

Property Segment

Property segments are used to describe the type and value of property involved in the incident and the quantity for drugs/narcotics seized in drug cases. A Property segment is mandatory for the following offense categories: all Crimes against Property and certain Crimes against Society offenses, i.e. drug & gambling offenses:

Arson	Gambling
Bribery	Issuing a Bad Check
Burglary	Kidnapping/Abduction
Counterfeiting/Forgery	Larceny/Theft Offenses
Drug Offenses	Motor Vehicle Theft
Embezzlement	Robbery
Extortion/Blackmail	Stolen Property
Fraud Offenses	Vandalism

DE 14 Type Property Loss/Etc. - 1 character (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 14 is to be used to describe the type(s) of property loss, recovery, seizure, etc., which occurred in an incident. Type of property loss is mandatory for all offenses noted above. Law enforcement should report separate property information for each type of loss/etc., when the incident involves one or more of the above offenses.

An agency should report property stolen in its jurisdiction only. Likewise, only the agency who reported the property stolen can report the property recovered even if another jurisdiction recovered the property. The recovered property needs to be entered in the original incident that reported the property was stolen.

The types of offenses in the incident, i.e. arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting/forgery, larceny/theft, etc. determine which type(s) of loss/etc. and DEs apply. See section titled Mandatory Requirements, for designations of the types of property loss/etc. and DEs applicable to individual offenses.

Valid Data Values: (enter 1 per type of Property loss)

1 = None

2 = Burned (includes damage caused in fighting the fire)

3 = Counterfeited/Forged

4 = Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized

5 = Recovered (to impound property which was previously stolen)

6 = Seized (to impound property which was NOT previously stolen)

7 = Stolen/Etc. (includes bribed, defrauded, embezzled, extorted, ransomed, robbed, etc.)

8 = Unknown

Example (1): For arson, the entries could be 1 = None (an attempt with no property burned), 2 = Burned (property burned), or 8 = Unknown (not known whether property burned).

Example (2): For burglary, the entries could be 1 = None (an attempted burglary or the structure was entered but no property was taken), 7 = Stolen/Etc. (property was taken), 5 = Recovered (stolen property was recovered), or 8 = Unknown (it is not known whether property was taken).

Example (3): If the same incident involved both arson and burglary, the choices of property loss/etc. codes shown in Examples (1) and (2) would apply depending on the circumstances.

DE 15 Property Description - 2 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 15 is used to enter descriptions of the property which was stolen burned, counterfeited, destroyed/damaged/vandalized, etc., as a result of the incident.

Up to 10 property descriptions can be entered for each Property segment, i.e. each type of property loss/etc. involved in the incident. If more than 10 types of property are involved, the nine most valuable specifically codable types of property are to be entered and the remaining types of property are to be combined and entered as 77 = Other.

MBCC recognizes sometimes there is more than one possible choice. Law enforcement personnel should use their best judgment in reporting the property description after investigating the crime and considering the circumstances surrounding the crime and the use of the property during the commission of the crime.

Example: full-size vans, both regular wheelbase and extended wheelbase, may be classified as either 05 = Buses, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks depending on the vehicle configuration, i.e., vans with rows of seats (05 = Buses), custom vans with temporary lodging accommodations (28 = Recreational Vehicles), or work vans with primarily cargo areas (37 = Trucks).

Valid Data Values: (can enter up to 10 per Property segment)

01 = Aircraft (machines or devices capable of atmospheric flight; airplanes, helicopters, dirigibles, gliders, ultra-lights, hot air balloons, blimps, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include toy planes; law enforcement should classify these as 19 = Merchandise or 77 = Other, as appropriate.)

02 = Alcohol (any intoxicating liquors containing alcohol used for human consumption; alcoholic beverages, i.e., beer, wine, and liquor, **Note:** Denatured alcohol can be classified as either 45 = Chemicals or 64 = Fuel depending on how it was used in the incident. Law enforcement should classify rubbing alcohol as 08 = Consumable Goods.)

03 = Automobiles (any passenger vehicles designed for operation on ordinary roads and typically having four wheels and a motor with the primary purpose of transporting people other than public transportation; sedans, taxicabs, minivans, sport-utility vehicles, limousines, and other similar motor vehicles)

04 = Bicycles (vehicles usually propelled by pedals, connected to the wheel by a chain, and have handlebars for steering and a saddle-like seat; tandem bicycles, unicycles, and tricycles)

- 05 = Buses** (motor vehicles specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport groups of people on a commercial basis; trolleys, school/coach/tourist/double-decker buses, commercial vans, etc.)
- 06 = Clothes/Furs** (garments for the body, articles of dress, wearing apparel for human use; accessories such as belts, shoes, scarves, ties, etc.; eyewear/glasses, hearing aids, etc.)
- 07 = Computer Hardware/Software** (electrical components making up a computer system, written programs/ procedures/rules/associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system stored in read/write memory; computers, printers, storage media, video games, software packages, video consoles such as Wii®, PlayStation®, and Xbox®)
- 08 = Consumable Goods** (expendable items used by humans for nutrition, enjoyment, or hygiene; food, non-alcoholic beverages, grooming products, cigarettes, firewood, etc.)
- 09 = Credit/Debit Cards** (cards and/or the account number associated with the cards that function like a check and through which payments or credit for purchases or services are made electronically to the bank accounts of participating establishments directly from the cardholders' accounts; automated teller machine (ATM) cards, electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards, **Note:** This data value does not include gift cards; law enforcement should classify these as 77 = Other.)
- 10 = Drugs/Narcotics** (substances such as narcotics or hallucinogens that affect the central nervous system causing changes in behavior and often addiction; prescription, over-the-counter, legal, and illegal drugs)
- 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment** (unlawful articles, items, products, etc. used to prepare and consume drugs or narcotics; glass pipes, bongos, pop cans, methamphetamine (meth) labs, etc.)
- 12 = Farm Equipment** (any kind of machinery used on a farm to conduct farming; tractors, combines, etc.)
- 13 = Firearms** (weapons that fire a projectile by force of an explosion; handguns, rifles, shotguns, assault rifles, semiautomatics, homemade guns, flare guns, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include "BB," pellet, or gas-powered guns. LEAs should classify these as 80 = Weapons – Other.)
- 14 = Gambling Equipment** (any equipment or devices used to produce, manufacture, or perpetrate gambling; slot machines, keno, card tables, poker chips, bingo, raffles, lottery tickets, etc.)
- 15 = Heavy Construction/Industrial Equipment** (large-scale equipment used in the construction of buildings, roads, etc.; cranes, bulldozers, steamrollers, oil-drilling rigs, backhoes, excavators, etc.)
- 16 = Household Goods** (items normally used to furnish a residence; furniture, appliances, utensils, air conditioning/heating equipment, mailboxes, household lighting, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include radios, televisions, digital video disc (DVD) or compact

disc (CD) players, etc.; LEAs should classify these as 26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players and the media for such devices as 27 = Recordings – Audio/Visual.)

- 17 = Jewelry/Precious Metals/Gems** (articles made of gold, silver, precious stones, etc. used for personal adornment; bracelets, necklaces, rings, watches, platinum, loose gems, etc.)
- 18 = Livestock** (domesticated animals raised for home use or profit; cattle, chickens, hogs, horses, sheep, bees, household pets such as dogs and cats if commercially raised for profit, animals raised and/or used for illegal gambling, e.g., dogs, roosters, etc.)
- 19 = Merchandise** (items/goods which are exposed or held for sale, **Note:** LEAs should use a more specific data value whenever possible.)
- 20 = Money** (any circulating medium of exchange, legal tender, currency; coins, paper money, demand deposits, etc.; counterfeited currency)
- 21 = Negotiable Instruments** (documents, other than currency, that are payable without restriction; an unconditional promise or order of payment to a holder upon issue, possession, on demand, or at a specific time; endorsed checks (including forged checks that have been endorsed), endorsed money orders, endorsed traveler's checks, bearer checks, and bearer bonds)
- 22 = Nonnegotiable Instruments** (documents requiring further action to become negotiable; unendorsed checks, money orders, traveler's checks, stocks, bonds, blank checks, etc.)
- 23 = Office-type Equipment** (items normally used in an office/business setting; calculators, cash registers, copying machines, facsimile machines, shredders, etc. **Note:** LEAs should use a more specific data value whenever possible.)
- 24 = Other Motor Vehicles** (motorized vehicles that do not fit the definition of automobile, bus, truck, or recreational vehicle; motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, motorized golf carts, motorized wheelchairs, all-terrain vehicles, go-carts, Segways®, etc.)
- 25 = Purses/Handbags/Wallets** (bags or pouches used for carrying articles such as money, credit/debit cards, keys, photographs, and other miscellaneous items; briefcases, fanny packs, and backpacks when used as a purse/wallet)
- 26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs** (items used to transmit audible signals and visual images of moving and stationary objects; high fidelity and stereo equipment, CD players, MP3 players, cable boxes, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include radios/stereos installed in vehicles; LEAs should classify these as 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories.)
- 27 = Recordings - Audio/Visual** (phonograph records or blank or recorded tapes or discs upon which the user records sound and/or visual images; compact discs (CDs), digital video discs (DVDs), cassettes, VHS tapes, etc.)
- 28 = Recreational Vehicles** (motor vehicles that are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes)

- 29 = Structures - Single Occupancy Dwellings** (buildings occupied by single families, individuals, or housemates, commonly referred to as houses, mobile homes, townhouses, duplexes, etc.)
- 30 = Structures - Other Dwellings** (any other residential dwellings not meeting the definition of 29 = Structures – Single Occupancy Dwellings; apartments, tenements, flats, boarding houses, dormitories; temporary living quarters such as hotels, motels, inns, bed and breakfasts)
- 31 = Structures - Other Commercial/Business** (buildings designated for or occupied by enterprises engaged in the buying and selling of commodities or services, commercial trade, or forms of gainful activity that have the objective of supplying commodities; stores, office buildings, restaurants, etc.)
- 32 = Structures - Industrial/Manufacturing** (buildings designated for or occupied by enterprises engaged in the production or distribution of goods, refined and unrefined, for use by industry; factories, plants, assembly lines, etc.)
- 33 = Structures - Public/Community** (buildings used by a group of people for social/cultural/group/recreational activities, common interests, classes, etc.; colleges, hospitals, jails, libraries, meeting halls, passenger terminals, religious buildings, schools, sports arenas, etc.)
- 34 = Structures - Storage** (buildings used for storing goods, belongings, merchandise, etc.; barns, garages, storehouses, warehouses, sheds, etc.)
- 35 = Structures - Other** (any other types of structures not fitting the descriptions of the previous types of structures listed (i.e., in DVs 29 through 34); outbuildings, monuments, buildings under constructions, etc.)
- 36 = Tools** (hand-held implements that are used in accomplishing work; hand and power tools)
- 37 = Trucks** (motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo on a commercial basis, or vehicles designed for transporting loads)
- 38 = Vehicle Parts/Accessories** (items attached to the inside or outside of a vehicle; motor vehicle batteries, engines, transmissions, heaters, hubcaps, tires, radios, CD/DVD players, automotive global positioning system (GPS) navigation systems, etc.)
- 39 = Watercraft** (vehicles used in the water, propelled by a motor, paddle, or sail; motorboats, sailboats, canoes, fishing boats, jet skis, etc.)
- 41 = Aircraft Parts/Accessories** (parts or accessories of an aircraft, whether inside or outside, **Note:** This data value does not include aircrafts that are intact or model/toy planes; LEAs should classify complete aircraft as 01 = Aircraft and model/toy planes as 77 = Other.)
- 42 = Artistic Supplies/Accessories** (items or equipment used to create or maintain paintings, sculptures, crafts, etc.; frames, oil paints, clay)

- 43 = Building Materials** (items used to construct buildings; lumber, concrete, gravel, drywall, bricks, plumbing supplies, uninstalled windows, uninstalled doors, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include items stolen from a completed building. LEAs should classify copper wire, aluminum, etc., as 71 = Metals, Non-Precious.)
- 44 = Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies** (items, tools, or objects used for recreational camping, hunting, or fishing; tents, camp stoves, fishing poles, sleeping bags, etc. **Note:** LEAs should classify rifles, pistols, and shotguns as 13 = Firearms.)
- 45 = Chemicals** (substances with distinct molecular compositions that are produced by or used in chemical processes; herbicides, paint thinner, insecticides, industrial or household products, solvents, fertilizers, lime, mineral oil, antifreeze, etc. **Note:** LEAs should classify chemicals used in conjunction with illegal drug activity as 10 = Drugs/Narcotics or 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment, as appropriate.)
- 46 = Collections/Collectibles** (objects that are collected because they arouse interest due to being novel, rare, bizarre, or valuable; art objects, stamp/baseball/comic book collections, **Note:** LEAs should use a more specific data value whenever possible. For example, a collection of old guns should be classified as 13 = Firearms.)
- 47 = Crops** (cultivated plants or agricultural produce grown for commercial, human, or livestock consumption and use that is usually sold in bulk; grains, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, **Note:** This data value does not include crops that yield illegal substances. LEAs should classify crops used in conjunction with illegal drug activity as 10= Drugs/Narcotics or 11 = Drug/Narcotic Equipment, as appropriate.)
- 48 = Documents/Personal or Business** (includes affidavits, applications, certificates, credit card documents, savings account books, titles, deposit slips, pawn shop slips, patents, blueprints, bids, proposals, personal files, and U.S. mail, **Note:** This data value does not include identity documents.)
- 49 = Explosives** (devices that explode or cause an explosion; bombs, dynamite, Molotov cocktails, fireworks, ammunition, etc.)
- 59 = Firearm Accessories** (items used in conjunction with a firearm to improve ease of use or maintenance; gun belts, cases, cleaning tools/equipment, targets, aftermarket stocks, laser sights, rifle/spotting/handgun scopes)
- 64 = Fuel** (products used to produce energy; coal, gasoline, diesel, biodiesel, natural gas, oil)
- 65 = Identity Documents** (formal documents and/or their numbers that provide proof pertaining to a specific individual's identity; passports, visas, driver's licenses, Social Security cards, alien registration cards, voter registration cards, etc.)
- 66 = Identity - Intangible** (sets of characteristics or behavioral or personal traits by which an entity or person is recognized or known; damaged reputation, disclosed confidential information, etc.)
- 67 = Law Enforcement Equipment** (anything specifically used by law enforcement personnel during the performance of their official duties; vests, uniforms, handcuffs, flashlights, nightsticks, badges, etc.; canines (K-9s), horses, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include firearms. LEAs should classify firearms as 13 = Firearms and should select the most appropriate motor vehicle or other mobile property data value when

applicable, e.g., 01 = Aircraft, 39 = Watercraft, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles.)

- 68 = Lawn/Yard/Garden Equipment** (equipment used for maintaining and decorating lawns and yards; mowers, line trimmers, tools, tillers, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include plants, trees, fountains, bird baths, etc.)
- 69 = Logging Equipment** (equipment specifically used by logging industry personnel during the performance of their duties; choker cables, binders, blocks, etc.)
- 70 = Medical/Medical Lab Equipment** (equipment specifically used in the medical field; X-ray machines, testing equipment, MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) machines, ultrasound machines, wheelchairs, stethoscopes, etc.)
- 71 = Metals, Non-Precious** (base metals or alloys possessing luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat; ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as iron, steel, tin, aluminum, copper, brass, copper wire, copper pipe, etc.)
- 72 = Musical Instruments** (instruments relating to or capable of producing music; percussion, brass, woodwind, and string instruments, etc.; guitar strings, picks, drum sticks, etc.)
- 73 = Pets** (animals kept for pleasure or companionship, other than livestock; dogs, household birds, fish, rodents, reptiles, and exotic animals raised as pets and not for profit)
- 74 = Photographic/Optical Equipment** (equipment used to take photographs and/or relating to the science of optics or optical equipment; cameras, camcorders, telescopes, lenses, prisms, optical scanners, binoculars, monoculars, etc. **Note:** This data value does not include camera phones. LEAs should classify these as 75 = Portable Electronic Communications.)
- 75 = Portable Electronic Communications** (electronic devices used to communicate audible or visual messages; cell phones, camera phones, pagers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), BlackBerrys®, Gameboy®, iPads®, iPods®, Kindles®, Nooks®, etc.)
- 76 = Recreational/Sports Equipment** (equipment and materials used for recreational purposes, or during sports activities; skis, balls, gloves, weights, nets, bats, rackets, team uniforms, etc.)
- 77 = Other** (all other property not fitting the specific descriptions of the DVs identified)
- 78 = Trailers** (transportation devices designed to be hauled by a motor vehicle; truck trailers, semi-trailers, utility trailers, farm trailers, etc.)
- 79 = Watercraft Equipment/Parts/Accessories** (watercraft equipment or accessories that are used for the crafts' maintenance or operation; buoys, life preservers, paddles, sails, **Note:** This data value does not include accessories for water sports. LEAs should classify these as 76 = Recreational/Sports Equipment.)
- 80 = Weapons - Other** (weapons not classified under other categories; knives, swords, nunchakus, brass knuckles, crossbows, bows and arrows, pepper spray, tasers, sling shots, "BB" guns, pellet guns, gas-powered guns, paintball guns, etc.)

88 = Pending Inventory (items whose property description is unknown until an inventory is conducted)

99 = (blank) (this data value is a special data value used at the discretion of the FBI UCR Program to compile statistics on certain designated types of property, which are the object of theft fads; it is not currently used)

Note: Montana specific code 50 = Recreational/Sporting Goods is changed to the new code of 44 = Camping/Hunting/Fishing or 76 = Recreational/Sports Equipment. Montanan specific code 51 = Musical Instruments is changed to the new code of 72 = Musical Instruments.

Example (2): The following property was stolen as the result of a burglary: (1) a \$10,000 stamp collection, (2) jewelry worth \$5,000, (3) an \$1,800 personal computer, (4) clothes worth \$1,500, (5) silverware worth \$800, (6) a \$650 TV, (7) \$450 in stereo equipment, (8) a \$400 microwave oven, (9) \$350 in cash, (10) a \$250 copier (11) a \$150 shotgun, (12) a \$100 bicycle, (13) two credit cards (no value), and (14) ten blank personal checks (no value).

The values for each specifically coded property should be: \$10,000 for data value 46 (the stamp collection), \$5,800 for data value 17 (the jewelry and silverware), \$1,800 for data value 07 (the personal computer), \$1,500 for data value 06 (the clothes), \$1,100 for data value 26 (the TV and stereo equipment), \$400 for data value 16 (the microwave oven), \$350 for data value 20 (the cash), \$250 for data value 23 (the copier), and \$150 for data value 13 (the shotgun). Because more than ten items were taken, the value of the bicycle, the two credit cards, and the ten blank personal checks should be combined and their value (\$100) entered under data value 77 = Other.

If a house was destroyed by arson while the homeowners were away on an overseas trip making it impossible to determine the property loss until their return, 88 = Pending Inventory should be entered.

Note: Law enforcement should update the property information with entries describing the type(s) of burned property when the results of the inventory are subsequently determined.

DE 16 Value of Property - 9 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 16 is used to enter the total dollar value (in whole dollars) of the property burned (includes damage caused in fighting the fire), counterfeited, destroyed/damaged/vandalized, recovered, seized, stolen, etc., as a result of the incident.

An agency should report only the value of the property stolen in its jurisdiction. Likewise, the agency who originally reported the property stolen should report the value of the property as recovered, regardless of whether another agency recovered the property. This procedure applies to all stolen property, including motor vehicles.

If the value of a property is unknown, the agency should enter the value one dollar (\$1), which means unknown.

Property types 09 (Credit/Debit Cards); 22 (Nonnegotiable Instruments); 48 (Documents/Personal or Business); 65 (Identity Documents); and 66 (Identity – Intangible) must have a value of \$0.00.

Note: Property type of 77 (Other) must have a value.

Law enforcement can enter up to ten values to match the up to ten Property Descriptions (DE 15) associated with each Property segment (i.e., each type of property loss/etc.) in the incident. If more than ten types of property are involved, the values of the nine most valuable, coded properties should be entered; then, the total value of the remaining properties combined which were coded as 77 = Other in DE 15 (Property Description) should be combined and then entered.

When law enforcement seize drugs or narcotics in a drug case, they should report no value for this DE, but should report the estimated quantity of the drugs/narcotics. Therefore, when the offense is a drug/narcotic violations, 6 = Seized should be entered into DE 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.) and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics should be entered into DE 15 (Property Description). The agency should enter no value into this DE; instead, agencies should use DE 20 (Suspected Drug Type), DE 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity), and DE 22 (Type Drug Measurement).

When drugs or narcotics are involved in other types of crime (e.g., they were stolen through burglary, robbery, theft, etc., or destroyed by arson) their value should be entered into this DE, and DE 20 (Suspected Drug Type), DE 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity), and DE 22 (Type Drug Measurement) should be left blank.

Example (1): Two victims had their bicycles stolen at the same time and place—one was worth \$300 and the other \$150. A data value of 04 = Bicycles should be entered into Data Element 15 (Property Description) and the total value of the bicycles, 450 (\$300 + \$150 = \$450), should be entered into Data Element 16 (Value of Property).

Example (2): If an arsonist destroyed a house while the homeowners were away on an overseas trip making it impossible to determine the property loss until their return, the LEA should enter \$1 into Data Element 16 (Value of Property). In addition, the LEA should submit an updated Property Segment with appropriate property loss values after they inventory the property.

Example (3): The following property was stolen as the result of a burglary: (1) a \$10,000 stamp collection, (2) jewelry worth \$5,000, (3) an \$1,800 personal computer, (4) clothes worth \$1,500, (5) silverware worth \$800, (6) a \$650 TV, (7) \$450 in stereo equipment, (8) a \$400 microwave oven, (9) \$350 in cash, (10) a \$250 copier (11) a \$150 shotgun, (12) a \$100 bicycle, (13) two credit cards (no value), and (14) ten blank personal checks (no value).

The values for each specifically coded property should be: \$10,000 for data value 46 (the stamp collection), \$5,800 for data value 17 (the jewelry and silverware), \$1,800 for data value 07 (the personal computer), \$1,500 for data value 06 (the clothes), \$1,100 for data value 26 (the TV and stereo equipment), \$400 for data value 16 (the microwave oven), \$350 for data value 20 (the cash), \$250 for data value 23 (the copier), and \$150 for data value 13 (the shotgun). Because more than ten items were taken, the value of the bicycle, the two credit cards, and the ten blank personal checks should be combined and their value (\$100) entered under data value 77 = Other.

Note: If an item combined under the DV 77 (Other) i.e. 10 blank personal checks is 5 = Recovered in DE 14 (Property Type Loss/Etc.), then the property description must be 77 (Other) in DE 15 (Property Description). DE 15 (Property Description) needs to be the same for the recovered Property segment as was entered for stolen Property segment.

Guidelines for Property Valuation

Questions frequently arise as to how to value property involved in a criminal incident. The following are suggested guidelines:

1. Round values to the nearest whole dollar.
2. Use the fair market value for articles subject to depreciation because of wear and tear, age, or other factors causing the value to decrease with use.
3. Use the victim's valuation (in most instances) of items such as jewelry, watches, and other similar goods that decrease in value slightly or not at all with use or age.
4. Use replacement cost or actual cash cost to victim for new or almost new clothes, auto accessories, bicycles, etc.
5. Use the current market price at the time of the theft, seizure, etc. for negotiable instruments such as bonds payable to the bearer, etc.
6. Score the theft of nonnegotiable instruments such as traveler's checks, personal checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, food stamps, etc., but do not record a value.
7. Use the cost to the merchant (wholesale cost) of goods recovered, seized, stolen, etc., from retail establishments, warehouses, etc. In other words, use the dollar value representing the actual cash loss to the victim without any markup or profit added.
8. When the victim obviously exaggerates the value of stolen/destroyed/damaged property for insurance or other purposes, law enforcement should use common sense and good judgment to determine the value reported for the stolen items.
9. Often the condition of the property is different at recovery than it was when stolen. Law Enforcement should use the market value at the time of recovery even though it is less than the value reported at the time of the theft. If the value has increased by the time law enforcement recovers the property, the recovery value should not exceed its initial stolen value. Hairsplitting refinements are unnecessary.

Note: Law enforcement can use any type of resource to determine the value of property including the Internet, Craigslist, eBay, Kelley Blue Book, etc.

DE 17 Date Recovered - 8 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

If law enforcement recovers previously stolen property, they should report the month, day, and year of its recovery in this DE. Accordingly, this DE should be used only if DV 5 = Recovered is entered into DE 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.). If the recovery date is unknown, enter the date of the report.

Law enforcement can report up to ten dates of recovery to match each of the up to ten property descriptions associated with each type of property loss/etc. in the incident. If there is more than one date of recovery for the same property description, the agency should report the earliest date.

Note: Law enforcement should report recovered property only if they also first reported the property stolen.

Example: On March 28, 2012, a car thief stole three cars from a used car lot. Law enforcement recovered one of the cars on April 1, 2012. On April 24, 2012, they recovered a second car. The date reported for this DE should be 04/01/2012.

DE 18 Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles - 2 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 18 indicates how many motor vehicles were stolen in a motor vehicle theft incident. Therefore, it should be used only if the offense is MTIBRS offense codes 0711, Motor vehicle theft or 0713, Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, 7 = Stolen was entered into DE 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks was entered into DE 15 (Property Description). If the number of vehicles stolen is unknown, 00 = Unknown should be entered. Law enforcement should not report motor vehicles taken as the proceeds of other offenses, i.e., burglary, fraud, embezzlement, etc. Agencies can report up to 99 vehicles stolen per incident.

DE 19 Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles - 2 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 19 indicates how many motor vehicles law enforcement recovered in a motor vehicle theft incident. It should be used only if the offense is MTIBRS codes 0711, Motor vehicle theft or 0713, Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, 5 = Recovered was entered into DE 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 03 = Automobiles, 05 = Buses, 24 = Other Motor Vehicles, 28 = Recreational Vehicles, or 37 = Trucks was entered into DE 15 (Property Description). If the number of recovered vehicles is unknown, the agency should report 00 = Unknown. The agency should not report motor vehicles recovered as the proceeds of other offenses, i.e., burglary, fraud, embezzlement, etc. Agencies can report up to 99 vehicles recovered per incident.

DE 20 Suspected Drug Type - 1 character (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 20 is used to identify the types of drugs or narcotics law enforcement seized in a drug case. It should be used only if one of the offenses in the incident was a Drug/Narcotic violation, 6 = Seized was entered into DE 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into DE 15 (Property Description). It also should be entered if one of the offenses is a Drug/Narcotic violations and 1 = None is entered in DE 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.). This applies to drugs the offenders flushed down a toilet, swallowed, or the law enforcement used as part of an undercover investigation.

Law enforcement can report up to three types of drugs/narcotics per incident. If more than three are involved, the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account the quantity, value, and deadliness of the drugs/narcotics) should be reported under their applicable drug types and the remaining drugs/narcotics should be entered as a single X = Over 3 Drug Types entry.

Law enforcement should not use this DE when they find drugs or narcotics burned, stolen, etc., in connection with other offenses, such as arson, burglary, or larceny/theft.

Valid Data Values: (can enter up to 3)

A = Crack Cocaine

B = Cocaine (all forms except Crack)

C = Hashish

D = Heroin

E = Marijuana

F = Morphine

G = Opium

H = Other Narcotics: Codeine; Demerol; Dihydromorphinone or Dilaudid; Hydrocodone or Percodan; Methadone; Pentazocine; Propoxyphene or Darvon; Buprenorphine; Desomorphine; etc.

I = LSD

J = PCP

K = Other Hallucinogens: BMDA or White Acid; DMT; MDA; MDMA; Mescaline or Peyote; Psilocybin; STP; Spice; Dronabinol or Marinol; etc.

L = Amphetamines/Methamphetamines (includes Methcathinone)

M = Other Stimulants: Adipex, Fastine, and Ionamin (Derivatives of Phentermine); Benzedrine; Didrex; Khat; Bath Salts; Methylphenidate or Ritalin; Phenmetrazine or Preludin; Tenuate; etc.

N = Barbiturates

O = Other Depressants: Glutethimide or Doriden, Methaqualone or Quaalude, or Talwin; etc.

P = Other Drugs: Antidepressants (Elavil, Triavil, Tofranil, etc.); Aromatic Hydrocarbons; Tranquilizers (Chlordiazepoxide or Librium, Diazepam or Valium, etc.); Steroids; etc.

U = Unknown Type Drug

X = Over 3 Drug Types

Example: In a drug case, law enforcement seized the following drugs: (1) 1.5 kilograms of crack, (2) 2.125 pounds of marijuana, (3) 2.0 liquid ounces of morphine, and (4) 500 valium capsules. The agency should enter A = Crack Cocaine, E = Marijuana, and X = Over 3 Drug Types as a single entry for the morphine and valium because more than three types of drugs were seized.

DE 21 Estimated Drug Quantity - 12 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 21 is used to indicate the quantity of drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. Therefore, law enforcement should use it only if one of the offenses in the incident was a Drug/Narcotic violation, 6 = Seized was entered into DE 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into DE 15 (Property Description).

Law enforcement should not use this DE when they find drugs or narcotics, e.g., arson, burglary, larceny/theft, connected with other offenses.

If the substance was sent to a laboratory for analysis, and a response has not yet been received, then 1 = None (i.e., 00000000100) must be entered into DE 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity) to indicate None. Law enforcement should update this interim report with the true quantity once the response arrives.

Nine characters are available to enter the number of whole pounds, ounces, grams, etc., and three more characters are available to enter the decimal amount. i.e., the quantity expressed in thousandths. Because the decimal is implied, agencies should not enter a decimal point into this data value. Law enforcement should enter trace amounts of a drug as "000000000001" in this DE.

Law enforcement can enter up to three quantities to match the up to three drug types reported in DE 20 (Suspected Drug Type). If more than three drugs or narcotics are involved, the quantities of the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account their quantity, value, and deadliness) should be entered. Do not enter the quantity of the remaining drugs/narcotics coded as X = Over 3 Drug Types; leave this DE blank.

Because of problems in determining the street value of drugs or narcotics, agencies should not report a monetary value when they seize the drugs or narcotics in connection with Drug/Narcotic violations. However, in order to obtain some measure of the drug problem, agencies should report the estimated quantity of seized drugs or narcotics for each Drug/Narcotic violation in these instances.

Example (1): An agency seizes 1.5 kilograms of crack, 2.125 pounds of marijuana, 2.0 liquid ounces of morphine, and 500 valium capsules. The agency should enter 000000001500 for the crack and 000000002125 for the marijuana into DE 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity). The agency should not enter quantities for the morphine or valium.

Example (2): Law enforcement seized 15 marijuana plants from a greenhouse which was inside a residence. Police also seized 5 pounds of marijuana. The agency should enter 000000015000 for the plants and for the 000000005000 for the marijuana. (Remember the last three digits of the field represent the tenths, hundredths, and thousandths to the right of an implied decimal.) Example (3): Law enforcement seized a bag of white powder which they suspected was drugs. They sent the powder to the laboratory for analysis. Therefore, the agency would enter 1 = None into DE 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity), and the agency must update the information once the analysis was complete.

DE 22 Type Drug Measurement - 2 characters (Mandatory, Conditional)

DE 22 is used to indicate the type of measurement used in quantifying drugs or narcotics seized in a drug case. Therefore, it is used only if one of the offenses in an incident was Drug/Narcotic violations, 6 = Seized was entered into DE 14 (Type Property Loss/Etc.), and 10 = Drugs/Narcotics was entered into DE 15 (Property Description).

Law enforcement should not use this DE when they find drugs or narcotics, e.g., arson, burglary, larceny/theft, connected with other offenses.

DE 22 (Type Drug Measurement) can contain up to three entries and the DVs should be consistent with the DVs reported for DE 20 (Suspected Drug Type). If more than three are involved, the types of measurement of the two most important drugs or narcotics (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account their quantity, value, and deadliness) should be entered. Do not enter the type of measurement for the

remaining drugs or narcotics which are coded as X = Over 3 Drug Types in DE 20 (Suspected Drug Type); leave this DE blank.

If the substance was sent to a laboratory for analysis and a response has not yet been received, XX = Not Reported should be entered. In addition, 1 = None should be entered into DE 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity). When the agency receives the results of the laboratory analysis, the agency must update DEs 21 (Estimated Drug Quantity) and 22 (Drug Type Measurement).

If more than one code is entered for DE 20 (Suspected Drug Type), the same code cannot be entered within the same type of measurement category.

Example: cocaine cannot be reported in grams and pounds (same WEIGHT category), but can be reported in gram and liters (different categories of WEIGHT and CAPACITY).

Valid Data Values per category: (can enter up to 3)

WEIGHT	CAPACITY	UNITS
GM = Gram	ML = Milliliter	DU = Dosage Units/Items*
KG = Kilogram	LT = Liter	NP = Number of Plants**
OZ = Ounce	FO = Fluid Ounce	
LB = Pound	GL = Gallon	

XX = Not Reported

* Number of capsules, pills, tablets, etc.

** e.g. Marijuana plants (bushes)

Example (1): An agency seizes 1.5 kilograms of crack, 2.125 pounds of marijuana, 2.0 liquid ounces of morphine, and 500 valium capsules. The agency should enter KG = Kilogram for the Crack and LB = Pound for the marijuana. The agency should make no entries for the morphine or valium.

Example (2): Law enforcement seized 15 marijuana plants from a greenhouse which was inside a residence. Police also seized 5 pounds of marijuana. The agency should enter NP = Number of Plants for the plants and LB = Pound for the marijuana.

Example (3): Law enforcement seized a bag of white powder, suspected to be drugs. They sent the powder to the laboratory for analysis. The agency should enter U = Unknown for DE 20 (Suspected Drug Type) and XX in DE 22 (Type Drug Measurement) pending laboratory results.