then jumped into the car and drove away, leaving the car owner frightened but unhurt. The woman called the police. [Enter one offense of Robbery-highway-knife, no clearance.]
2. A man was walking down the street when an assailant grabbed him and held a broken bottle to his throat. While the assailant was attempting to remove the victim's wallet from his pocket, the police arrived and arrested the assailant. [Enter one offense of Robbery-highway-knife/cutting instrument, cleared by arrest.]



Robbery—Other Dangerous Weapon

The category Robbery—Other Dangerous Weapon includes robberies in which a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, Mace, pepper spray, or other dangerous weapon is employed or its use is threatened. Attempts are included in this category.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Robbery—Other Dangerous Weapon:

1. Two men accosted a third, an acquaintance, in an alley near a bar. They beat him severely with a club and took his wallet containing several hundred dollars. The victim reported the incident to the police. No arrest was made. [Enter one offense of Robbery-highway--other dangerous weapon, no clearance.]
2. A woman robbed a jewelry store by threatening to detonate a bomb. Two store employees managed to detain the suspect until the police arrived. The subject was arrested. [Enter one offense of Robbery-business-other dangerous weapon, cleared by arrest.]
3. While a motorist was stopped at an intersection, a man armed with a canister of Mace forcibly removed her from her convertible. The man got into the vehicle and drove away. The motorist suffered several cuts and bruises in the confrontation. The police were unable to locate the offender or the vehicle. [Enter one offense of Robbery-highway-other dangerous weapon, no clearance.]

Robbery—Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.

The category of Robbery—Hands, Fists, Feet, etc., (commonly referred to as “strong arm”) includes muggings and similar offenses in which only personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.

In the absence of force or threat of force, as in pocket-picking or purse-snatching, the offense must be classified as larceny-theft rather than robbery. However, if in a purse-snatching or other such crime, force or threat of force is used to overcome the active resistance of the victim, the offense must be classified as Robbery-hands, fists, feet, etc.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Robbery—hands, fists, feet, etc.:

1. During a purse-snatching, a thief shoved a woman to the ground and took her purse. The thief escaped. [Enter one offense of Robbery-highway- hands, fists, feet, etc., no clearance.]
2. A juvenile was observed by a store security guard concealing compact discs under his shirt. When he was confronted, the youth punched the security guard and fled the store, leaving the compact discs behind. [Enter one offense of Robbery- business- hands, fists, feet, etc., no clearance.]



2.4 AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (04**)

- Aggravated Assault (041)
- Attempted Murder (043)

Definition: Assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another. Assault attempts are included. Aggravated Assault (or, in some cases, Attempted Murder) is the attack or threat of attack for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Agencies must collect assault information on the offenses that are aggravated in nature, as well as on those that are not. Assaults that are not aggravated are classified as Simple Assaults (see 2.8).

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

- If a weapon was used or threatened to be used, enter as Aggravated Assault (even if there is no injury to the victim), or in some special cases as Attempted Murder. Attempted Murder should only be used when supported by departmental investigation.
- If hands, fists, or feet were used as the force element and there was serious injury such as broken bones, internal injuries, etc., enter as Aggravated Assault or in some special cases as Attempted Murder.
- If hands, fists, or feet were used as the force element and injury, if any, requires little more than normal first aid, enter as Simple Assault.
- It should not be necessary in most cases to examine the intent of the assailant. Usually the weapons used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factor.
- Enter one offense for each person assaulted.
- Prosecution policy in your jurisdiction should not control your classification. You are reporting police offense data which is then classified according to the standard Uniform Crime Reporting definitions.
- In an aggravated assault situation where the victim later dies, enter one offense of murder for the month in which death occurred, and delete the aggravated assault previously recorded. Contact OUCR for the procedure necessary to complete this transaction.

Force Elements:

To complete this classification of aggravated assault (or attempted murder) the offense is further classified by one of the following standard force elements used or threatened:

- 1-Hand Gun – Revolvers, semi-automatic and single shot pistols.
- 2-Rifles and Shotguns
- 3-Other Firearms – Guns such as sub-machine guns and others that do not fit in the category of handgun, rifle, or shotgun.
- 4-Firearm Unknown – Type of firearm used, threatened or implied is unknown.
- 5-Knife or Cutting Instrument – Includes such items as knife, razor, hatchet/ax, scissors, glass, broken bottle, ice pick, etc.
- 6-Other Dangerous Weapon – Includes but is not limited to club, brick, jack handle, ball bat, table leg, etc.
- 7-Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. – Physical force used to strike, choke or otherwise subdue.

The OUCR Program considers a weapon to be a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one in the commission of a crime.

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

Occasionally, it is the practice of local jurisdictions to charge assailants in assault cases with disorderly conduct, domestic violence, or simple assault even though a knife, gun, or other weapon was used in the incident. This type of offense must be reported to the OUCR Program as aggravated assault

Aggravated Assault-- Handgun; Rifle/Shotgun; Other Firearm; Unknown Firearm

This type of Aggravated Assault includes all assaults in which a firearm of any type is used or is threatened to be used. Assaults with revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, etc. are included in this category. The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Aggravated Assault or Attempted Murder involving a Firearm:

1. A man had an argument with his girlfriend. She left and later returned with a handgun and shot the man, attempting to kill him. He recovered from his gunshot wound. The police arrested the woman. She was prosecuted for attempted murder. [Enter one offense of attempted murder-handgun, cleared by arrest.]
2. While an officer was attempting to serve a warrant, the individual ran from her. The subject turned and fired on the officer, wounding her. Assisting officers caught and arrested the individual. [Enter one offense of attempted murder-handgun, and one offense of officer assault (90212D), both cleared by arrest.]
3. Joe and Bill had an argument. Joe later returned with a shotgun and shot Bill, with intent to kill him. Bill recovered and Joe was prosecuted for attempted murder. [Enter one offense of attempted murder-rifle/shotgun, cleared by arrest.]
4. While attempting to enter a warehouse at 2:00 am, an individual is discovered by the police. The subject turns and fires a pistol at one of the officers, wounding him. The subject is caught and arrested. [Enter one offense of aggravated assault-handgun (or perhaps attempted murder), one offense of burglary, and one offense of officer assault (90211B), all three offenses cleared by arrest.]

Aggravated Assault—Knife or Cutting Instrument

The category Aggravated Assault—Knife or Cutting Instrument includes assaults wherein weapons such as knives, razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, and ice picks are used as cutting or stabbing objects or their use is threatened.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Aggravated Assault—Knife or Cutting Instrument:

1. During a dice game, a heated argument erupted and one man stabbed another with a hypodermic needle. The victim recovered but refused to press charges against his attacker. [Enter one offense of aggravated assault-knife, cleared by exceptional means.]
2. During an argument, Sam cut Leo with a knife. Sam has not yet been arrested. [Enter one offense of aggravated assault-knife, not cleared.]
3. 3. During an argument, a man cut a woman with a razor. The police were unable to locate the suspect. [Enter one offense of aggravated assault-knife, not cleared.]

Aggravated Assault—Other Dangerous Weapon

The category Aggravated Assault—Other Dangerous Weapon includes assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object as a weapon in which serious injury does or could result. The weapons in this category include, but are not limited to, Mace, pepper spray, clubs, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, or other blunt instruments used to club or beat victims. Attacks by explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding, burnings, etc. are also included in this category.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Aggravated Assault—Other Dangerous Weapon:

1. At the scene of a riot, three police officers were attacked by 20 rioters who were armed with clubs and rocks. The police officers sustained injuries that caused them to be hospitalized. A total of 45 rioters, including 18 of those participating in the assaults, were arrested for disorderly conduct. [Enter 3 offenses of aggravated assault-other dangerous weapon; 3 officer assaults; and the offenses of disorderly conduct, all cleared by arrest.]
2. During an argument, a man picked up a tire iron and hit his neighbors, a man and his wife. The man suffered a minor bruise, but the wife had a concussion from a blow to the head. The police arrested the attacker. [Enter 2 offenses of Aggravated Assault- other dangerous weapon, both cleared by arrest.]

3. During a physical altercation between two patrons at a local tavern, one of the men displayed a vial filled with a biological contaminant in a threatening manner. The police arrived at the tavern and arrested the individual. [Enter 1 offense of Aggravated Assault-other dangerous weapon, cleared by arrest.]
4. The police responded to a fight-in-progress call. They found the offender beating a victim about the face and head with a shoe. The victim suffered a cut that required several stitches. The offender was arrested at the scene. [Enter 1 offense of Aggravated Assault-other dangerous weapon, cleared by arrest.]
5. Police, answering a disturbance call, find a juvenile gang fight in progress. The participants escape, except for seven who suffer injuries. None will cooperate and it is not determined who started the fight. Three were cut severely with knives. The remaining four suffered broken bones from beatings by clubs. All seven are arrested on felony assault charges. [Enter three offenses of aggravated assault-knife and four offenses of aggravated assault-other dangerous weapon, all cleared by arrest of juveniles.]

Aggravated Assault—Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.—Aggravated Injury

The category Aggravated Assault—Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.—Aggravated Injury includes only the attacks using personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth, that result in serious or aggravated injury. Reporting agencies must consider the seriousness of the injury as the primary factor in establishing whether the assault is aggravated or simple. They must classify the assault as aggravated if the personal injury is serious, for example, there are broken bones, internal injuries, or stitches required. On the other hand, they must classify the offense as simple assault if the injuries are not serious (abrasions, minor lacerations, or contusions) and require no more than usual first-aid treatment.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Aggravated Assault—Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.—Aggravated Injury:

1. A man came home drunk. During an argument with his wife, he slapped her with an open hand and broke her jaw. The police arrested the husband, but his wife refused to prosecute. [Enter one offense of aggravated assault, hands-fists-feet, cleared by arrest.]
2. During an argument over a parking space, one man pushed another to the ground. The man on the ground suffered an abrasion and a broken wrist. The individual who pushed him was later arrested for assault. [Enter one offense of Aggravated Assault—hands, fists, feet, etc., cleared by arrest.]



Aids to Classifying Assaults

Careful consideration of the following factors should assist reporting agencies 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 of the assailant to cause serious injury

Often, the weapon used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factor in distinguishing aggravated from simple assault. In only a limited number of instances should it be necessary for the agency to examine the intent of the assailant.

Note: In order for a person to be found guilty of attempted murder, it must be proved that the assailant acted deliberately and intentionally, or recklessly with extreme disregard for human life, and attempted to kill someone; *and* the assailant did something that was a substantial step (beyond mere preparation) toward committing the crime.

Prosecutorial policy in a jurisdiction must not dictate an agency's classification of an assault. Reporting agencies must examine and classify assaults according to the standard OUCR definitions, regardless of whether they are termed misdemeanors or felonies by local definitions.

Aggravated assault is a troublesome crime to classify. If a number of persons are involved in a dispute or disturbance and law enforcement investigation cannot distinguish the aggressors from the victims, the reporting agency must count the number of persons assaulted as the number of offenses. In such circumstances, assault classifications may require agencies to identify and report both aggravated and simple assaults within the same crime scenario. Additionally, multiple types of weapons may be used during the commission of the assaults. Occasionally, classifying offenses in this category will involve reporting offenses in two or more subcategories when reporting the assaults.

The following scenario offers an example of a multiple-offense situation in which some of the offenses must be classified as a simple assault and others as aggravated assault:

During a confrontation between two groups of people, a fight occurred during which several of the participants were injured. None of the combatants were cooperative, and all claimed to be innocent. It was unclear to police who was responsible for which assault. The police arrested eight persons, five of whom were severely beaten and in need of emergency medical treatment.

Explanation: To report this crime to the OUCR Program, law enforcement must report a total of eight assaults. Even though all the victims were not known, it was known that five persons were severely beaten. Therefore, reporting agencies must classify five offenses as Aggravated Assault—Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.—Aggravated Injury and three offenses Simple Assault.

The following scenario offers an example of a multiple-offense situation in which offenses must be classified in two aggravated assault subcategories:

Police responding to a disturbance call found a juvenile gang fight in progress. The participants escaped, except for seven youths who suffered injuries. None would cooperate, and the police could not determine who started the fight. Three gang members were cut severely with knives. The remaining four suffered broken bones from being beaten with clubs. The police arrested the combatants who were under the age of 18 on felonious assault charges.

Explanation: A total of seven assault offenses must be reported: three offenses classified as Aggravated Assault—Knife or Cutting Instrument and four offenses classified as Aggravated Assault—Other Dangerous Weapon.



2.5 BURGLARY—BREAKING OR ENTERING (5**)

- Forcible Entry (0511), (0521), (0531)
- Unlawful Entry—No Force (0512), (0522), (0532)
- Attempted Forcible Entry (0513), (0523), (0533)

Definition: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

The OUCR Program classifies 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, safecracking, and all attempts at these offenses as burglary.

The OUCR Program’s definition of a structure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

<u>Residence (1)</u>	<u>Business (2)</u>	<u>Other Structures (3)</u>
Apartments	Business offices	Barns/sheds
Dormitories	Auto Dealerships	Churches
Houses	Banks	Hospitals
Motel/Hotel	Factories/Mills	Sheds
House boats*	Restaurant/Club/Bar	Public buildings
and	Service/Repairs	Schools
Trailer homes*	Stores	Ships and Vessels
*If permanent residence	Warehouses	Unattached garages

Any mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse is considered a structure. A trailer used as a business, construction office or equipment storage would be either a “Business” or “Other Structure”.

Tents, tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, or other mobile units that are being used for recreational purposes are not considered structures. The OUCR Program does not consider a telephone booth a structure. The illegal entry of these units, followed by a theft, felony or attempt to commit a felony or theft, should not be classified as a burglary. These are discussed in the Larceny-Theft section.

The burglary of “cross over” combinations such as a business and attached residence would be reported in the grouping that appeared to be the most obvious target of the thieves

Thefts from automobiles, whether locked or not; shoplifting from commercial establishments; and thefts from telephone booths, coin boxes, or coin-operated machines are all classified as larceny-theft offenses. If the area entered was one of open access, thefts from the area would not involve an unlawful trespass and would be classified as larceny-theft. A forcible entry or unlawful entry in which no theft or felony occurs but acts of vandalism, malicious mischief, etc. are committed is NOT classified as a burglary provided investigation clearly established that the unlawful entry was for a purpose other than to commit a felony or theft.

Larceny-theft is an element of burglary and, therefore, must not be reported as a separate offense if associated with the unlawful entry of a structure. If a forcible or unlawful entry of a building is made to steal a motor vehicle, the reporting agency must count the offense and the value of the vehicle under burglary, not motor vehicle theft.

When a question arises as to whether a type of structure comes within the scope of the burglary definition, the law enforcement officer must look to the nature of the crime and be guided by the examples set forth. If a question remains, the agency should contact the OUCR Program.

NOTE: It is important to remember that offenses must be classified according to OUCR definitions and not according to state or local codes. Some jurisdictions might, for instance, categorize a shoplifting or a theft from an automobile as burglary. These offenses are not classified as burglaries in OUCR and must be reported as larceny-thefts.

Hotel Rule

Burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, or other places where lodging of transients is the main purpose can present reporting problems to law enforcement. If a number of units under a single manager are burglarized and the offenses are most likely to be reported to the police by the manager rather than the individual tenants, the burglary must be reported as a single offense. Examples are burglaries of a number of rental hotel rooms, rooms in flop houses, rooms in youth hostels, and units in a motel. If the individual living areas in a building are rented or leased to the occupants for a period of time that would preclude the tenancy from being classified as transient, then the burglaries would most likely be reported separately by the occupants. Such burglaries must be reported as separate offenses. Examples of this latter type of multiple burglary would be the burglaries of a number of apartments in an apartment house, of the offices of a number of commercial firms in a business building, of the offices of separate professionals within one building, or of a number of rooms in a college dormitory.

Burglary—Forcible Entry (051)

Law enforcement must classify as Burglary—Forcible Entry all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. This definition applies when a thief gains entry by using tools; breaking windows; forcing windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators; cutting screens, walls, or roofs; and where known, using master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key), or other devices that leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock. Agencies must also include in this category burglary by concealment inside a building followed by exiting the structure. The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Burglary—Forcible Entry:

1. A liquor store was broken into on a holiday when the store was closed. The next day, the manager found alcoholic beverages and money were missing and called the police. [Enter one offense of Burglary-Business, no clearance.]
2. A burglar used a key to enter four units in a condominium complex and stole numerous articles from each residence. The resident in each condominium called the police. The police made no arrest. [Enter four offenses of Burglary-Residence, no clearances.]
3. A man hid in a theater. After it closed, he stole money from the cash register and left the premises during the night. The police made no arrest. [Enter one offense of Burglary-Business, no clearance.]



Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force (052)

The entry of a structure in a Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force situation is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this category, which includes thefts from open garages, open warehouses, open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses where entry is achieved by other than the tenant who has lawful access.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force:

1. While a housewife was in the backyard hanging clothes, a 14-year-old boy entered her house through the unlocked front door and took her purse. When the woman realized her purse was missing, she called the police. The police subsequently located the boy and charged him with residential burglary. [Enter one offense of Burglary-Residence, cleared by arrest of juvenile.]
2. A woman posing as a maintenance employee entered an unlocked office and stole a wallet from a cabinet. [Enter one offense of Burglary-Other Structure, no clearance.]
3. During the night, someone stole a \$24,000 car out of an unlocked, but closed, private garage. Two days later, police found the car abandoned in a nearby town. No suspect was identified. [Enter one offense of Burglary-Residence, no clearance.]

In certain circumstances of burglary, an agency may be required to identify, classify, and report both Forcible Entry and Unlawful Entry—No Force within the same incident. Therefore, the agency will occasionally report offenses in two or more categories.

The following scenario illustrates an incident known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify in two subcategories of burglary:

After closing hours, a thief entered an unlocked door of a warehouse. The warehouse contained a number of offices of individual shipping companies. The subject broke into eight of the company offices, rifled the office desks, and stole some items from each office.

Explanation: The reporting agency must classify this incident as eight offenses of Burglary— Forcible Entry and one offense of Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force.

Burglary—Attempted Forcible Entry (053)

This category includes those situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted but not completed. Once the thief is inside a locked structure, the offense becomes a Burglary—Forcible Entry. Agencies must classify attempts to enter an unlocked structure as well as actual trespass to an unlocked structure as Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force. Only situations in which a thief has attempted to break into a locked structure are classified as Burglary—Attempted Forcible Entry.

The following scenario illustrates an incident known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Burglary—Attempted Forcible Entry:

Neighbors heard the sound of breaking glass coming from the home next door. They saw a subject running away from the home and called the police. Police investigation revealed pry marks on a window frame and broken window glass apparently from too much force being applied to the frame. Police determines that this was an attempted break-in. There were no suspects.

When coding Burglary offenses, you must categorize by location **and** type of entry. For example, the scenario above would be coded 0513 (“05” for Burglary, then “1” for Residence, and lastly “3” for Attempted Forcible Entry).



Note: When a building is under construction and is unlawfully entered for the purpose of committing a theft, either a Burglary....or Larceny-Other would be reported. The classification depends on the degree of completion of the building. If the building is securable (walls, windows, doors, roofs, and locks are in place; and openings are sealed/nailed shut), unlawful entry for purposes of stealing or committing any other felony would be classified as Burglary (forcible entry). At this state of completion, if the building were entered during a time when unlocked or unsecured, it would be classified as a Burglary (no force). If the building has not been completed to the point of being securable, then the unlawful entry would be entered as Larceny-Other.

2.6 LARCENY-THEFT (06*)

- Pocket-picking (061)
- Purse-snatching (062)
- Shoplifting (063)
- Thefts From Motor Vehicles (064)
- Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (065)
- Theft of Bicycles (066)
- Theft From Public Buildings (067)
- Theft From Coin-operated Device or Machine (068)
- All Other (069)

Definition: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is defined by Black's Law Dictionary, 6th ed. as "where one does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing."

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the OUCR Program. All thefts and attempted thefts are included in this category with one exception: motor vehicle theft. Because of the high volume of motor vehicle thefts, this crime has its own offense category.

All thefts which are not part of a robbery, burglary, or motor vehicle theft should be classified in this category regardless of the value of the article stolen.

For the OUCR Program, agencies must report local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny as larceny-theft. Also, agencies must report all larceny offenses regardless of the value of the property stolen.

Agencies must not classify as larceny the offenses of embezzlement; fraudulent conversion of entrusted property; conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, lodgers, or finders of lost property; counterfeiting; obtaining money by false pretenses; larceny by check; larceny by bailee; or check fraud. Each of these crimes falls within one of the Part II offense categories. The OUCR Program divides the category larceny-theft into the following subcategories:

Pocket-picking (061)

Definition: The theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

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

The following scenario illustrates an incident known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as pocket-picking:

While standing in a crowd watching a parade, a man was jostled by someone who stole his billfold containing over \$200.

Purse-snatching (062)

Definition: The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the custody of an individual.

The purse must be in the physical possession of the victim in order for the theft to be classified as purse-snatching. If more force is used than is actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the owner, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then the offense is classified as a strong-arm robbery. If a woman leaves her purse unattended and a thief steals it, the offense is classified as Theft From Buildings, Theft From a Vehicle, or All Other Larceny-theft Not Specifically Classified.

Shoplifting (063)

Definition: The theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

By definition, the offender in a shoplifting incident has legal access to the premises and, thus, no trespass or unlawful entry is involved. The category includes thefts of merchandise displayed as a part of the stock in trade outside buildings such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, fruit stands, and gas stations. The following scenario illustrates an incident known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as shoplifting:

Two persons entered a hardware store together. While one engaged the clerk in a discussion in the back of the store, the other stole a power saw valued at \$125.

Theft from Motor Vehicles (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories) (064)

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

This type of larceny includes thefts from automobiles, trucks, truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, motor homes, or other recreational vehicles. It also includes thefts from any area in the automobile or other vehicle, including the trunk, glove compartment or other enclosure. The items included in this theft category are cameras, suitcases, wearing apparel, cellular phones, MP3 players, CD's, and packages. Agencies must take care not to report items that are automobile parts and accessories that are affixed to, or are a functional part of the vehicle since these fall under the category Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories. The theft of "loose" or packaged motor vehicle parts are reported as Theft from a Motor Vehicle.

Certain state statutes or local ordinances might interpret theft from motor vehicles as burglaries. For the OUCR Program, however, agencies must classify these thefts as Theft From Motor Vehicles.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Theft from Motor Vehicles:

- 1) A tractor trailer parked in the company parking lot was broken into, and 20 cases of canned food were taken.

- 2) The owner of a vehicle had just purchased a carburetor he intended to use as a replacement for the existing carburetor on the vehicle later in the day. He stopped at a convenience store and left the carburetor on the back seat while he went inside. When he returned, he found someone had broken a window on the vehicle and had taken the carburetor.

In the second example, this theft would NOT be reported as Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories even though a carburetor is a motor vehicle part. The reason is that in this example, the carburetor was not a functional part of the car. It was a separate or "loose" part intended for installation in the vehicle at a later time.

In larceny situations where both (affixed/functional) motor vehicle parts and accessories *and* articles from the motor vehicle are stolen, agencies must report the offense resulting in the greatest value of property loss.

If a theft from a motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, reporting agencies most frequently should classify the incident as a motor vehicle theft. However, when it is apparent that the theft of the vehicle was actually to obtain its contents, then 2 offenses (motor vehicle theft *and* theft from a motor vehicle) should be reported. An example would be the theft of a delivery van which is later found abandoned, but its load of television sets is missing.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (065)

Definition: The theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner that would make the part an attachment to the vehicle necessary for the operation of the vehicle, or a component of the vehicle. Thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, hubcaps and wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, inspection stickers, registration tags, radio antennas, side-view mirrors, gasoline, compact disc players, air bags, citizens' band radios, radar detectors, etc., are included in this category. Agencies must be careful to report only parts or accessories that are attached to the vehicle. If items being transported in the vehicle are stolen, reporting agencies must classify the offense as a Theft *From* Motor Vehicles (064).

The following scenario illustrates an incident known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories:

A thief broke into a locked car and was attempting to remove an expensive compact disc player when the owner of the car returned. The owner called the police, who arrested the man.

Theft of Bicycles (066)

Definition: The unlawful taking of any bicycle, tandem bicycle, unicycle, etc.

The category Theft of Bicycles includes all bicycle thefts reported to law enforcement agencies. The OUCR Program classifies thefts of motorcycles, motor scooters, mopeds, etc., as Motor Vehicle Theft.

Theft from Public Buildings (067)

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

The category Theft From Buildings includes thefts from such places as churches, restaurants, schools, libraries, public buildings, and other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to the public.

This category does not include shoplifting and thefts from coin-operated devices or machines within open buildings; these offenses must be classified according to their separate larceny categories.

Agencies must report a theft from a structure accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry without breaking (trespass) as burglary, not as larceny-theft.

Theft from Coin-operated Device or Machine (068)

Definition: A theft from a device or machine which is operated or activated by the use of a coin and/or paper currency.

Coin-operated or currency-operated devices or machines (operated through use of coins, paper money, tokens, etc.) include candy, cigarette, and food vending machines; telephone coin boxes; parking meters; pinball machines; video machines; and washers and dryers located in laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.

Agencies must classify as burglary incidents in which a building is broken into or illegally entered and a coin-operated or currency-operated device or machine in the building is rifled for money and/or merchandise.



All Other Larceny-theft Not Specifically Classified (069)

Definition: All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above.

The category All Other Larceny-theft includes:

- Theft from fenced enclosures
- Theft from boats and airplanes
- Theft of jet skis
- Theft of animals
- Theft of lawnmowers
- Theft of lawn furniture
- Theft of hand tools
- Theft of farm and construction equipment where no breaking or entering of a structure is involved
- Theft following illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes
- Theft of airplanes, bulldozers, and motorboats
- Theft of gasoline from a self-service gas station

NOTE: The OUCR Program considers only incidents in which an individual leaves a self-service gas station without paying for gasoline as larceny-theft. Purchasing gasoline from a full-service gas station [as is usually the case in Oregon] implies a tacit agreement with the service attendant. Therefore, agencies must classify incidents in which a driver leaves a full-service gas station without paying the attendant as *fraud*, not larceny-theft.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as All Other Larceny-theft Not Specifically Classified:

1. A local airport reported the theft of a single-engine airplane by a mechanic who did not have permission to take the plane. The police apprehended the subject.
2. Two 17-year-old boys boarded a rowboat at dockside and stole a fishing rod and reel. The police apprehended both boys, but no charges were formally filed.

2.7 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (07*)

- Autos (071)
- Trucks and Buses/Vans/Motor Homes (072)
- Motorcycle/Moped/ATC (073)
- Snowmobile (074)
- Other Vehicles (079)

Definition: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Motor Vehicle Theft includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which the OUCR Program defines as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails; for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles are classified as motor vehicles. This category does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft (motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis). Taking a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed such as in family situations, rental car agreements, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle must not be classified as motor vehicle thefts.

Reporting agencies must classify as Motor Vehicle Theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned. One offense is entered for each vehicle stolen or where an attempt is made to steal a motor vehicle. They should include joyriding in this category. If a vehicle is stolen in conjunction with another offense, the reporting agency must classify the crimes using the procedures for classifying multiple offenses.

Motor Vehicle Theft—Autos (071)

The category Motor Vehicle Theft—Autos includes the thefts of all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, sport utility vehicles, minivans, and other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another. Automobiles used as taxis are also included. Some states allow a station wagon to be registered as a truck; however, licensing is not a determining factor. The OUCR Program stipulates that a station wagon must be classified as an automobile.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Motor Vehicle Theft—Autos:

1. A juvenile took a sport utility vehicle from in front of the owner's residence. Approximately 3 hours later, the police found the vehicle on the other side of town, abandoned and out of gas. The juvenile was not apprehended. [Enter one offense of Motor Vehicle Theft-Auto, no clearance.]
2. An owner awoke to find his car several parking spaces north of where it had been parked the previous night. There was no damage. The vehicle had not been hot wired. The owner noticed that the gas tank was empty. He notified the police. [Enter one offense of Motor Vehicle Theft-Auto, no clearance.]
3. A woman stopped at a mailbox and left her minivan running while she got out to mail a letter. A 14-year-old boy jumped into the vehicle and drove away. The police recovered the auto 2 hours later, wrecked against a tree. They arrested the boy. [Enter one offense of Motor Vehicle Theft-Auto, cleared by arrest of a juvenile.]

Motor Vehicle Theft—Trucks and Buses/Vans/Motor Homes (072)

This category of Motor Vehicle Theft includes the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pickup trucks and cargo vans, regardless of their use, are included in this category. The OUCR Program considers a self-propelled motor home to be included in this category.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify in this category:

5. A self-propelled motor home was stolen from the driveway of a citizen's residence. The police later found the vehicle stripped of all removable parts.
6. Three 16-year-old students drove their school bus from the school's property to a local shopping center to buy concert tickets. They had no permission to use the bus. All three were referred to juvenile court.



Motor Vehicle Theft—Motorcycle/Moped/ATC (073)

This category includes all forms of motorcycles, three-wheelers, cross country dirt bikes, ATC's, scooters, and mopeds. Do not include "Pocket Bikes", "Power Boards" and bicycles that have had a motor added to them. These are all classified as "Other Vehicles".

Motor Vehicle Theft—Snowmobile (074)

The following scenario illustrates an incident known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Motor Vehicle-Snowmobile:

A winter retreat lodge in a mountain area had numerous snowmobiles for the use of its guests. During the night, three of these vehicles were stolen.



Motor Vehicle Theft—Other Vehicles (079)

The category Motor Vehicle Theft—Other Vehicles (7c) includes all other motor vehicles that meet the OUCR definition such as golf carts, motorized wheelchairs, and all-terrain vehicles, "pocket bikes", "power boards" and motorized bicycles. Obviously, all situations cannot be covered, so the classifier's decision must be based on OUCR standards and the results of law enforcement investigation.



2.8 SIMPLE ASSAULT (08)

The category Simple Assault is defined as an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another, where the offender does not display a weapon (such as a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon) and in which the victim does not sustain obvious serious or aggravated injuries (such as broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness). It is limited to the use of personal physical force; injuries, if any, require little more than first aid treatment. This category also includes unlawfully placing 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 (i.e. intimidation).

Agencies must classify as simple assault such offenses as assault and battery, injury caused by culpable negligence, intimidation, coercion, and all attempts to commit these offenses. Under certain circumstances, offenses of disorderly conduct must be classified as simple assault.

Some examples of local jurisdiction offense titles that are included in this classification are:

Simple assault	Stalking
Minor assault	Intimidation
Assault and battery	Coercion
Injury by culpable negligence	Hazing
Resisting or obstructing an officer	Attempts to commit any of the above

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Simple Assault:

1. Several bar patrons were watching a football game on television. The supporters of the two teams exchanged heated words that led to a fist fight. The bartender called the police. None of the participants cooperated, so the police could not determine who started the fight. The police arrested six patrons who had suffered bruises and minor cuts and charged them with Disorderly Conduct.
2. A married couple was arguing about financial problems. The husband slapped his wife and left the house. The wife followed him, and they continued their argument. The police responded to a call by a neighbor. The wife told them that her husband slapped her. The police arrested the husband for domestic violence.

3. An employee of a local retail establishment received numerous e-mail messages at work from her ex-boyfriend, against whom she had a restraining order. The e-mail messages contained sexually offensive material and threats of violence to the employee; she turned them over to the police.



4. Police responded to a reported fight at a residence. Upon arrival, they discovered a man with a bruise around one eye. The man said that his son, aged 19, had struck him during an argument. The boy admitted to striking his father and apologized. The police arrested the son on domestic violence charges, even though the father did not wish to press charges.
5. Two men were waiting in a line to enter a nightclub. One man tried to bully the other man into giving up his place in line by threatening to punch him in the face. Refusing to be intimidated, the man reported the threat to the nightclub's bouncer who called the police. The police issued a citation to the bully to appear in court for coercion.



2.9 ARSON (09***)

- Arson—Residence (0911), (0912)
- Arson—Other Buildings (0921), (0922), (0923), (0924), (0929)
- Arson—Vehicles (0931), (0932)
- Arson—All Other (099)

Definition: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Agencies must report as arson only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set. Attempts to burn are included in this offense, but fires of suspicious or unknown origins are not. Agencies must classify one offense for each distinct arson operation originating within the reporting jurisdiction. If an arson is perpetrated in one locale and spreads to another, the jurisdiction in which the fire originated must report it.

In classifying the object of an arson as structural, reporting agencies should use the guidelines for defining structures set forth in the discussion of Burglary. A house trailer or mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse must be considered structural property. All arsons involving a structure must be further classified as “Occupied” or “Not Occupied.”

Arson—Residence

- (0911) Single occupancy residential (houses, townhouses, duplexes, etc.)
- (0912) Other residential (apartments, tenements, flats, hotels, motels, inns, dormitories, boarding houses, etc.)

The OUCR Program considers a residential structure to be any dwelling used for human habitation, including houses, townhouses, apartments, etc. In order to comply with the OUCR definition of Arson—Residential, structures must meet all three of the following conditions:

- Private dwellings, duplexes, townhouses, etc. each occupied by a single family group
- Total sleeping accommodations for no more than 20 persons
- No more than two rooms per unit rented to outsiders

The following scenario illustrates an incident known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Arson---Residence--Single Occupancy:

As the result of fire, several condominiums were destroyed or damaged. Investigation revealed an arsonist had ignited a fire in one condominium; however, the fire spread to several adjacent buildings, causing \$400,000 total damage.

Residential property not meeting the above-listed criteria are classified as Other Residential. For the purpose of reporting arson, temporary living quarters such as hotels, motels, inns, are included in the Other Residential category. The remaining structural subcategories address nonresidential property and are self-explanatory.

Arson—Other Buildings

- (0921) Storage (barns, garages, warehouses, etc.)
- (0922) Industrial/manufacturing
- (0923) Other commercial (stores, restaurants, offices, etc.)
- (0924) Community/public (churches, jails, schools, hospitals, etc.)
- (0929) All other structure (out buildings, monuments, buildings under constructions, etc.)

Arson—Vehicles

- (0931) Motor vehicle (automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc.)
- (0932) Other mobile property (trailers, recreational vehicles, airplanes, boats, etc.)

Motor vehicles by OUCR definition must be self-propelled and run on land surface and not on rails; for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles are classified as motor vehicles.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Arson—Vehicle:

1. Someone threw a firebomb at a parked vehicle; the device missed the car and burned harmlessly in the street.
2. The owner of an airplane willfully burned it to collect the insurance money. The fire also damaged the plane's hangar; the estimated total loss was \$450,000. The owner fled the area and could not be found.

Arson—Other (099)

The category Arson—Other subcategory encompasses arson of all property not classified as structural or mobile. Willful or malicious burnings of property such as crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside structures are included in this category. The following scenario illustrates an incident known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify as Arson—Other:

A 16-year-old boy, whose motive was revenge, burned the timber belonging to a local rancher, causing \$200,000 in damage. The police arrested the juvenile.

Cautions In Classifying Arson

Key to properly classifying arson is establishing the point of origin of a fire. If an individual willfully burns a vehicle parked adjacent to a home and the fire subsequently spreads to and destroys the home, the appropriate arson subcategory would be Mobile—Motor Vehicle (8h). In cases where the point of origin is undetermined or in instances of multiple points of origin, the agency must report the structural, mobile, or other category of property that suffered the greatest fire damage.

Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are classified as both criminal homicides and arson. Similarly, the number of persons severely injured during an arson must be reported as aggravated assaults along with the arson.

NOTE: In cases in which an arson occurs in conjunction with another Part I crime, the agency must report both crimes, the arson and the additional Part I offense.

The following scenarios illustrate incidents known to law enforcement that reporting agencies must classify both as Arson—Structural (8a–g) and the appropriate Part I offense:

The police and fire investigators determined a fire was deliberately set in a single-family home valued at \$165,000. Rescue workers assisted in helping the family escape; however, a child, aged 8, died at the scene from smoke inhalation. No arrests were made.

Explanation: Law enforcement must report arson and criminal homicide.

Three individuals broke into a warehouse. While inside, they spray-painted the walls. They located the night watchman and kicked him into unconsciousness. The watchman sustained several broken ribs. Prior to leaving, the vandals sloshed gasoline around the premises. The police arrived on the scene and apprehended two of the three suspects as they were attempting to ignite the gasoline. Investigators estimated the damage at \$4,000.

Explanation: Law enforcement must report arson and aggravated assault.

A fire was reported at the local college dormitory. Ten students were killed as a direct result of the flames and asphyxiation. Two more students died from internal injuries received when they attempted to jump to safety. Six people were hospitalized with second- and third-degree burns. Final investigative reports of the incident revealed that tennis balls soaked in alcohol had been ignited against a dormitory room door as a prank.

Explanation: Law enforcement must report arson and criminal homicide.



Note: The previous sections [2.1 (Murder) through 2.9 (Arson)] have described Part I offenses. The following Sections cover Part II offenses.

2.10 Forgery & Counterfeiting (10*)

- Forgery/Counterfeit – Check (101)
- Forgery/Counterfeit – Credit Card (102)
- Forgery/Counterfeit – Currency (103)
- Forgery/Counterfeit – Securities (104)
- Forgery/Counterfeit – Other (109)

Forgery and counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. This classification includes all offenses dealing with the mailing, altering, uttering, or possessing (with intent to defraud) anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

It is defined as the altering, copying, or imitating 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.

This offense includes:

- Altering or forging public and other records
- Counterfeiting coins, plates, bank notes, checks, etc.
- Forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.
- Making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.
- Erasures
- Using forged labels
- Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments
- Possession, manufacture, etc, of counterfeiting apparatus.
- Selling goods with altered, forged or counterfeited trademarks
- Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud
- All attempts to commit the above

Forgery Example:

A stolen credit card is used nine times to obtain merchandise from local merchants. The user of the card signed the name appearing on the face of the card. [Enter nine offenses of Forgery--Credit Card]



2.11 Fraud (11*)

Fraud is 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. This category also includes the fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses.

- Fraud – No account check (111)
- Fraud – Account closed check (112)
- Fraud – Not sufficient funds check (113)
- Fraud – Credit card (114)
- Fraud – By deception (115)
- Fraud – Theft of services (116)
- Fraud -- Other (119)

Fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. The benefit or detriment could be either “tangible” or “intangible”. Intangibles are anything which cannot be perceived by the sense of touch. They can be benefits, e.g., a right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation; or a detriment, e.g., loss of reputation, or injured feelings.

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

Agencies must include in this classification:

- Bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting
- False pretenses/swindle/confidence games
- Leaving a full-service gas station without paying attendant
- Credit card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud
- Impersonation
- Welfare Fraud
- Wire Fraud
- Attempts to commit any of the above

Fraud Examples:

- 1) A person opens a new checking account at the local bank with a deposit of \$25.00 and receives twenty blank checks. This person leaves the bank and writes fifteen checks (for around \$20 each) to local businesses for minor purchases. No other deposits were made. [Enter 14 offenses of Fraud – Not sufficient funds (113)]

[Note: As a general rule, do not record multiple bad checks under a single case number. There is generally a different victim for each offense. Also, grouping offenses in this manner causes under-reporting of bad check cases. Another option would be to keep the same case number, but assign a sub-code, like a letter (e.g.90123A, 90123B, etc.) Contact LEDS/OUCR if you have a question.]

- 2) A couple enters a restaurant and orders steak and lobster. When the waitress returns with the bill, they are gone. [Enter one offense of Fraud-Theft of services.]



- 3) A woman walks out of a bar and gets into a waiting taxi and gives directions to a club on the far side of town. Upon arrival she refuses to pay for the ride. The police arrive and arrest the passenger for theft of services. [Enter one offense of Fraud-Theft of services, cleared by arrest.]



2.12 Embezzlement (12)

Embezzlement is usually employee theft, and the victims are generally businesses, financial institutions, and non-profit agencies. It is the unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money or property or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control. Attempts at embezzlement must also be reported.

What sets embezzlement apart from larceny or burglary is that the offender is employed by the victim and the property taken is under the offender's general control.

For example, if a janitor steals cleaning supplies from his place of employment, it is recorded as embezzlement. However, if a janitor steals a laptop computer from his employer's office, it is recorded as larceny. The reason is because even though the janitor has access to the laptop computer (when he cleans the office), it is not under his custody or control nor is it used by the janitor in his duties.

2.13 Stolen Property (13)

- Possess
- Receive
- Conceal

Included in this classification are all offenses of buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc., as well as attempts to commit any of these offenses.

This classification does NOT include the actual theft or recovery of property. Therefore, NO property loss or recovered values can be reported with this category.

2.14 Vandalism (14*)

- Vandalism – Residence (141)
- Vandalism – Non-Residence (142)
- Vandalism – Vehicle (143)
- Vandalism – Venerated Object (144)
- Vandalism – Police Car (145)
- Vandalism – Other (149)

Vandalism consists of the willful, malicious, or mischievous destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other means as may be specified by law.

This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property, such as cutting, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc. Enter all offenses for the above, including attempts.

Vandalism Targets or Locations

Vandalism is further classified as to the location or object of the attack as follows:

Residence – includes any place on the residential premises; does not include a vehicle

Non-Residence – public, commercial, farm buildings, wharf, pier, etc.

Vehicle – includes all motor vehicles and mobile property; does not include police cars

Venerated Objects – includes religious symbols, civic monuments, etc.

Police cars (and other law enforcement vehicles, such as motorcycles)

Other – anything other than the above categories

Vandalism Examples:

Six residents living on Elm Street find that garden hoses were cut in each of their yards during the night. [Enter six offenses of Vandalism --Residence.]

At the local grade school, twelve windows were broken by rock throwing during the weekend. [Enter one offense of Vandalism – Non-Residence.]

A vehicle parked in a private residence driveway is severely marked by scraping a sharp object along the fenders and over the hood. [Enter one offense of Vandalism – Vehicle.]

During the night, twenty gravestones and markers in a cemetery are toppled over by kids on their way home from a movie. Several of the stones are smashed and broken as a result of these actions. [Enter one offense of Vandalism – Venerated Objects.]



2.15 Weapons Laws (15*)

- Weapons Law – Possess Illegal (151)
- Weapons Law – Carry Concealed (152)
- Weapons Law – Ex-Con in Possession (153)
- Weapons Law – Other (159)

This category of offenses involves 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.

This classification deals with weapon offenses which are regulatory in nature, such as:

- Furnishing deadly weapons to minors
- Carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly
- A convicted felon in possession of firearms
- Possession of a firearm following a conviction of Domestic Violence

Note that offenses such as pointing a firearm, carrying with intent to use, menacing/reckless endangering and shooting in prohibited area are not “regulatory” within the weapons definition and are not entered in this classification.

See Appendix A for a list of instances in which Federal Law prohibits the possession of firearms or ammunition.



2.16 Prostitution/Commercialized Vice (16*)

- Prostitution – Engage In (161)
- Prostitution – Promote (162)
- Prostitution – Compel (163)
- Prostitution – Other (169)

This classification is defined as the unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit. Include all vice offenses of a commercialized nature, such as:

- Running a brothel
- Working for an “escort service” or “massage parlor” which provides sexual services
- Pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes
- Prostitution
- All attempts to commit any of the above

2.17 Sex Crimes (17)**

- Sex Crime -- Non-Force Rape (171)
- Sex Crime -- Contributing to the Sexual Delinquency of a Minor (172)
- Sex Crime -- Physical Molestation (173)
- Sex Crime -- Obscene Phone Call (174)
- Sex Crime -- Incest (175)
- Sex Crime -- Exposure (176)
- Sex Crime -- Forcible Sodomy (177)
- Sex Crime -- Non-forcible Sodomy (178)
- Sex Crime -- Other (179)

This classification includes offenses against chastity, common decency, and morals, such as sexual contact with children or mentally disabled adults; statutory rape; and homosexual rape. Do not include Forcible Rape (of an adult female) or Prostitution in this category. The sexual abuse of a corpse (necrophilia) would be charged as a Vandalism offense.

Sub-classifications are: Adult Male, Adult Female, Juvenile Male, and Juvenile Female.

2.18 Drug Laws (18***)

This classification is defined as:

--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;

--the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance; and

--arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotics.

Note: In Oregon, Medical Marijuana (cannabis) is legal, and its use is governed under Oregon Revised Statutes 475.300-.346.

The program is administered by the Oregon Department of Human Services.
<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/ommp/index.shtml>

Drug law offenses and arrests are classified according to the following sub-classifications of types of drugs involved:

- Drug Law – Opium (1811)
- Drug Law – Heroin (1812)
- Drug Law – Morphine (1813)
- Drug Law – Cocaine (1814)
- Drug Law – Codeine (1815)
- Drug Law – Other Narcotic (1819)
- Drug Law – Hashish (1821)
- Drug Law – Marijuana, over 1 ounce (1822)
- Drug Law – Marijuana, under 1 ounce (1823)
- Drug Law – Synthetic Drugs (1839) [Manufactured Narcotics such as Oxycontin, Demerol and Methadone]
- Drug Law – Other Dangerous Drugs (1849) [Methamphetamine, amphetamines, barbiturates, Benzedrine, hallucinogens such as Ecstasy]

These offenses are further classified as follows:

1. Possess for Sale
2. Sale
3. Possess for Use
4. Furnish
5. Cultivate
6. Manufacture
7. Obtain Unlawfully
8. Tamper with Records
9. Other

2.19 Gambling (19*)

All offenses which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling are included in this category. Gambling is defined as:

- 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.

Sub-classifications are as follows:

- Gambling – Bookmaking (191)
- Gambling – Numbers and Lottery (192)
- Gambling – Illegal Games (193)
- Gambling – Illegal Devices/Machines (194)
- Gambling – Illegal Payoff (195)
- Gambling – Other (199)

Note: In Oregon, several State agencies regulate legal gambling activities:

- The Oregon Racing Commission oversees horse and greyhound racing
<http://www.oregon.gov/RACING/index.shtml>
- The Oregon Lottery administers Video Lottery and Traditional Games
<http://info.oregonlottery.org/index.htm>
- The Gaming Division of the Oregon State Police includes the Tribal Gaming Section (casino gambling) and the Oregon State Athletic Commission (Boxing, Mixed Martial Arts, and Entertainment Wrestling)
<http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/GAMING/index.shtml>



2.20 Offenses Against the Family and Children (20*)

This classification is defined as the unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses.

It includes all offenses of abandonment and neglect of children, custodial interference, non-violent cruelty or abuse of family members, and non-support of family, including nonpayment of alimony.

Sub-classifications are as follows:

- Offense Against Family – Child Abandonment (201)
- Offense Against Family – Child Neglect (202)
- Offense Against Family – Non-Support (204)
- Offense Against Family – Custodial Interference (205)
- Offense Against Family – Other (209)

Violations of restraining orders, stalking violations, and offenses detailed in the Family Abuse Prevention Act (FAPA) are not covered by this classification. Domestic Disturbance crimes should be classified according to the type of offense committed. (See Section 5.5)



2.21 Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants

This offense is “created” when Arrest information for DUII is submitted. It is not a separate offense classification on its own.

2.22 Liquor Laws (22*)

With the exception of Driving Under the Influence and Drunkenness (which falls under Disorderly Conduct), liquor law violations (state or local) are reported in this classification. These offenses concern violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.

Sub-classifications include:

- Liquor Law – Minor in Possession (221)
- Liquor Law – Illegal Liquor – Make, Sell, Possess (222)
- Liquor Law – Illegal Establishment (223)
- Liquor Law – Drinking in Public (224)
- Liquor Law – Furnishing (225)
- Liquor Law – Importing (226)
- Liquor Law – License Violations (227)
- Liquor Law – Minor on Premises (228)
- Liquor Law – Other (229)

Examples of Liquor Law offenses include bootlegging; drinking on a train or public transportation; furnishing liquor to an inebriated person; operating a still; using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor; and all attempts to commit any Liquor Law violations.



2.23 Open Container Laws

Citations for an open container in a vehicle are a violation of the Motor Vehicle code, not the Oregon Criminal Code, and do not qualify to be entered as an offense or arrest.



2.24 Disorderly Conduct (24)

These offenses are characterized by any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Included are:

- Drunkenness (the drinking of alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired)
- Obscene language and profanity
- Unlawful assembly
- Vocal and nuisance harassment
- Disturbing the peace
- Offensive conduct in state institutions, at court, at fairs and concerts, on public transportation, etc.
- All attempts to commit any of the above

2.25 Kidnap (25*)

This classification covers the substantial interference with another person's liberty, without consent or legal authority, by:

- Kidnapping for an additional criminal purpose which is directed against the person kidnapped. An example could be a kidnapping followed by rape and/or other sex offenses.
- Taking or holding a person as a hostage or shield. This could include the taking of a victim or witness in order to delay the testimony, knowledge or reporting of some other crime. Examples are the holding of persons during marital disputes, or the taking of a bank employee after a robbery to delay the reporting of that crime.
- Kidnapping for the purpose of ransom
- Taking or holding a person for ransom or as a hostage in a circumstance such as a airline hi-jacking. This would also cover similar taking or holding as a terrorist or political protest action.

Note: Custodial Interference (or family kidnapping) is reported as an Offense Against Family and Children classification.



2.26 All Other Criminal Offenses (26*)

This classification covers all violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except for traffic violations.

Sub-classifications are:

- All Other – Trespass (261)
- All Other – Escape from law enforcement custody (262)
- All Other – Blackmail/Extortion (263)
- All Other – Bomb Threat (264)
- All Other – Other Criminal Threat (265)
- All Other – Shooting in Prohibited Area (266)
- All Other – Animal Ordinances (267)
- All Other – Garbage/Littering (268)
- All Other – Other (269) *



* Included in (269) are:

- Admitting minors to improper places
- Abduction and compelling to marry
- Bigamy and polygamy
- Bribery
- Combination in restraint of trade, trusts, or monopolies
- Contempt of court
- Criminal anarchism
- Criminal syndicalism
- Discrimination or unfair competition
- Failure to appear (limited to ORS 162.195)
- Marriage within prohibited degrees
- Perjury and subornation of perjury
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar tools
- Possession of drug paraphernalia
- Public nuisances
- Truancy
- Unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into state prisons, hospitals, etc.
- Unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture
- Violations of quarantine
- All state and local criminal offenses not otherwise classified
- All attempts to commit any of the above

2.27 Runaway – Juvenile (29)**

- Runaway – Male (291)
- Runaway – Female (292)

This classification is limited to juveniles (persons under age 18) taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes. Although running away does not constitute a criminal offense, law enforcement agencies should report each handling of a runaway. Handling of runaways from one jurisdiction by another jurisdiction should be counted by the home jurisdiction.

Enter offenses of runaway juveniles that are reported to your department by their parents or guardians when the juvenile departed from some location within your jurisdiction.

The runaway is often highly mobile and it is quite common for a law enforcement agency to be involved in numerous police problems of this nature, however:

- Only runaways that originate from your jurisdiction are reported as offenses by your department.
- Only those runaways that are apprehended for runaway that originated in your jurisdiction are reported as arrested for runaway by your department.
- Apprehension of runaways from other jurisdictions is entered as “55 – Fugitive.”

When coding this offense, add a code to identify the age of the runaway:

1. Under 10 years
2. 10 years of age
3. 11 years of age
4. 12 years of age
5. 13 years of age
6. 14 years of age
7. 15 years of age
8. 16 years of age
9. 17 years of age

Example: The offense code for a 16-year old female runaway would be 2928.

2.28 Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered for Another Agency (53)

This code indicates recovery of a stolen motor vehicle when the original theft report and case is not from your department.

Code 53 is a required offense entry when you recover a vehicle which has been reported stolen by another law enforcement agency.



2.29 Stolen Property Recovered for Another Agency (54)

Use Code 54 to report the recovery of stolen property other than a motor vehicle when the original theft report and case is not from your department.



2.30 Law Enforcement Officer Killed or Assaulted (90**)**

- Officer Assaulted – No Injury (901)
- Officer Assaulted – With Injury (902)
- Officer Assaulted – Killed by Felonious Act (903)
- Officer Assaulted – Killed by Accidental or Negligent Act (904)

Officer assault is described as an assault or aggressive attack upon the person of an officer while the officer was acting in an official capacity. Whether this occurred during on- or off-duty is not relevant.

The seriousness of the injury is not a determining factor in the decision to report an officer assault. There may be no injury or very slight injury to the officer, but the assault could have had serious consequences if carried out.

An officer assault (Code 90) entry should be made for each officer assaulted. This entry is in addition to any other offense entry relating to the incidents surrounding the officer assault and to the answering of the officer assault questions on the monthly reporting forms.

Officer assault is not another “offense”. The entry of a Code 90 provides supplementary information about a particular law enforcement problem.

Example: During the course of investigating a family disturbance, the officer was kicked by one of the participants.

Solution: Enter one assault offense entry and one Code 90 officer assault entry.

Explanation: OUCR would count the assault and create the special Officer Assault Supplementary Report based on the completed (six character) Code 90 entry. Code 90 entries are further classified by elements of force, personnel indicators, and the activity surrounding the assault. See Section 5.2 for more examples of Code 90 entries.

The person classifying for OUCR purposes may assume that “Resisting Arrest” is a strong indicator of an officer assault; however, the actions must be further analyzed. Any incident where an officer is punched, kicked, pinched, slapped or pushed should be reported as an officer assault. Without exception, any incident where the offender uses or threatens to use a weapon, be it a firearm, knife, chemical or other object capable of inflicting injury must be entered as officer assault.

However, instances of resisting arrest that are of a more passive nature with no assault or aggressive attack made or threatened should not be reported as officer assault.

Elements of Force:

1. Handgun
2. Rifle/Shotgun
3. Other Firearm
4. Unknown Firearm
5. Knife/Cutting Instrument
6. Other Dangerous Weapon
7. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.

Personnel Indicators:

1. Two Person Vehicle
2. One Person Vehicle – Alone
3. One Person Vehicle – Assisted
4. Detective or Special Assignment – Alone
5. Detective or Special Assignment – Assisted
6. Other – Alone
7. Other – Assisted

Activity:

- A. Responding to Disturbance Call
- B. Responding to Burglary in Progress/Pursuing Suspect
- C. Responding to Robbery in Progress/Pursuing Suspect
- D. Attempting Other Arrests
- E. Civil Disorder
- F. Handling or Transporting Prisoners
- G. Investigating a Suspicious Person or Circumstances
- H. Ambush – No Warning
- I. Encounter with a Mentally Deranged Person
- J. Traffic Pursuit or Stop
- K. All Other



2.31 Special Classification Notes

Multiple Offenses

A “Multiple Offense” is a crime scene that involves more than one distinct OUCR offense classification.

The number and/or variety of ORS titles used by the investigating officer on his crime report is for the purposes of investigation, prosecution, and in-house records....but cannot be counted upon to be the automatic solution for OUCR offense reporting. Oregon Revised Statutes describe specific Oregon laws which have been violated. OUCR uses a nationwide standard description of the crime.

Field Officers who also are detailed to handle other departmental responsibilities, such as OUCR, find that they have to wear two hats...and serve two masters as they manage the variables of these two parallel disciplines.

The number and/or variety of arrest charges is not the determining factor for reporting the offense itself. For example:

- The arrest of 50 kids in the park as “minors in possession” with a keg of beer = 1 offense and 50 arrests.
- A subject arrested for Trespass and Disorderly Conduct should ordinarily = 1 offense (probably for Disorderly Conduct, unless the Trespass was committed *prior to* committing the Disorderly Conduct.)

Burglary, Forgery, Fraud, and Embezzlement all include the element of “theft”.

Rape, Robbery, Assault, property offenses and certainly most of the “crimes against society” are inclusive of disorderly acts.

Forcible Rape and Forcible Sodomy automatically include physical molestation.

Forcible Rape, other forcible Sex Crimes and Robbery (as well as Murder) include the act of assaulting the victim. If the addition of an assault is justified, it should be for a beating or the use of excessive/sadistic force above and beyond that needed to overcome the victim’s resistance.

Kidnapping is most frequently a forcible act or is accomplished via show of force. This fact is included in the use of this classification. Force element reporting is not part of the code due to the frequent lack of detailed information, especially if the victim has not been found. If the addition of assault is justified for some kidnapping offenses, it would most frequently be Aggravated Assault.

Assault includes all of the threats, taunts, intimidation, harassment, boisterous vocalizing, ugliness, and other acts of Disorderly Conduct that often are part of the action elements of the scene.

The Arson of several buildings (perhaps of different types) or the Arson of a vehicle that gets out of hand and also burns something else (such as another structure) is a single offense of Arson. The offense code used should be that of the point of origin.

Property crimes such as burglary, car prowls, prying open vending/coin operated machines, some of the other larcenies, and Motor Vehicle Theft often involve the act of forceful entry, fast forceful removal, and/or careless use which creates damaged property.

The fact that the Officer's report titles this type of damage as "Criminal Mischief" does not make it "Vandalism" for your OUCR entry. Property damaged as the result of committing a crime should be reported as Article Type 98-Crime Damage as the loss or part of the loss for the Burglary or Larceny.

Burglary of a residence or business, combined with the entry of a separate "Other Structure" should be considered as a single Burglary...unless the investigation were to determine that the other entry was a separate criminal event...at a different time, and/or perhaps by other thieves.

A Burglary with a theft *from* a vehicle immediately outside should usually be considered as a single event and coded as the more serious Burglary, including the total property loss.

The theft *of* a motor vehicle and some of its contents should be reported only as the Motor Vehicle Theft with any other property loss handled by the property segment of the Motor Vehicle Theft entry.

Vandalism to both a building and a vehicle belonging to a single victim should be reported as either building or vehicle vandalism (but not both). The types of property will tell the rest of the story.

Multiple offenses within the same category do not usually make good multiple offense combinations:

- Larceny from a motor vehicle and Larceny of motor vehicle parts/accessories should always be reported one way or the other (but not both).
- Weapons offenses such as carrying concealed and ex-con in possession should always be reported one way or the other (but not both).

- A case combination of circumstances such as non-force rape, or physical molestation, together with incest should give the nod to incest as the most descriptive of the seriousness of the situation.

Drinking in public could easily be an assumed act that goes hand-in-glove with many “minor-in-possession” offenses, and not reported as an additional offense.

Disorderly Conduct is a fine classification for many acts of public disorder.

Disorderly Conduct that starts, stops, starts again, and/or perhaps changes location from inside to outside or moves next door should be most usually considered as one offense.

A scene of Disorderly Conduct that continues and/or erupts again during the officer’s presence is still basically just one offense.

The number of Disorderly Conduct offenses is not determined by the number of rowdies involved and/or arrested.

The “disorderly” act is also implied in many other classifications including Crimes Against Society such as Weapons Laws, Liquor Laws, and the “All Other” group.

While Disorderly Conduct is often one of the multiple arrest charges, its use as a multiple offense is often inappropriate with other offenses.



Drugs (18***)

The following are examples of suggested coding for Drug Law offenses:

- During a traffic stop, a person is discovered to be in possession of a small quantity of cocaine and less than an ounce of marijuana. [Enter one offense of Cocaine-Possession for use and one offense of Marijuana-less than 1 oz-possession.]
- An investigation determined one incident of methamphetamine sale. Later that day, officers were able to locate and search the suspect location and found a methamphetamine lab in operation. [Enter one offense of Dangerous Drug-Sale and a separate offense of Dangerous Drug-Manufacture. In addition to the different *types* of Dangerous Drug offenses, the two events are separated by time and location.
- Officers observed and then arrested a person for the possession and sale of heroin....during the arrest they also found that he was in possession of some marijuana...they subsequently arrested and charged him with possession and sale of heroin and possession of marijuana. [Enter one offense of Heroin-Sale and one offense of Marijuana-less than 1 oz-possession.]
- An undercover operation established 5 incidents of marijuana sales over a period of several weeks by an identified subject. This information is the substantiating evidence for a subsequent warrant and the arrest of the suspect. [Enter 5 offenses of marijuana sales using the different times and/or dates of the sales.]
- A planned traffic stop of a suspected drug runner discovers a substantial amount of cocaine and a substantial amount of hashish. The drug runner was also in possession of a pistol as well as a sawed-off shotgun which added Weapons Law arrest charges of Ex-Con in Possession, and the possession of an illegal weapon. [Enter one offense of Cocaine-Possess for Sale, one offense of Hashish-Possess for Sale, and one Weapons Law offense of Ex-Con in Possession.]
- A subject is observed to make an Ecstasy sale, and also furnish a companion some of the same controlled substance. Officers arrest and charge the subject with Sale and Furnishing. [Enter one Synthetic Drug-Sale.]
- Two persons work together to make a large volume marijuana sale. Both are identified and warrants charging sale of marijuana are issued. One of the persons is located and arrested immediately. The other is apprehended several months later. [Enter one Drug Law offense of Marijuana – Sale, cleared by Arrest.]

- Officers respond to a call regarding a noisy party. Upon arrival, they find that drugs and alcohol have been flowing rather freely amongst the group and that the host was not only providing a location but furnishing some of the drugs. The booze was brought to the gathering by the participants, some of which are under age. This is a situation where a number of persons are committing one or more criminal acts involving drugs and liquor, with many ORS and OUCR variables. [Enter one Drug-Possess for Use offense, one Liquor Law-Minor in Possession offense, and one Liquor Law-Furnishing offense.] Note: the number of persons, and/or the number or variety of arrest charges is not the determining factor for reporting the number of offenses.

Common Classification Problems

Periodically, new criminal laws are enacted that initially appear awkward by working or misleading by title to classify for OUCR purposes. However, they too are classified by their “action elements”, just as are other more common everyday offenses and the solution is determined by “what happened” at the scene and OUCR definitions. Some examples are shown below:

1. Intimidation
 - 04 Aggravated Assault
 - 08 Simple Assault
 - 14 Vandalism
 - 24 Disorderly Conduct
 - 26 All Other
2. Violation of Restraining Order *
 - 04 Aggravated Assault
 - 08 Simple Assault
 - 05 Burglary
 - 24 Disorderly Conduct
3. Family Abuse Prevention Act *
 - 04 Aggravated Assault
 - 08 Simple Assault
 - 17 Other Sex Crimes
 - 26 All Other
4. Abuse/Neglect of Elderly
 - 04 Aggravated Assault
 - 08 Simple Assault
 - 20 Offense Against Family
 - 26 All Other

*Note that offenses in these two sections do not constitute an Offense Against Family.

2.32 “Arrest Only” Definitions

The following classifications are entered *on the Arrest reports only*.

Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (D.U.I.I.) -- (21*)

This classification concerns 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. Include:

- Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence
- Operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc. while under the influence

Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles) -- (28)

Count all arrests made by your department for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances by persons under the age of 18.

Traffic Crime (Except D.U.I.I.) -- (39*)

These are citations or arrests for serious traffic offenses which are classified as a misdemeanor or felony as defined by the Oregon Motor Vehicle Code.

Fish and Game -- (46*)

These are citations or arrests for Sporting, Personal Use, Commercial Fishing and Game Violations.

Marine Violations – (47*)

These are citations or arrests for Marine Boating Violations.

Illegal Alien -- (50)

These are Illegal Alien (undocumented persons) arrests made by officers from your department.

Custody – (51*)

This classification includes the custody or handling of persons for detoxification, mental, material witness, and protective custody.

Warrants – (52)

This category includes the service of warrants and related papers for offenses commonly referred to as “Part 3” offenses such as traffic, fish & game, marine and certain types of special custody situations.

This category also includes *re-arrests* for criminal offenses for your department. Please note that arrests made via Warrant for Part I and Part II offenses committed in your jurisdiction are entered using the appropriate arrest code for the crime charged on the face of the warrant.

Code 52-Warrants is not used to enter the initial arrests made for crimes committed in your jurisdiction even though the person was arrested on a “warrant” by your officers or some other agency’s officers.

An example is:

- Your department serves a district court traffic warrant for a neighboring county.

Warrants are entered on the Arrest Report only.

Fugitive -- (55)

This category specifically covers arrests made by your agency for other agencies for Part I and Part II criminal offenses when the original case is not from your department. Subjects arrested by your department for parole/probation violation, AWOL, etc., should be included in this category.

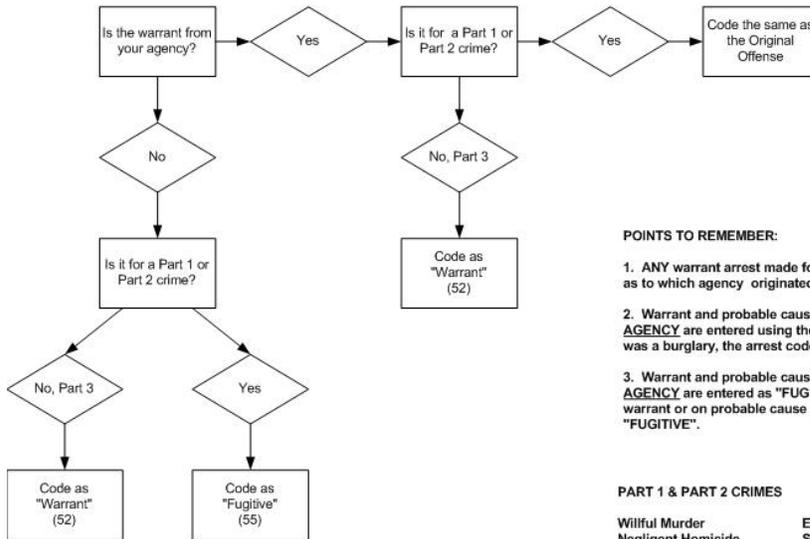
Examples are:

- Officers from your department apprehend a subject wanted for arson by another law enforcement agency.
- Officers on routine patrol locate a runaway juvenile from another jurisdiction.
- Your detective division picks up a subject wanted for parole violation.

Note: Re-arrests made by departments subsequent to grand jury indictments should be entered as 52-Warrants.

Fugitive arrests are entered on the Arrest Report only.

Warrant Service



POINTS TO REMEMBER:

1. ANY warrant arrest made for a Part 3 crime is entered as "WARRANT" regardless as to which agency originated the warrant.
2. Warrant and probable cause arrests for Part 1 or Part 2 crimes from YOUR AGENCY are entered using the original offense code. E.G., if the original offense was a burglary, the arrest code would also be for burglary.
3. Warrant and probable cause arrests for Part 1 or Part 2 crimes from ANOTHER AGENCY are entered as "FUGITIVE". E.G., if you arrest a subject on a burglary warrant or on probable cause from ANOTHER AGENCY, the arrest code is "FUGITIVE".

PART 1 & PART 2 CRIMES

Willful Murder
 Negligent Homicide
 Forcible Rape
 Other Sex Crimes
 Kidnapping
 Robbery
 Aggravated Assault
 Simple Assault
 Burglary
 Larceny
 Motor Vehicle Theft
 Arson
 Forgery/Counterfeit
 Fraud

Embezzlement
 Stolen Property
 Vandalism
 Weapon Laws
 Prostitution
 Drug Laws
 Crimes Against Family
 D.U.I.
 Liquor Laws
 Disorderly Conduct
 "All Other"
 Curfew
 Runaway Juveniles

PART 3 CRIMES

Traffic Crimes
 Fish and Game Violations
 Marine Violations
 Illegal Alien
 Protective Custody
 Detox
 Mental
 Material Witness
 Failure to Appear

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