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Doesn't Fit Any Crime Arrests

Police Conduct Oversight Commission

December 2015

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Introduction

The Police Conduct Oversight Commission assures that police services are delivered in a lawful and nondiscriminatory manner and provides the public with meaningful participatory oversight of police policy and procedure. Commission members have a variety of responsibilities including shaping police policy, auditing cases, and engaging the community in discussions of police procedure. The Commission strives to be the citizen advisory group the community relies upon to openly discuss policy and procedures of the Minneapolis Police Department, to voice concerns regarding law enforcement/civilian interactions, and the organization that advances credible and meaningful feedback, without obligation to political influences, for the betterment of the City of Minneapolis. [For more information about the work of the Commission, meeting times and locations, and meeting minutes, please visit the Commission website.](#)

Additionally, in the Police Conduct Oversight Ordinance, the Commission has direction to conduct programs of research and study, "review police department policies and training procedures and make recommendations for change." To facilitate this process, the Commission approved a motion at the August 11, 2015 meeting to develop methodology for a study examining the practice of arrests coded "Doesn't Fit Any Crime."

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Background

August 11, 2015 ACLU Presentation to the Commission

At the August 11, 2015 meeting of the Police Conduct Oversight Commission, the American Civil Liberties Union presented the results of a study entitled [Picking Up the Pieces A Minneapolis Case Study \(PDF\)](#).¹ Presenters focused on a specific subject, arrests coded “Doesn’t Fit Any Crime.” They assert that, between January of 2012 to September of 2014, 906 individuals were arrested in Minneapolis under the category of “doesnt [sic] fit any crim [sic].”² As such, it was unclear why officers arrested any individual under this category. The ACLU stated that in response to questions about ‘Doesn’t Fit Any Crime’, the Minneapolis Police Department explained that the code was used due to limitations in the software used by officers to generate reports. The ACLU expressed concerns about the legality of these arrests.

In response, Commissioner Singleton [moved to develop methodology for a study examining arrests for “Doesn’t Fit Any Crime” \(PDF\)](#). The motion passed.

Police Reporting System

The Minneapolis Police Department uses a Computer Assisted Police Records System (hereinafter “CAPRS”) to generate police reports. Functions of CAPRS include “case entry of offense/incident/arrest reports, database queries, case management, property inventory management and statistical crime reports.”³ CAPRS provides an electronic form for entering offense/incident/arrest reports. Entries are stored in a searchable database. Some form fields are limited/locked while others provide for a narrative entry.

Officers are required to write a report when a subject is arrested and for a variety of other law enforcement activities. For instance, § 9-106 of the Minneapolis Police Department Policy and Procedure Manual requires that officers complete a report when a citation is issued for a non-traffic offense, any citizen’s arrest, or driving after revocation/suspension/cancellation.⁴ According to § 4-602 of the Minneapolis Police Department Policy and Procedure Manual, “all police reports shall include the following:

- All principal and relevant data fields on the CAPRS report pertaining to the case at hand shall be completed.

¹ The Prezi delivered to the Commission [can be found here \(Prezi\)](#).

² [Picking Up the Pieces A Minneapolis Case Study \(PDF\)](#) p 22.

³ CAPRS (Computer Assisted Police Records System) Overview

⁴ http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/policy/police/mpdpolicy_9-100_9-100

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- All principal and relevant individuals involved in the incident shall be listed in the case. This includes making a proper identification and documentation of all involved and/or associated individuals.
- A short public narrative statement describing the offense or incident. No names, addresses or anything that identifies a victim or witness shall be included in the public narrative.
- A probable cause statement in felony arrests.
- A description of the incident that occurred and documentation of the necessary elements related to the crime or basis for arrest.
- Documentation of reason(s) for an in-custody arrest versus issuance of a citation.
- A comprehensive individual statement in all felony arrests when an officer has information that is important to the case and in all other incidents where statements are required. (In critical incidents, this statement will generally be taken by an investigator in a question and answer format.)
- All principal and relevant information available to the officer at the time of the report shall be included in the report.”

“Doesn’t Fit Any Crime”

When an arrest occurs and the arresting officer generates a report in CAPRS, s/he must record the “charges” for the arrest. The manual describing arrest codes states, “Arrest charges are designated by codes of up to six characters. . . The charges are CAPRS offense codes.” For example, AUTOTH represents auto theft, or BURGTL represents possession of burglary tools.⁵

The offense code in question is MISC which represents ‘Doesn’t Fit Any Crime.’ No detailed explanation of MISC can be found in either the CAPRS report writing guide or the CAPRS Field Guide issued to officers. The Field Guide does have several sections with “miscellaneous” in the title, such as “Miscellaneous Minneapolis City Ordinances”, but many of the items that appear under that section such as public urination (PUBURN) and loiter with intent to solicit prostitution (IPROST) have unique CAPRS codes. Some, such as failing to pay admission (gate crashing) or spitting on a public surface⁶, do not.

The Minneapolis Department of Emergency Communications (MECC) also provides guides for offense elements. However, the MECC nature classification code explanation for MISC does not provide any additional explanation. It states that MISC is the “code that is used when nothing else fits.”⁷ It does, however, state that the operator must “always use remarks” when using the code with “no exceptions.”

⁵ A list of CAPRS offense codes is attached.

⁶ This is no longer a crime but is still listed in the manual.

⁷ MECC Nature Classification Computer Code - MISC

Methodology

Study Goals:

This study explores the existing conditions in the documentation of arrests labeled “Doesn’t Fit Any Crime” or “MISC.” There are three goals in assessing these arrests:

1. to determine whether offenses are labeled as “Doesn’t Fit Any Crime” or “MISC” due to limitations in the CAPRS database;
2. to determine if arrestees are charged or convicted based on filings arising from arrests for “Doesn’t Fit Any Crime” or “MISC”;
3. to identify trends, if any, of the recording of suspect information, location, date, or time of such arrests.

Sample Collection

Staff ran an arrest query in the CAPRS database searching for arrests between August 1, 2012 and August 1, 2015 where one of the charged offenses was “MISC.” After removing arrests made by University of Minnesota and Metro Transit Police Departments, there were 768 instances where an individual was arrested with a charge of “MISC.” All research questions were analyzed whenever possible using all of these instances. For research questions that cannot be analyzed using all instances due to the nature of the question, a sample from the 768 instances will be selected for analysis. When more than one individual involved in the arrest leads, duplicate case numbers result. When duplicate case numbers were removed, there were 648 incidents that led to CAPRS with MISC arrests. Data to answer the research questions came from the public data section of any CAPRS report retrieved unless it was necessary to view nonpublic case supplements.

Research questions

Specific questions to explore the research questions included:

1. Whether there were multiple offenses listed for the arrest;
2. Whether a statute was cited for the MISC offense;
3. Whether another CAPRS code identifies the offense;
4. Whether the arrestee was booked or cited;
5. Whether demographic data was recorded for the arrestee;
6. Whether arrest rates for “MISC” differ across precincts;
7. Whether arrest rates for “MISC” differ across the City of Minneapolis;
8. Whether arrest rates for “MISC” differ based on date and time; and
9. Whether an arrestee was charged with an offense resulting from the arrest.

Results

Summary

The strongly supports the conclusion that the vast majority of MISC or “doesn't fit any crim” charges appear due to limitations in the CAPRS database. After a thorough review of 241 narratives, MISC incidents do not appear unique in comparison to other low level arrests, and as such, existing analysis of low level arrests applies to MISC arrests. The use of MISC charges dropped significantly over the three year period, making up a miniscule proportion of arrests in 2014 and 2015. Further, MPD is in the process of changing record management systems. **Therefore, the data does not support clear recommendations for change specifically pertaining to the use of MISC charges.** More general recommendations pertaining to low level arrests would apply given that low level MISC arrests do not appear unique outside of the lack of specific charge codes.

Whether the Use of MISC is Due to Limitations in the CAPRS Database

The data indicates it is highly likely that officers primarily coded charges in CAPRS as MISC due to the fact that there were no CAPRS codes available to describe the offense. From the sample of 241 cases, 85%⁸ of offenses had no corresponding CAPRS code.

Most of the 15% of charges that had a corresponding CAPRS code were rarely miscoded. The most frequently miscoded charges were 11 NOSMOK (smoking in a prohibited area) and 5 CIGMIP (possession of cigarettes by a minor). Over the same 3 year period, there were 111 charges coded NOSMOK and 90 coded CIGMIP. Hence, the miscoding of these charges is not widespread and not indicative of a pattern of concealment.

There were seven instances where the MISC charge was unclear, even after viewing nonpublic portions of the CAPRS report. This does not indicate that MISC charges were unsupported by the officer's statement. The situations contained multiple offenses that could be coded as MISC but only one charge of MISC was listed on the report. As such, it was unclear which offense received the MISC coding.

In multiple incidents officers stated only ‘A1 was cited for the above offense’ in the public section of the CAPRS report. As the charge was MISC, this would prevent those without access to nonpublic CAPRS reports from determining the specific reason for the charge. In these cases, analysts could determine charges from the nonpublic section, but these reports do not provide the “brief description of the incident” mentioned in the CAPRS overview document. While this practice was not widespread, it is worth noting.

The use of MISC could potentially be eliminated by adding new offense codes to the CAPRS system as they arise in charges. However, expanding the number of specific offenses to include the ~79 MISC charges uncovered in the sample could make an already complex system even more so. If future databases contain general categories, it may be advisable to create a trigger that informs

⁸ +/- 5% at 95% with a 95% confidence interval

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administration if officers issue a large number of a specific type of charge in the general category (e.g., spitting or interfering with vehicle traffic).

Analysis of MISC Arrests

Officers filed two charges at a much higher rate than any other MISC offense. Spitting and interfering with vehicle traffic charges comprised 35% of MISC tickets sampled during the three year period, more than the other 20 most frequent MISC charges combined. The remaining 65% were comprised of approximately 75 different MISC offenses.

50% of the cases sampled had multiple charges. The most frequent charges in addition to MISC mirror the primary offenses listed on the CAPRS report: taxi violations, warrants, consuming in public, and no proof of insurance. Of the MISC charges sampled, 78% were issued as misdemeanors. Another 18% were issued as petty misdemeanors and 2% as status offenses.

MISC charges conclude with a citation and release in 54% of the cases sampled, with an additional 7% released with a judicial receipt. In 31% of the sample cases, officers booked arrestees into jail. Of those booked, all were arrested on multiple charges. The most frequent MISC charges in cases that led to booking resemble the most frequent MISC charges in general; spitting on the sidewalk, interfering with vehicle traffic, and public nuisance make up 50% of MISC charges of those booked. Non-MISC charges vary considerably, but the most common were warrants, disorderly conduct, obstruction, consuming in public, possession of drug paraphernalia, and trespassing.

Analysts did locate several cases with tenuous documentation of the factors leading to arrest. However, as the MISC coding appears to be due to a lack of CAPRS codes, the data does not suggest that this is a unique feature of MISC arrests. A future survey with a focus on these components may be advisable.

Trends over Time

The decrease in the use of MISC charges is one of the most notable results of this study; its use as a charging code in peak enforcement months declined by 84% over the three year period. During May-July of 2013, MISC was used 91 times. During the same span of 2014, it was used 62 times. In May-July of 2015, MISC was used only 15 times. Given that officers most frequently used MISC as a charge for spitting offenses, the removal of spitting as a crime may further reduce the number of MISC tickets. However, spitting charges were already rare after 2013; the sample data only contained two in 2014, one issued to a black individual and one to a white individual. No spitting tickets appeared in 2015 sample data. Further, only three interfering with vehicle traffic tickets appeared in the 2015 data.

MPD issued a study titled "Initial Data Assessment Crime: Victims, Suspects, and Arrests 2009-2014." The study states that there were 0 reported spitting on the sidewalk tickets issued in 2014. While the sample data only uncovered two instances of spitting tickets in 2014, this may indicate

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that the current database does not provide the level of search functionality necessary to accurately report on MISC offenses without looking at each individual arrest.

Post-Arrest Trends

MNCIS public access terminals provided information on post-arrest charges. However, many traffic or vehicle citations recorded under the MISC classification are not located in the MNCIS system. To locate this information, OPCR analysts checked the Violations Bureau for records. Unfortunately, there is no public terminal to check records, and court staff would not provide records without a \$10 charge per record. OPCR analysts were able to locate many of these citations online through the Minnesota Courts Self-Help page. The site does list whether a citation was filed and whether a balance remains on citations. Many of the records showed a zero balance. It is not possible to determine whether the listed zero balance was due to payment or dismissal without additional records.

Some non-traffic stops categorized in CAPRS as MISC did not show up in MNCIS. OPCR analysts spoke to court staff who stated that some cases are not entered into MNCIS by court staff, and there is no readily accessible alternate source for this information. As such, OPCR analysts could not determine whether these cases were charged unless the officer recorded a citation number on the CAPRS report. Of those cited and released, only six did not have citation numbers. Additionally, OPCR analysts did not attempt to search juvenile records.

Of the 59 cases reviewed with MNCIS data, 33 (56%) of individuals were convicted of an offense stemming from the arrest, while in 20 (34%) of cases, the court dismissed charges. The MISC charge appeared in 55 cases and was dismissed in 30 (55%) cases. Fines were the most common penalty. The average fine actually owed was \$111; the median fine actually paid was \$78. Again, there were a large number of citations listed in the Minnesota Courts Self-Help system with \$0 balances which could not be factored into this analysis.

20 individuals were confined as a result of the charges. Confinement ranged anywhere from 24 hours to 90 days. MNCIS records indicate that two individuals served 90 days in the workhouse resulting from MISC charges, one for interfering with vehicle traffic and the other for public nuisance, and it should be noted that other factors influenced the sentence such as concurrent cases for other offenses. Out of the 55 cases with MISC charge data, bench warrants were issued in 22 (41%) cases.

Demographic Trends

Black individuals received 69% of MISC charges in the sample data. Considering the margin of error, this finding mirrors data on most level arrests not categorized as MISC reported by the ACLU and Minneapolis Police Department. As such, the analysis of race and arrests applied to low level arrests likely applies to MISC arrests. The most frequent MISC charge, however, appears uniquely disparately applied to one group; black individuals received 89% of spitting tickets reviewed in the

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sample data. This finding is consistent with the sentiments expressed public meetings held by the Minneapolis City Council during hearings on the repeal of spitting and lurking ordinances.

Ethnicity data was almost nonexistent, appearing only seven times in the 241 cases sampled. It appeared in the additional description category five times as “Cultural Ethnic: Somali” and twice as “Hispanic.” With such limited data, no analysis of MISC charges by ethnicity can occur. This issue, however, is not limited specifically to MISC charges.

While income is not obtainable in the scope of this study, several data points indicated that individuals with little to no income receive the majority of MISC charges. Officers listed “employment status” on 193 of the 241 cases sampled. However, the employment status listed was frequently “unknown.” In cases where employment status was known, the majority of individuals receiving tickets were unemployed (60%). The fact that 33 of 54 charged individuals located in MNCIS were appointed public defenders provides further evidence of this condition.

Precincts and Charges

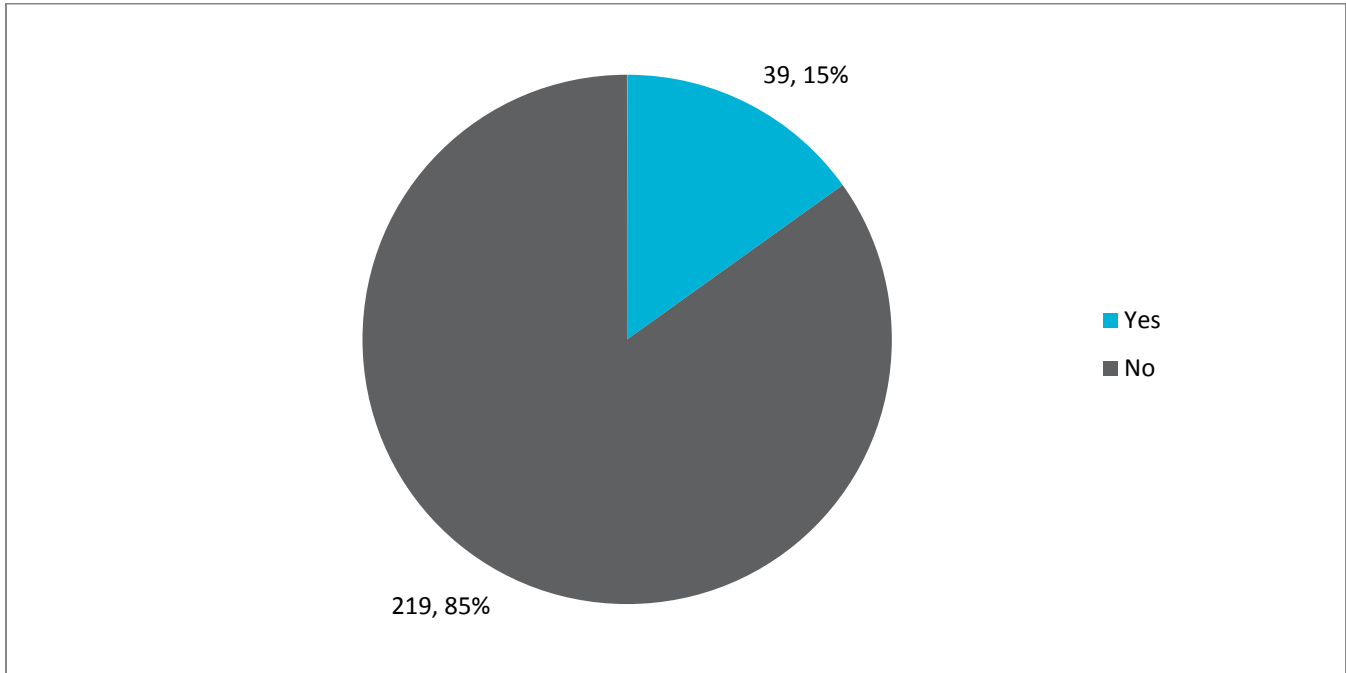
Over the three year study period, the 1st Precinct issued more MISC charges than all other precincts or assignments combined. The 1st Precinct charges were primarily clustered in Downtown West and Loring Park neighborhoods with a heavy concentration on Nicollet Mall between 6th St S and 10th St S. However, there was a notable decrease in 1st Precinct MISC charges over time; officers in the 1st Precinct issued just 19% of MISC tickets in 2015. This enforcement change is likely one of the biggest causes in the decline in MISC charges over the three year period.

Conclusion

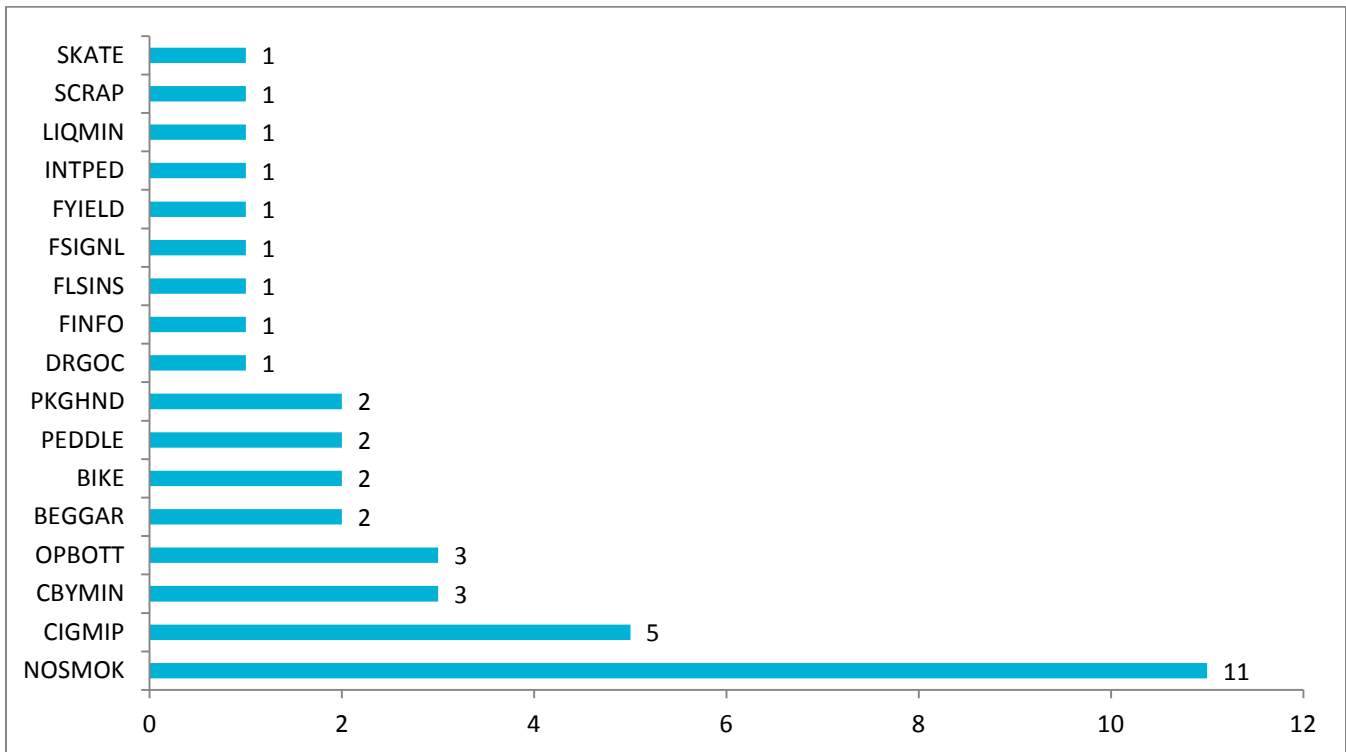
The sample data obtained indicates that the use of MISC charges is due to limitations in the existing police records management database. As the MPD is currently in the process of procuring a new system, there are no immediate recommendations for change specifically pertaining to MISC arrests. Because MISC arrests mirror other low level charges, a much broader audit of various charges would be necessary to fully evaluate the issues involved.

Data

Whether a CAPRS Code Existed other than MISC⁹

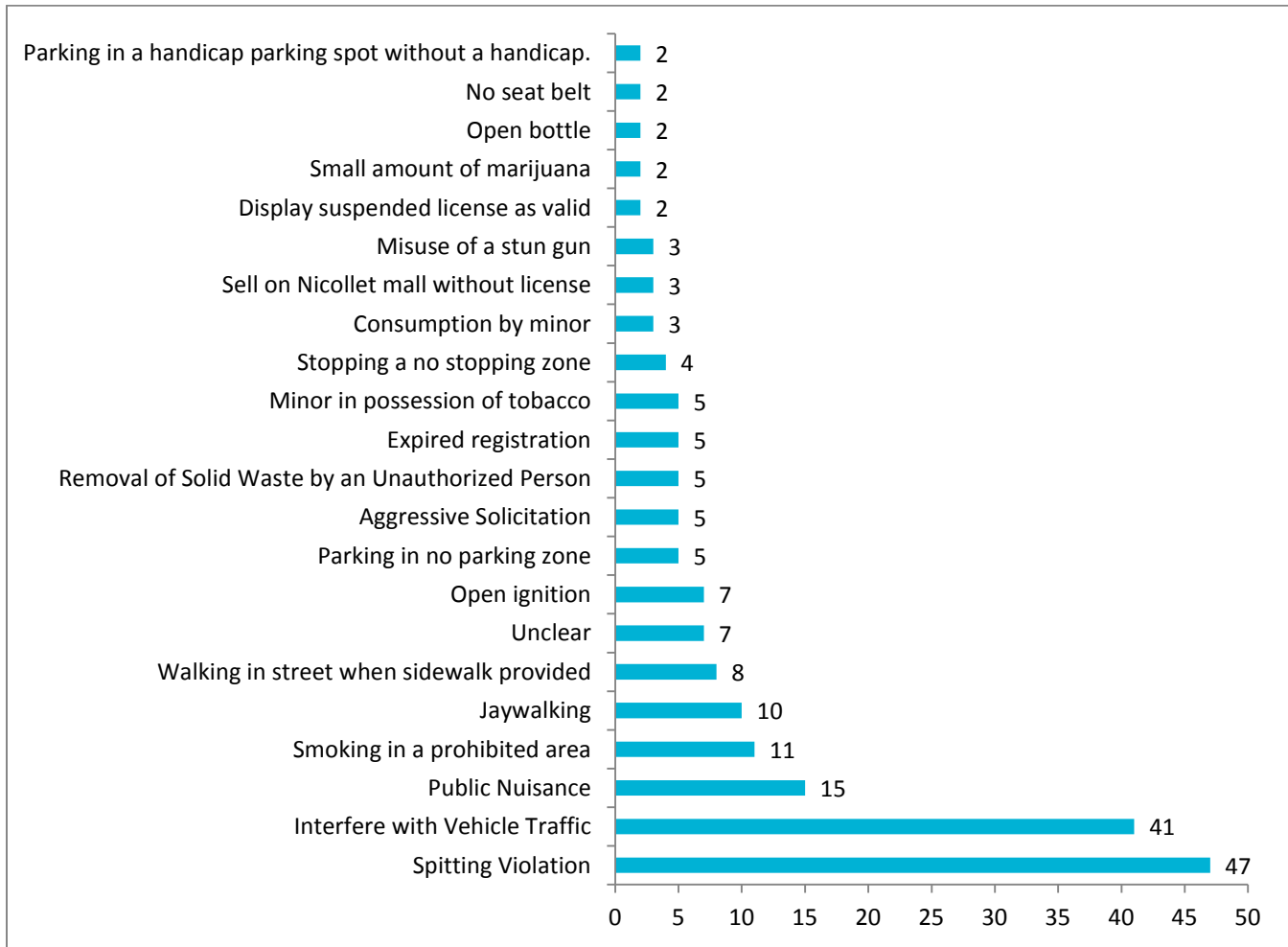


CAPRS Codes Missed

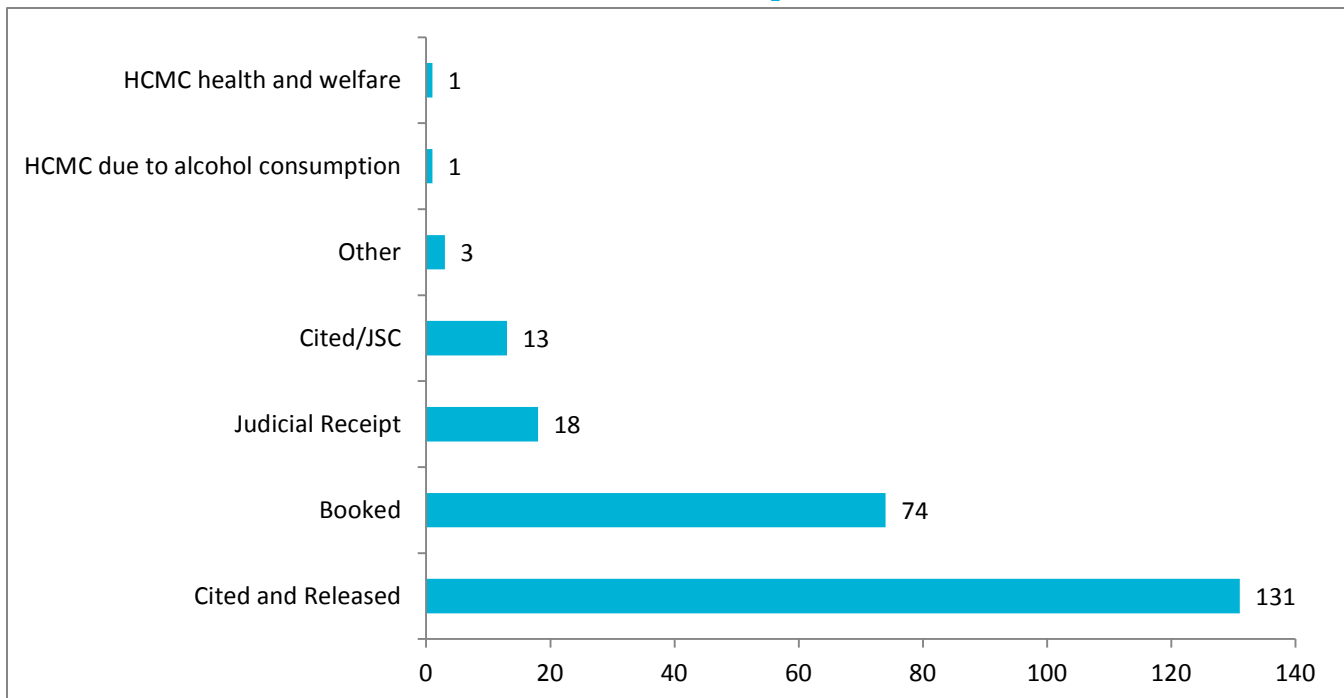


⁹ At 95% confidence level with a 5% margin of error.

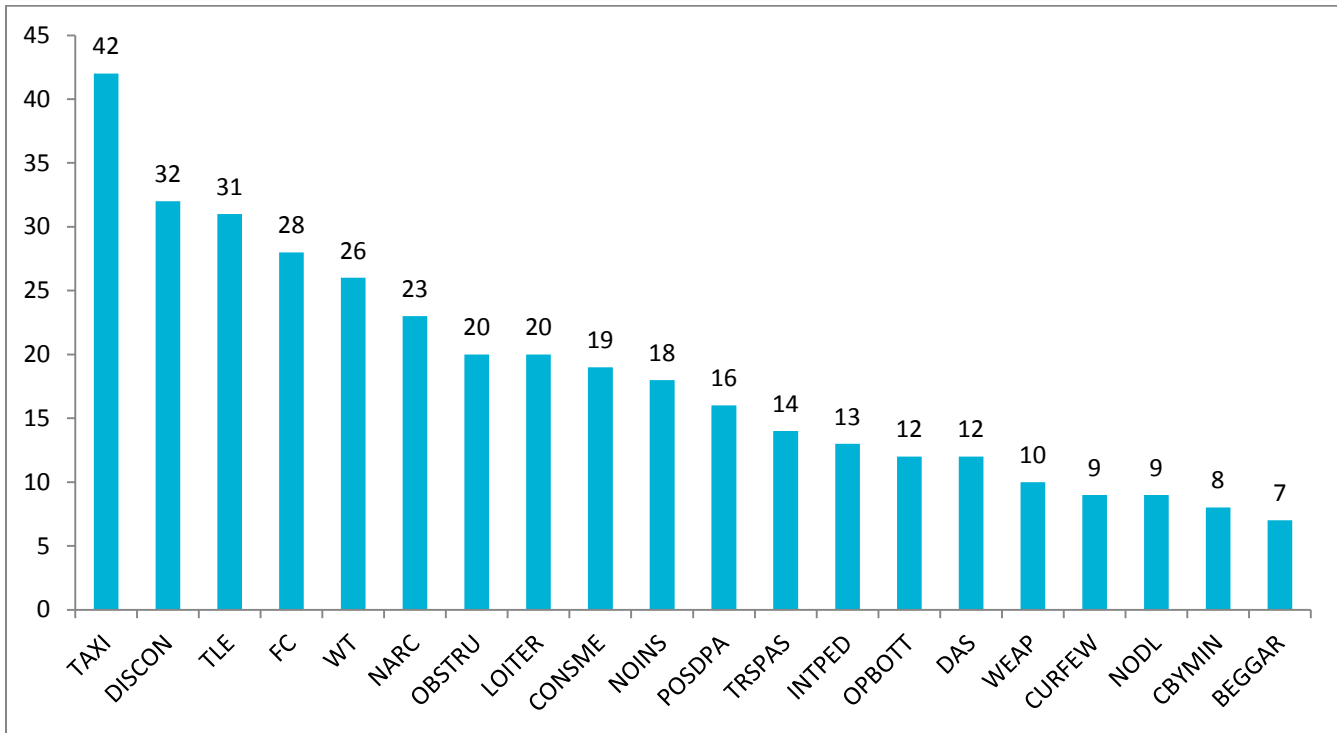
Most Common MISC Offenses



Outcome of Stop

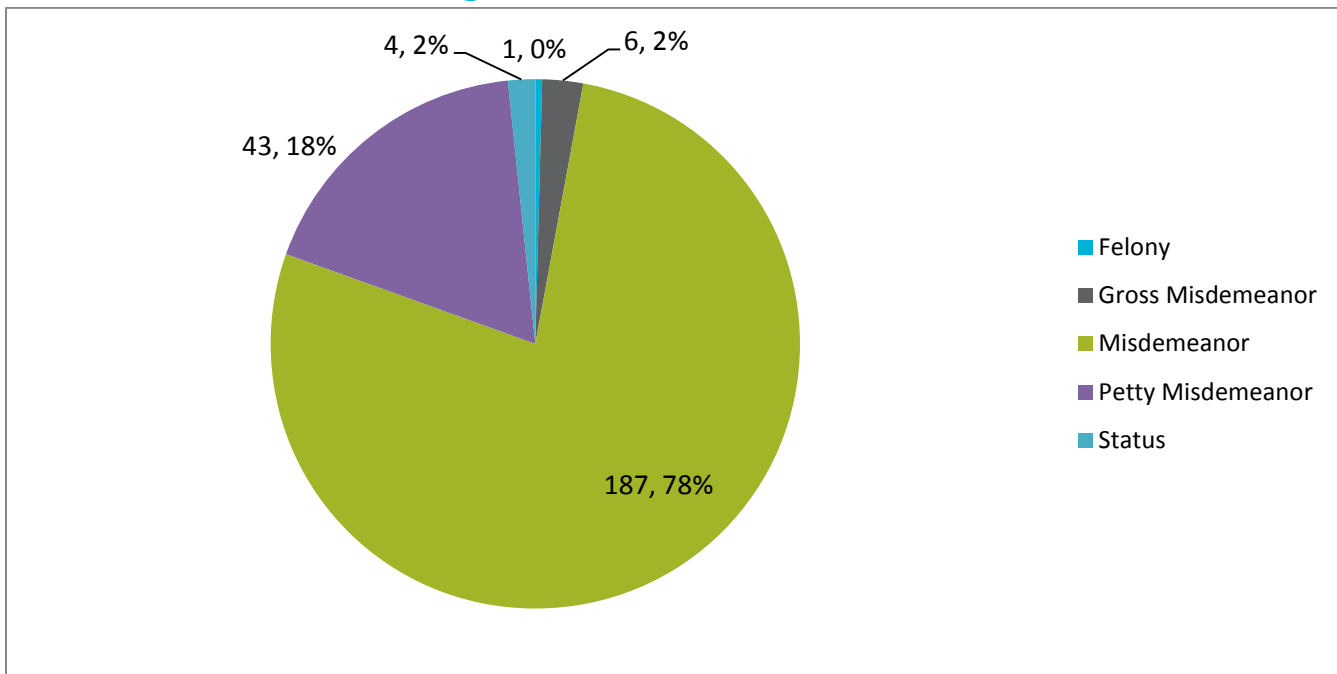


Primary Offense

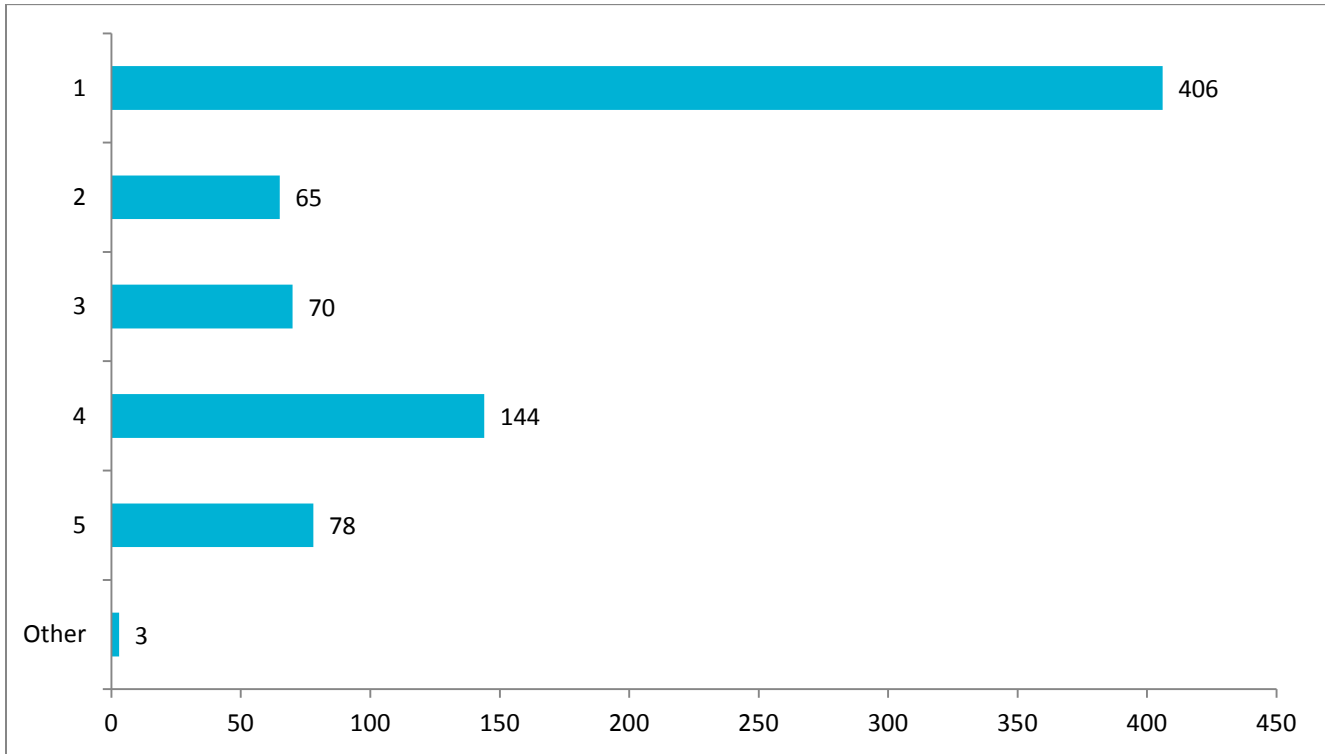


Note that MISC was the primary offense in 284 cases.

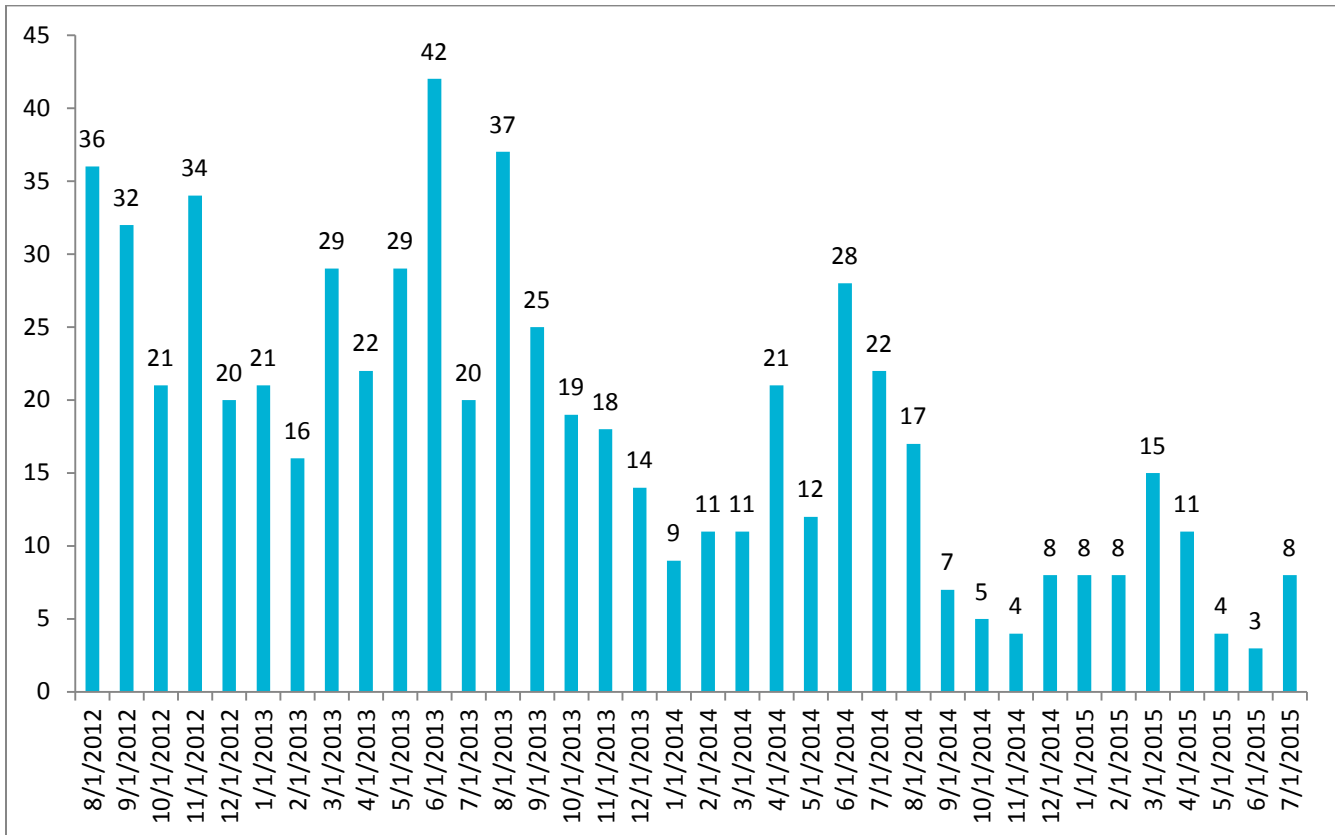
Highest Level of MISC Offense



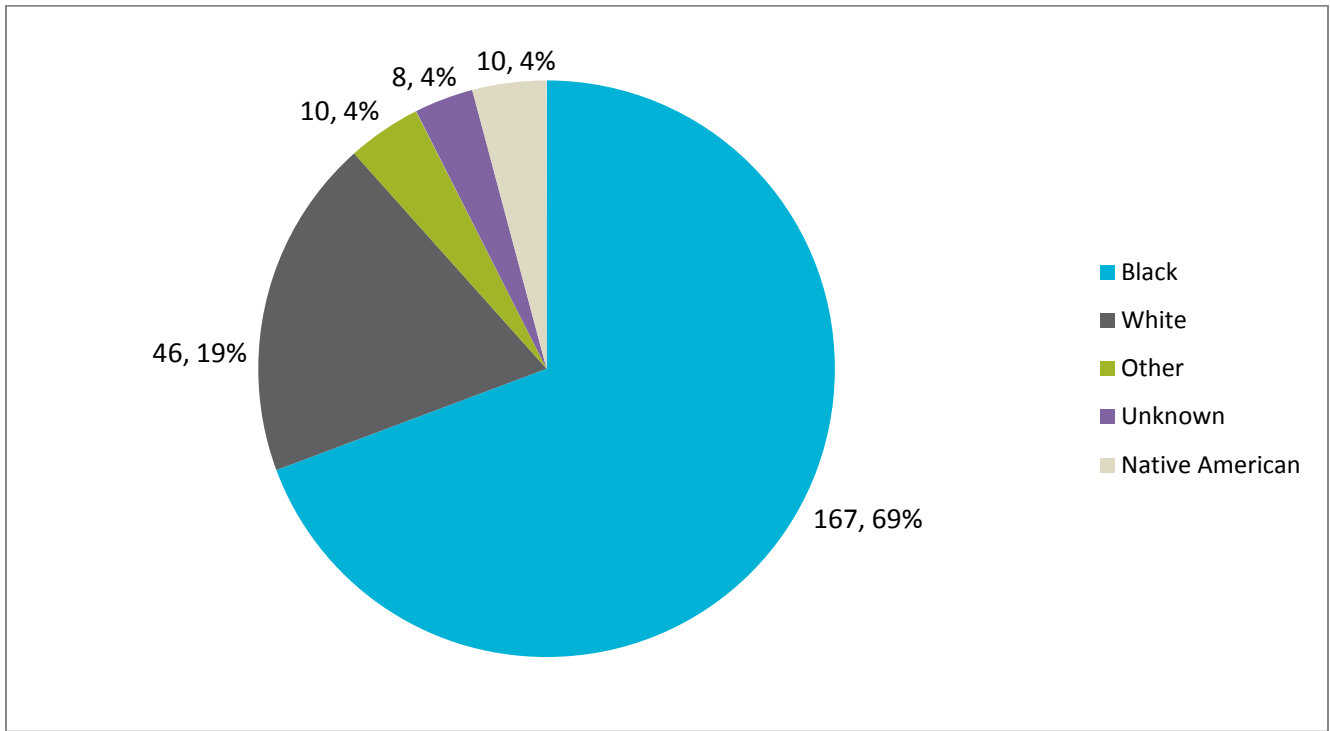
Precinct where MISC Arrests Occurred



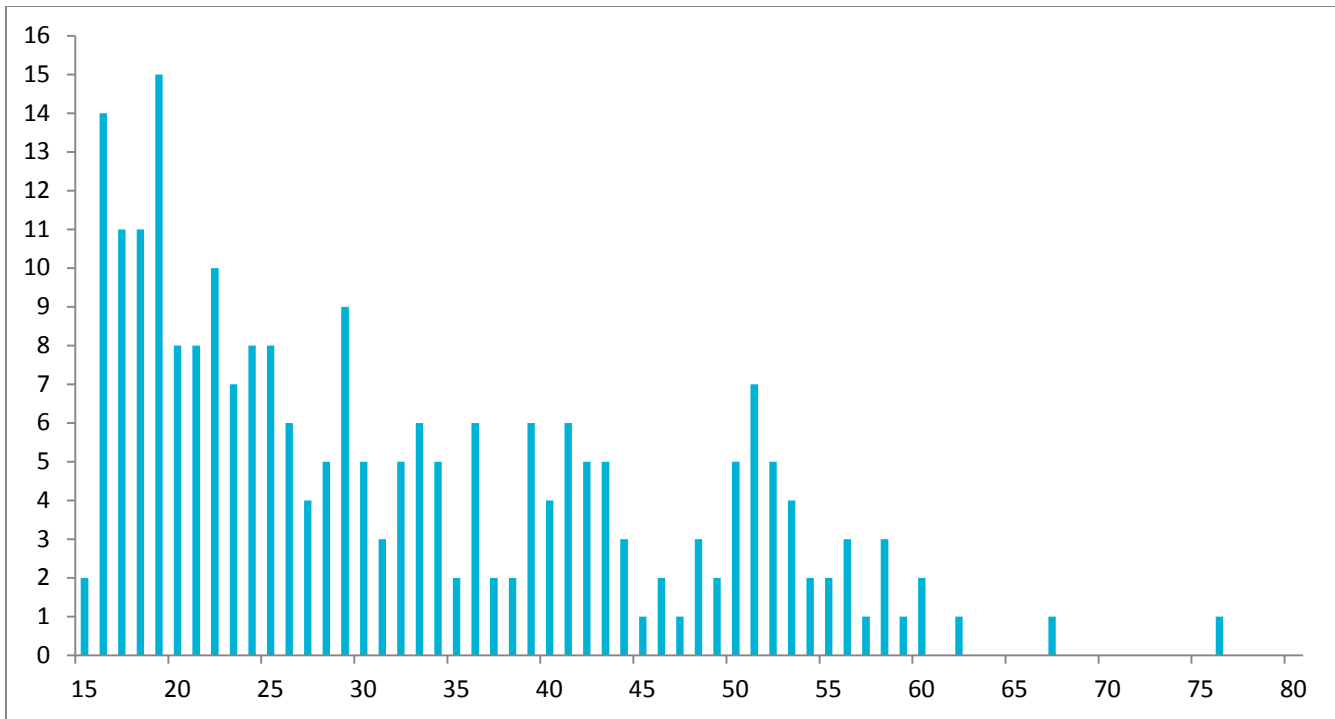
MISC Arrests by Month



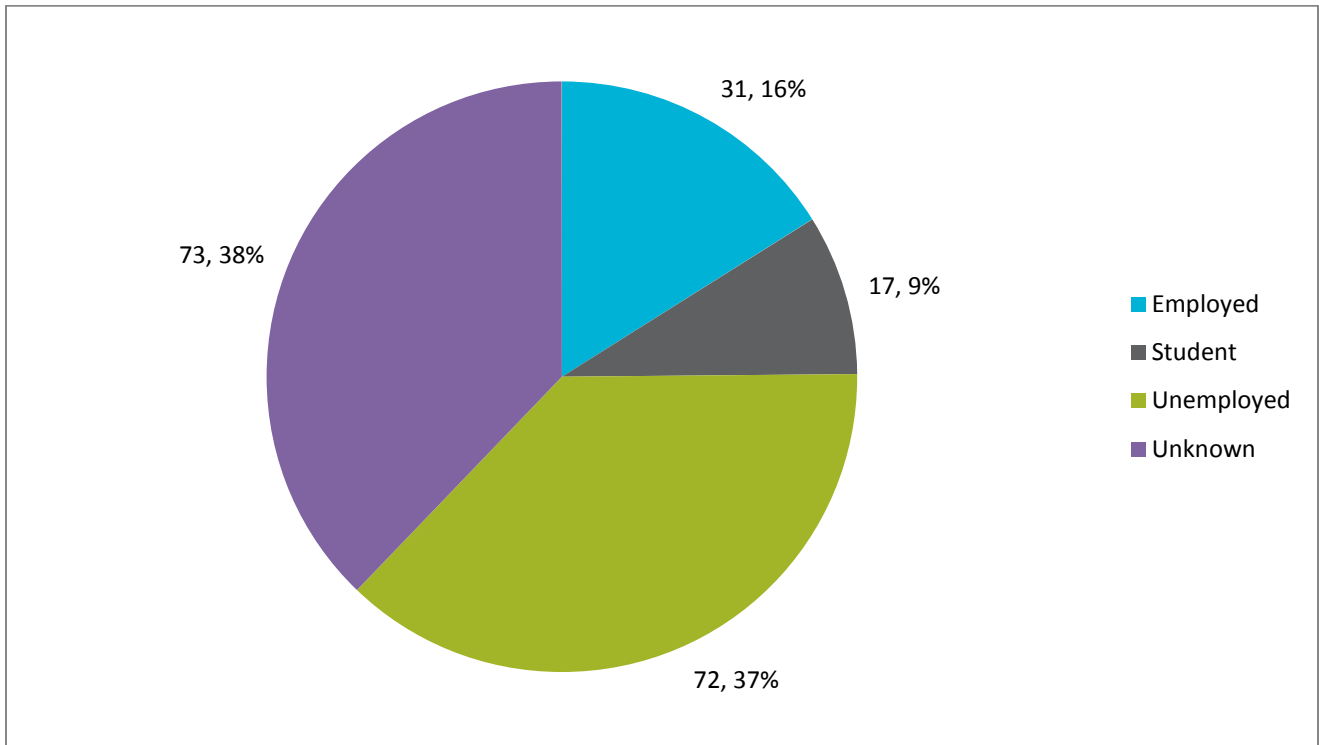
Sample MISC Data Arrests by Race



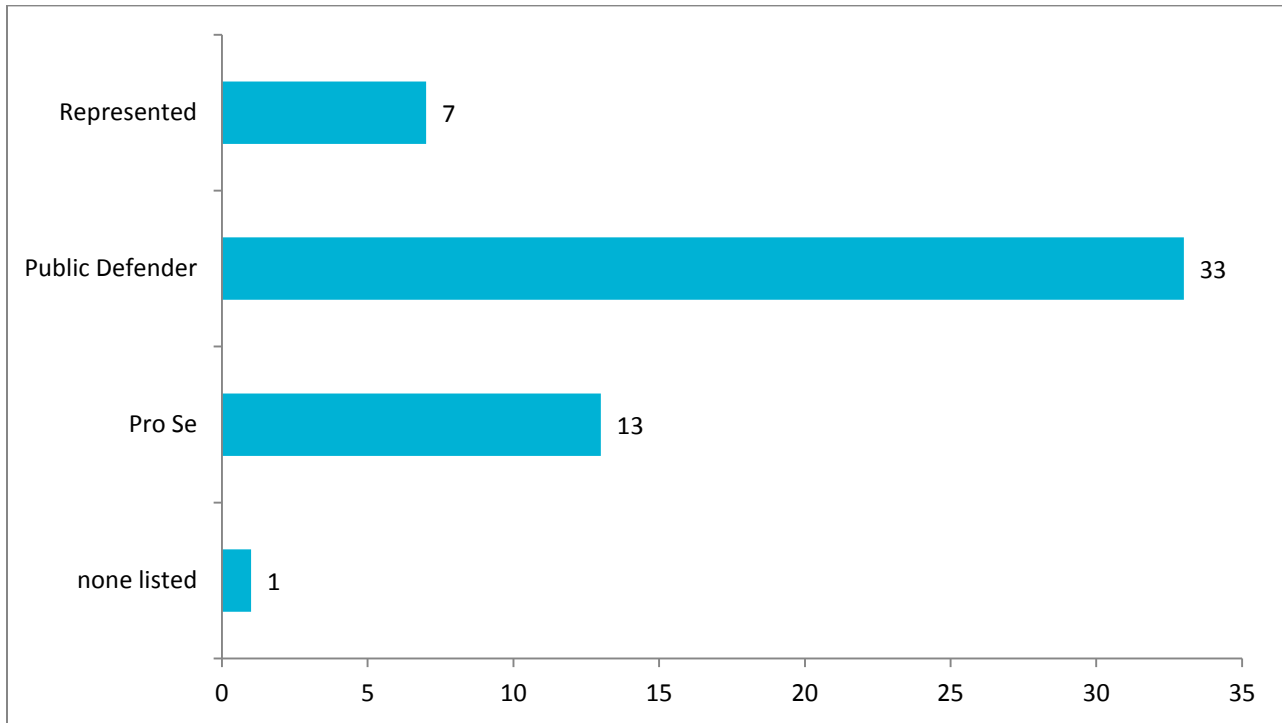
MISC Arrests by Age



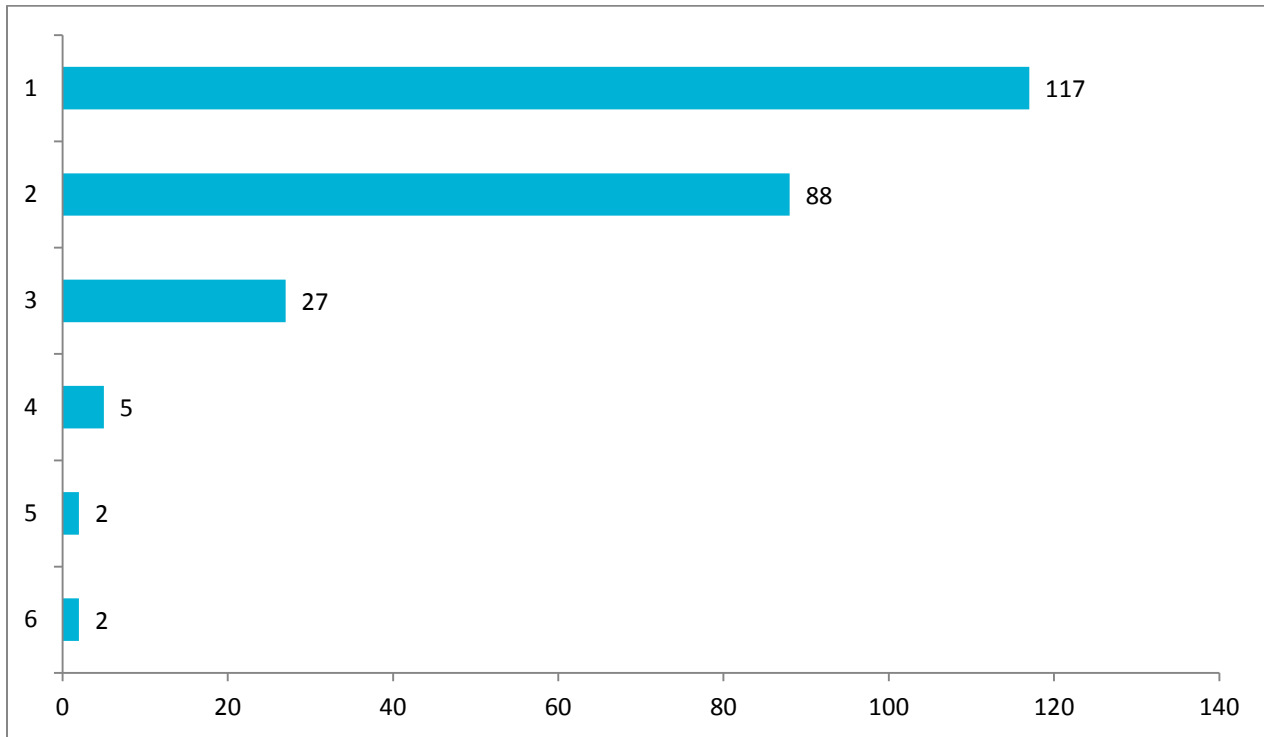
Employment Status



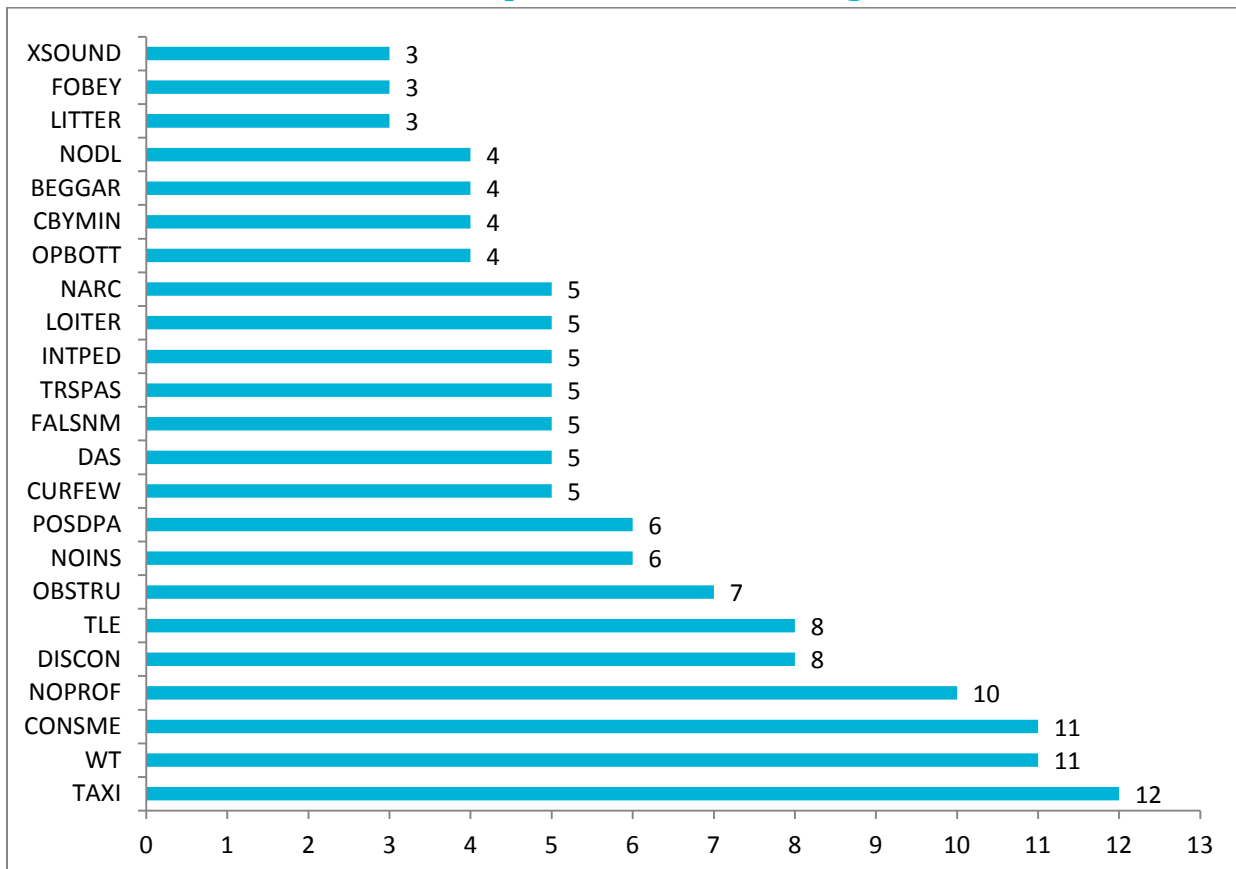
Charged Party Representation



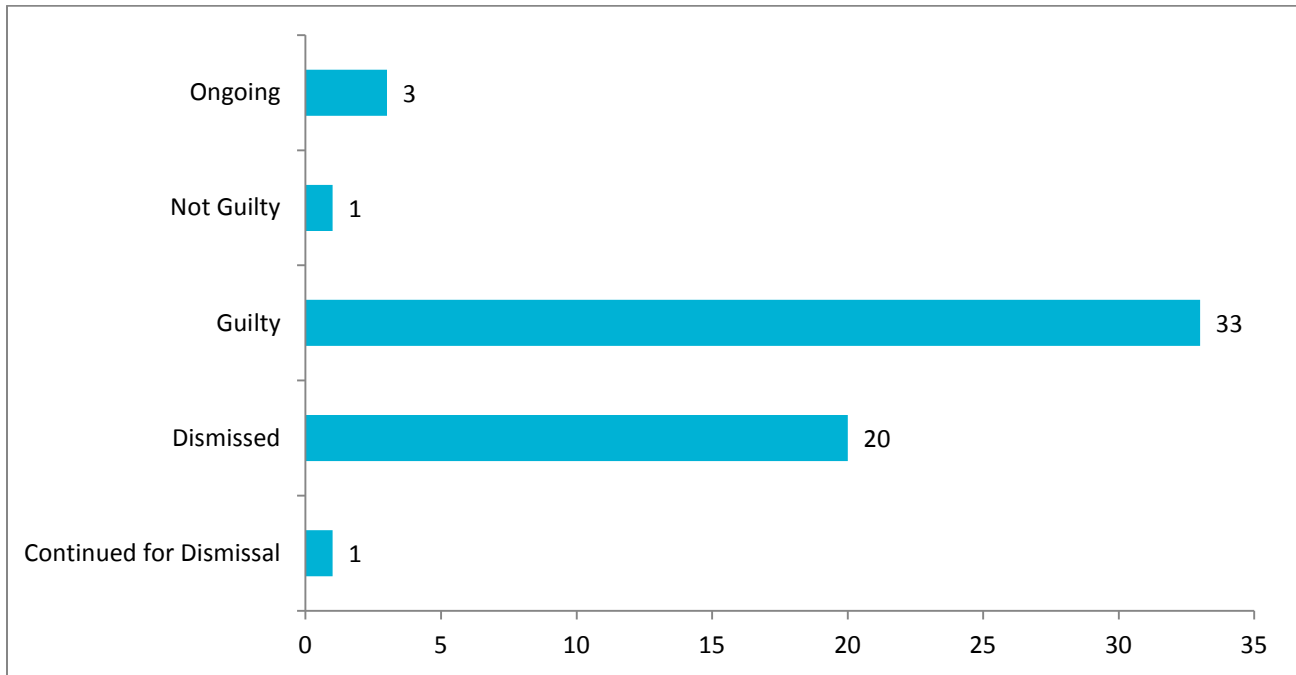
Number of Charges



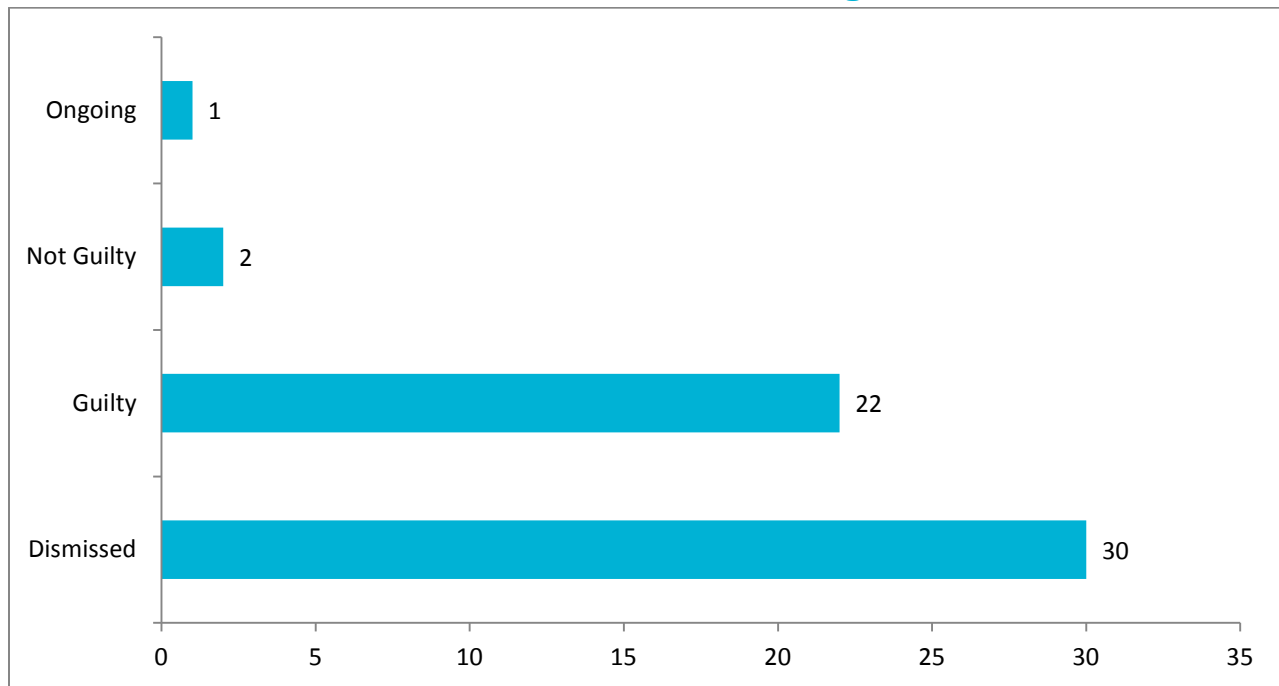
Most Frequent Additional Charges



Court Outcome of Charges Stemming from Incident



Court Outcome of MISC Charges



CAPRS Offense Codes

CAPRS Offense Code	Description
911INT	911 Interference
ABANDP	Abandoned Property
ABITE	Animal Bite Report
ACFIRE	Accidental Fire
ACHILD	Abandoned Child
ADLTTN	Adulteration/poison
ADVPRH	Advertising Prohibit
ALARMS	Alarm Viol/false
AMBUL	Opr Ambulance W/o Pmt
AMUSED	Unlawful Amsmnt Dvc
AMUSEG	Use Of Amuse Dev-gam
ANFGHT	Animal Fight
ANIMAL	Animal In Fd Srv Ara
AOA	Assist Other Agency
AOFFND	Aid Offender
ARSON	Arson
ASLT1	Aslt-great Bodily Hm
ASLT2	Asslt W/dngrs Weapon
ASLT3	Aslt-sgnfcnt Bdly Hm
ASLT4	Aslt-police/emerg P
ASLT5	Atmpt-cause Bod Harm
ASLTEN	Assault Enhanced
ASLTK9	Aslt on Canine
ASLTMP	Alst on Police Horse
ASMBLY	Unlawful Assembly
AUTHDW	Auth-search/dan Weap
AUTOTH	Motor Vehicle Theft
BADCHK	Bad Checks
BAITV	Bait Veh Theft
BARHRS	Bar Hours Violation
BCHHRS	Break Beach Curfew
BEERMV	Move Beer Frm/to Bar
BEGGAR	Begging/panhandling
BENCH	Moving Park Bench
BETTNG	Unlawful Betting
BIGAMY	Bigamy
BIKE	Bike Viol/regist/move
BIKETF	Bike Theft
BINGO	Opr Bingo W/o Permit
BJLOIT	Bsn Allow Juv Loiter
BKPRTY	Block Party W/o Perm
BLMAIL	Extortion/blackmail
BLOCK	Deadbolt Req-room Hs
BOARD	Board Up Plus

CAPRS Offense Code	Description
BOATA	Boat Accident
BOMB	Bomb/incendiary Devc
BOMBT	Bomb Threat
BOOSTR	Possess Shplft Gear
BOOT	Vehicle Booting
BRHRS	Opr Bar Past Allw Hr
BRIBPO	Bribing Public Ofcil
BRIDGE	Bridge / Structure Collapse
BURGB	Burglary Of Business
BURGD	Burglary Of Dwelling
BURGTL	Poss Of Burg Tools
C4	Directed Patrol Arrests
CANCIP	Cancelled IPS
CBRIBE	Commercial Bribery
CBYMIN	Consump-liq By Minor
CCATM	Credt Card/atm Fraud
CD	Careless Driving
CHILDR	Vio Child Restraint
CHLDAB	Child Abuse Case
CHPORN	Possession of Child Pornography
CIC	Crisis Intervention
CIGMIN	Sale Of Cig To Minor
CIGMIP	Minor possess/Consume tobacco
CITYA	City Veh/Employee MV Accident
CLONE	Clone Phone
CLONE3	Clone Phone 3rd Degree
CMTERY	Damage-cemetery Prop
COINOP	Theft/coinop Device
COMPUT	Theft By Computer
CONDEL	Contrib to Minor Delinquency
CONGAM	Con/swindle/fals Pre
CONSME	Consuming In Public
CONTMP	Contempt of Court
CRANK	False Emergency Call
CRITIN	Critical Incident
CRULTY	Cruelty To Animals
CRVEHD	Crim. Veh. Homicide
CRVEHI	Crim. Veh. Injury
CSCM	Crim Sex Cond-molest
CSCR	Crim Sex Cond-rape
CSCREG	Register Sex Offender
CSCS	Crim Sex Cond-sodomy
CSCSCH	Solit Child Under 15
CTRFT	Counterfeiting
CULT	Cult/satanic/butcher
CURFEW	Curfew Violation

CAPRS Offense Code	Description
DAC	Driving After Cancld
DAMMV	Damage To Motor Veh
DAMPRP	Damage To Property
DANCE	Dancing In Street
DANGA	Dangerous Animal
DANGW	Dang Weap/silencers
DAR	Driving After Revoc
DAS	Driving After Susp
DASLT1	1st Deg Domes Asslt
DASLT2	2nd Deg Domes Aslt
DASLT3	3rd Deg Domes Aslt
DASLT5	5th Deg Domes Aslt
DASTR	Domestic Assault/Strangulation
DEPCPR	Depr Cust/parent Rgt
DISARM	Disarm a Police Officer
DISCON	Disorderly Conduct
DISCRM	Discrimination-civ R
DISCRP	Discrimination in Public Accommodation
DISHSE	Disorderly House
DISPFA	Unlawfl Dspl-firearm
DISWEA	Discharge Weapon
DNRVIO	Dnr/boat Reg/fish
DOA	Dead On Arrival
DOGDOO	Dog Leash/cleanup Vi
DOGDTP	Dog Disturbing Peace
DOMEN	Domestic 5 Enhanced
DPGRAF	Damage to Property Graffiti
DRGOC	Prescr Drug-orig Con
DSTALK	Stalking
DTHRET	Domestic Threat
DTPPRK	Dist Peace In Park
DUMPNG	Dumping
DWI	Driving While Intoxc
DWIREF	Refuse drug and alcohol test
EGHSE	Enter Gambling House
ELCFRD	Election Fraud/Yard sign violations etc
EMBEZL	Embezzlement
ESCAPE	Esc Cust/jail/sqd
FAILPA	Fail To Pay Fee-park
FALNOT	False Notarization
FALRPI	False Crime Rpt/Police Misconduct
FALSNM	False Name Or Info
FATAL	Fatal Traffic Accident
FC	Field Contact
FENCE	Electric/barb Wire F
FENTRY	Forced Entry Report

CAPRS Offense Code	Description
FIMPRS	False Imprisonment
FINFO	False Info To Law En
FIREWK	Firing Fireworks
FLEE	Flee Police In Mv
FLEEF	Flee Officer on Foot
FLMOVE	Fail To Move-pol Ord
FLOAT	Unath Flootation Dev
FLSDL	Possess False/alt DI
FLSHTL	False Hotel Registra
FLSINS	False Insurance
FLSTPL	Fail To Stop (sema)
FLSTPS	Fail To Stop (sign)
FNARP	Forged Prescription
FOBEY	Fail Obey Ord Police
FORCE	Use Of Force
FORG	Forgery
FORGCK	Forgery Of Check
FRPT	False Report
FSIGNL	Fail To Signal Turn
FYIELD	Fail To Yield
GAMBLE	Charitable Gamb Viol
GAMCHK	Charitable Gambling Check
GAMES	Games In The Street
GAMHSE	Opr Gambling House
GLUE	Glue Etc. Sniffing
HANDGN	Illegal Poss Handgun
HARASS	Harassing Communications
HITCH	Hitchhiking
HLTWEL	Health Welfare Hold
HOMLND	Homeland Security Offense
HORN	Horn Honkg 2200-0700
HOUSNG	House Code Viol
HRMMIN	Dist Mat Harmf Minor
HRNI	Hit/run No Injury
HRPD	Hit/run Prop Damage
HRUNAT	Hr Unattended Veh
HRWI	Hit And Run W/injury
HSENUM	No House Nmbr Disply
HUNTNG	Hunt/dschrg Weap-prk
ICEBOX	Abandoned Refrigerator
IDFRD	Identity Fraud
ILGAMB	General Gambling Vio
ILLGAM	Illegl Sports Bookmk
IMPCLO	Improper Clothing
IMPPO	Impersonate Police O
INCEND	Poss Incend Dev

CAPRS Offense Code	Description
INCEST	Incest (nonforcible)
INDCON	Indecent Conduct
INDEX	Indecent Exposure
INFO	No Crime Yet/civil
INKEEP	Defrauding-innkeeper
INTPED	Interfere With Pedistrian Traf
IPOST	Loiter/intent-prostu
JHOMIC	Justifiable Homicide
JSHOOT	Just Shoot by Permit Holder
KIDNAP	Kidnapping
KILDOG	Killing A Dog
KNFSCH	Knife In School
LANDTN	Landlord/tenant Disp
LEAVES	Put Leaves In St/aly
LICVIO	License Violation
LIQAUD	Sell Liq-aud W/o Per
LIQCHK	Alcohol Compliance Check
LIQHRS	Sell Liq Past Allw H
LIQLIC	Liq Lic Violations
LIQMIN	Poss/liquor By Minor
LIQMOV	Move Liq From/to Bar
LIQPRK	Liq/intox Bev In Prk
LITPRK	Littering In Park
LITTER	Littering
LOITER	Loitering W/int Narc
LOOT	Looting
LOSTPR	Lost Prop/no Crime
LOTFRD	State Lottery Fraud
LOUD	Annoying Amplifiers
LURING	Enticing Minors
LURKNG	Lurking W/int Com Cr
MALPUN	Malic Punish Of Chld
MASSAG	Opr Massage P W/o Pr
MEDFRD	Medical Fraud/False billings etc
METERS	Tamp W/park Meters
MISAGE	Misrepresnt Age-liq
MISC	Doesnt Fit Any Crim
MISDIS	Mysterious Disappear
MISPER	Missing Person
MISPRP	Missing City Prprty
MJINMV	Marijuana In Mot Veh
MNSLTR	Negligent Manslaught
MPHA	Mnpls Public Housing Assoc
MRPOR	Mandated Reporter
MSLTR1	Mnsltr-heat/passion
MSLTR2	Neglig Manslaughter

CAPRS Offense Code	Description
MTC	Crimes Against Mtc
MURDR	Murder (general)
MVTAM	Tampering W/motr Veh
MVTHFT	Other Vehicle Theft
NARC	Narcotics Violation
NEGLCT	Child Neglect
NODL	No Valid DI
NOINS	No ins on MV
NOLIC	Sell Liq W/o License
NOPAY	Gas Station Driv-off
NOPROF	No Proof of Insurance
NOSMOK	Smoke Prohibited
NOSWIM	Unath Beach-swimming
NSODOR	Unnecsry Noise/odor
NVA	Non-vehicular Accide
OBNARC	Ob Leg Process, Narc
OBSCPH	Obscene Phone Calls
OBSTRU	Obst Legal Process
OD	Overdose
OFPEN	Enhanced Violation of Protection Order
ONLHT	On-line Theft
OPBOTT	Open Bottle
PAADV	Advrtisng W/pub Adrs
PARADE	Parading W/o Permit
PARK	Park Police
PARKCL	In Closed Park
PAROLE	Parole Violation
PARTY	Disruptive Party
PAWEAP	Poss-aslt Weap W/o P
PCAVIO	Pca Viol/spill
PCPKUP	P.c. Pickup Arrest
PCT2DK	Pct 2 Desk
PCT3DK	Pct 3 Desk
PCT4DK	Pct 4 Desk
PCT5	Precinct 5
PCT5DK	Pct 5 Desk
PD	Mv Accid Damage Rpt
PEDDLE	Peddling W/o License
PEEP	Peeping Tom
PERJRY	Perjury
PETIT	Petty Theft
PFARM	Unlawfl Poss-firearm
PGAMEQ	Poss-gambling Equip
PI	Mv Accid Injury Rpt
PIMP	Pandering
PINJEQ	Poss-injection Equip

CAPRS Offense Code	Description
PKGHND	Illegal use of Handicap Parking
PLANTS	Pick Flowr/plnt-park
POBSTR	Person Obstrct Sidew
POCKET	Pocket-picking
POLMON	Poss-polc Monitr-veh
PORNO	Pornogrophy/obscene M
POSDPA	Drug Paraphernalia
POVIOL	Viol Of Protect Ord
PRFAGE	Proof/age Reqd-liq
PRIORI	Prior Injury
PRIVCY	Interfere W/privacy
PRKPRP	Destrctn/park Propty
PRKVIO	Park Bd Violations
PROBAT	Probation Violation
PROBPR	Problem Properties
PROFAN	Use/profanity-public
PROPRM	Property Room
PROSTU	Prostitution
PRPROS	Promo Of Prostitut
PRXDR	Poss-prescript Drugs
PSSFIR	Poss Stolen Firearm
PUBURN	Public Urination Prohibited
QTZONE	Noise In Quiet Zone
R&C	Stolen Propty Offens
RACKET	Racketeering
RCPROP	Recover Property
RCSAE	Recovered SAE
RCVPRF	Rec Profit Fr Prostu
RD	Reckless Driving
RECGUN	Recovered Gun
RECORD	Records/crim History
RECVEH	Recovered Vehicle
RESIST	Resist Arrest
RIOT	Riot
ROBBIZ	Robbery Of Business
ROBPAG	Robbery Per Agg
ROBPER	Robbery Of Person
RORDER	Viol Restraining Ord
RPLICA	Replica Firearms
RUNWAY	Runaway
RXFRD	Prescription Fraud/Possession of prescription pills
SAFE	Safe Unit
SAUNA	Opr Sauna W/o Permit
SCALP	Ticket Scalping
SCRAP	Scrapping-Recycling Theft
SELLDK	Sell To Drunk/incomp

CAPRS Offense Code	Description
SEXTRF	Sex Trafficking
SFIREW	Selling Fireworks
SHOPLF	Shoplifting
SHOST	Social Host
SHOTGN	Mach/sawedoff Shotgn
SIMNAR	Sell Simulated Narc
SKATE	RlkSk/Skbd on Sidewalk
SKATEM	Skating/mall,govt Pr
SMEQ	Snowmobile Equip Vio
SMINOR	Sale Liq To Minors
SMNOIS	Snomo Nois 2300-0700
SMOPEN	Ignition Open-snowmo
SNOWMO	Opr Snowmob W/o Perm
SNOWRM	Failure-remove Snow
SOLITB	Solicit By Showgirls
SPEED	Speeding
SPIKNG	Spiking Beer/drink
SPTAMP	Sports Tampering
SQUADA	Mpd Squad Accident
STALK	Stalking
STCARN	Street Carnival W/o/p
STDECO	Strt Decoratn W/o/p
STOLMV	Poss Of Stolen Mv
STRAPE	Statutory Rape
STSNOW	Throwing Snow-st/aly
SUFIRE	Suspicious Fire
SUICDE	Suicide
SWEAP	Sell Weapon-unauthrz
SYSTEM	Systems Development
TAMPWI	Tamper With Witness
TAXI	Law Violation for Taxi
TAXIFR	Failur-pay Taxi Fare
TBLDG	Theft From Building
TEARGS	Teargas/mace W/o Lbl
TFBBIK	Bait Bike Theft
TFMV	Theft From Motr Vehc
TFPER	Theft From Person
THEATR	Disrupt Behav-theatr
THEFT	Other Theft
THFTSW	Theft By Swindle
THREAT	Terroristic Threats
TLE	Traffic Law Enforcem
TMVP	Theft-motr Veh Parts
TRSPAS	Trespassing
TRSSCH	Trepass-school Propt
TRUANT	Truancy

CAPRS Offense Code	Description
UCEVNT	Unlawful Conduct at Event
UCHPRN	Undercover Investigation for Child Pornography
UIFIRE	Undetermined Fire
UNEXCL	Unlawful Exclusion
UNKNWN	Code Not Identified
UNLACL	Unlawful Acceleratio
UNSDWL	Unsecured Dwelling
UNSECB	Unsecure Business
VABUSE	Abuse of Vulnerable Adult
VAFIN	Financial Fraud of Vulnerable Adult
VAGRNT	Vagrancy
VANEG	Neglect of Vulnerable Adult
VCONR	Vio Conditional Rel
VDNCO	Violate Domestic No Contact Order
VICDOG	Vicious/diseased Dog
VIVIOL	Violate Visitation Order
VOID	Void Event Code
VTRFRD	Voter Fraud
WATER	Water Emergency
WEAP	Carry a weapon without a permit
WEAPKN	Carry knife 4in blade
WEAPOT	Other improvised weapon
WIREFR	Wire Fraud
WIRTAP	Illegal Wiretap
WT	Warrant
XSOUND	Excess Sound-mot Veh