TIBRS
DATA COLLECTION

AN INSTRUCTIONAL MANUAL
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
TENNESSEE INCIDENT BASED
REPORTING SYSTEM

PREPARED BY:
TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CJIS SUPPORT CENTER

13TH EDITION
JULY 2016

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION TO TIBRS

The Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) is the method used to collect crime statistics in Tennessee. TIBRS is based upon the concept of collecting data on crime incidents and all of the elements associated with each incident. Having the ability to precisely identify when and where crime takes place, what form it takes and the characteristics of its victims and perpetrators is an indispensable tool for law enforcement.

Reporting crime statistics is mandated by law, Tennessee Code Annotated (T.C.A.) §38-10-101, et seq., for all law enforcement agencies and T.C.A. §49-7-2201, et seq., for colleges/universities.

HOW DOES TIBRS WORK?

First, an officer fills out an incident report. The report should contain certain elements pertaining to the incident. Chapter 2 will discuss the elements and codes used when reporting the information to TIBRS. The second step will be to classify the offense(s) that have occurred. It should then be determined whether Group A or Group B offense(s) have occurred. To accomplish this step, standard TIBRS offense definitions should be identified and applied. TIBRS offense definitions can be found in Chapter 3 (Group A) and Chapter 4 (Group B).

Each agency will select a software program to collect the data. TBI provides a web-based application called the Tennessee Crime Online Portal (*TnCOP*). Additionally, agencies may choose to purchase a *complete* records management system from a commercial vendor.

Agencies using vendor software are required to submit a file each month to the TBI. The data for agencies using the web-based software known as *TnCOP* is submitted over the Internet as they are entered. Statistical reports based on this data are available to all agencies at: **www.tncrimeonline.com.**

JURISDICTIONAL REPORTING GUIDELINES

Many law enforcement agencies in the state have jurisdictions that overlap. To prevent data in these particular jurisdictions from being reported more than once, the following guidelines have been developed:

1. City law enforcement agencies will report offenses that occur within their city boundaries.
2. County agencies will report offenses that take place in the county outside the limits of the city.
3. State agencies will report offenses in which they have original jurisdiction.

4. Colleges and universities report incidents that occur on their campus. If the incident occurs on a satellite campus, it must be reported by the main campus. For a detailed definition of "campus" please refer to the TIBRS section on the TBI web site (www.tbi.tn.gov).
5. If local, state and federal agencies are all involved in an investigation, the local agency will be responsible for reporting the incident.
6. When two or more agencies are involved in the investigation of the same incident and there is an agreement defining the roles of the agencies, the agreement should designate which agency will report the incident to TIBRS.
7. Arrests are reported by the agency that first reported the incident, regardless of which agency makes the arrest or where the arrest is made.
8. Recovery of property is reported by the agency that first reported it stolen, regardless of which agency recovered the property or where they recovered it.

The purpose of reporting TIBRS data is to depict the nature and volume of crime in a particular community, not to claim or "take credit" for the number of investigations, arrests, etc., or to serve as a measurement of workload. Most agencies will, of course, maintain a separate record of such arrests for administrative use.

DEFINITION OF AN "INCIDENT"

An "incident" is defined for TIBRS reporting purposes as "one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place." "Acting in concert" requires that the offenders actually commit or assist in the commission of the crime(s). The offenders must be aware of, and consent to, the commission of the crime(s); or even if non-consenting, their actions assist in the commission of the offense(s). This is important because all of the offenders in an incident are considered to have committed all of the offenses in the incident. [See Example 1]

If one or more of the offenders did not act in concert, then there is more than one incident involved. [See Example 2]

"Same time and place," means that the time interval between the offenses and the distance between the locations where they occurred were insignificant. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during a continuing time duration and at the same or adjoining location(s). However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses, which by their nature involve continuing criminal activity by the same offender(s) at different times and places, as long as the activity is deemed to constitute a single criminal transaction. [See Example 3 on next page]

EXAMPLE 1: Two offenders entered a convenience store. One offender pointed a gun at the clerk and said, "Give me the money". The other offender was just standing there. However, offender two did nothing to stop the robbery. This would be reported as one incident with two offenses (Robbery, Weapon Law Violation), two offenders and two victims (the clerk and the store).

EXAMPLE 2: Same store, same two offenders. This time, however, when they left the store they separated. One offender ran down the street (south) and stole a car. The other offender ran up the street (north) and was chased by an officer. He shot at the officer. This would be reported as three separate incidents: 1) Robbery, Weapon Law Violation; 2) Motor Vehicle Theft; and 3) Aggravated Assault, Weapon Law Violation.

EXAMPLE 3: Over a period of 18 months, a computer programmer working for a bank manipulated the bank's computer and systematically embezzled $70,000. The continuing criminal activity constituted a single "incident" involving the offense of Embezzlement.

CLASSIFYING AN OFFENSE

When classifying an offense, it should first be determined if it is a Group A or Group B offense. A Group A incident may contain up to ten (10) offense codes. Group B offenses, because they consist of arrestee information only, may only contain one (1) offense code. ***If multiple arrests for Group B offenses are made during one event (i.e. four juveniles are cited for Liquor Law Violations at the same time, same location), the arrests should be submitted under separate incident numbers.*** The TIBRS definitions in Chapters 3 and 4 should be used. If an agency has evidence that proves the crime to be unfounded (never actually occurred), the incident should not be reported to TIBRS. If the agency has already submitted the incident, it should be deleted.

TIBRS Tip: Offenses should be classified according to the TIBRS definitions and not according to local, state, or federal codes. The following examples show the differences between classification at the local level and classification for TIBRS.

EXAMPLE 1: A victim's car was broken into and an audio CD was stolen from the glove compartment. Under T.C.A. this would be considered burglary of a motor vehicle. For TIBRS reporting purposes this would be reported as Larceny, Theft From a Motor Vehicle (23F). The property category is Recordings – Audio/Visual (27).

EXAMPLE 2: Same situation as the first example, but this time the suspect took the car stereo from the dashboard. Under T.C.A. this would also be considered burglary of a motor vehicle. This would be reported in TIBRS as Larceny, Theft of Vehicle Parts/Accessories (23G) because the stereo was "attached" to the vehicle. The property category is Vehicle Parts/Accessories (38).

EXAMPLE 3: A victim's house was burglarized and his television was stolen. Under T.C.A. *and* TIBRS this would be reported as a Burglary (220). The property category is Radios/TVs/VCRs (26).

EXAMPLE 4: A subject visited a car dealership to test drive a truck. He told the sales person that he would return it in twenty minutes, but never brought the truck back. Under T.C.A. this would be considered Motor Vehicle Theft. For TIBRS reporting purposes it would be reported as Fraud, False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game, (26A) because the subject lied, or used deceit, to steal the car. The property category is Trucks (37).

OFFENSE CATEGORIES AND COUNTING METHODOLOGY

Offenses are divided into three categories:

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS:
Victims are always "individuals," e.g., murder, rape, aggravated assault. ONE offense is counted for each VICTIM.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY:
The offender's intent is to obtain money, property, or some other benefit, e.g., robbery, bribery, burglary. ONE offense is counted for each distinct OPERATION (each incident/case) except motor vehicle theft, where one offense is counted for each vehicle stolen.

CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY:
Represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity, e.g., gambling, prostitution, and drug violations. ONE offense is counted for each OPERATION (each incident/case).

GROUP A OFFENSES			
OFFENSE	**PAGE NUMBER**	**CRIME AGAINST**	**CODE**
Animal Cruelty	82	Society	720
Arson	68	Property	200
Assault Offenses:	60	Person	
Aggravated Assault	60		13A
Simple Assault	61		13B
Intimidation	62		13C
Stalking	62		13D
Bribery	68	Property	510
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	69	Property	220
Counterfeiting/Forgery	71	Property	250
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	81	Property	290
Drug/Narcotic Offenses:	82	Society	
Drug/Narcotic Violations	82		35A
Drug Equipment Violations	82		35B
Embezzlement	71	Property	270
Extortion/Blackmail	72	Property	210
Fraud Offenses:	72	Property	
False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	73		26A
Credit Card/ATM	73		26B
Impersonation	74		26C
Welfare Fraud	74		26D
Wire Fraud	74		26E
Identity Theft	74		26F
Computer Hacking/Invasion	75		26G

Group A Offenses (continued)			
OFFENSE	**PAGE NUMBER**	**CRIME AGAINST**	**CODE**
Gambling Offenses:	83	Society	
Betting/Wagering	83		39A
Operation/Promoting/Assisting	83		39B
Gambling Equipment Violation	83		39C
Sports Tampering	83		39D
Homicide Offenses:	62		
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	62	Person	09A
Negligent Manslaughter	63	Person	09B
Justifiable Homicide	63	Not a Crime	09C
Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter	64	Person	09D
Human Trafficking Offenses:	64	Person	
Commercial Sex Acts	64		64A
Involuntary Servitude	65		64B
Kidnapping/Abduction	65	Person	100
Larceny/Theft Offenses:	75	Property	
Pocket-Picking	75		23A
Purse-Snatching	75		23B
Shoplifting	76		23C
Theft From a Building	76		23D
Theft From a Coin Machine	77		23E
Theft From Motor Vehicle	77		23F
Theft of Vehicle Parts	78		23G
All Other Larceny	78		23H
Motor Vehicle Theft	79	Property	240
Pornography/Obscene Material	84	Society	370
Prostitution Offenses:	84	Society	
Prostitution	84		40A
Assisting/Promoting Prostitution	84		40B
Purchasing Prostitution	84		40C
Robbery	79	Property	120
Sex Offenses, Non-consensual:	65	Person	
Rape	65		11A
Sodomy	66		11B
Sexual Assault With an Object	66		11C
Fondling	67		11D

GROUP A OFFENSES (CONTINUED)			
OFFENSE	**PAGE NUMBER**	**CRIME AGAINST**	**CODE**
Sex Offenses, Consensual:	67	Person	
Incest	67		36A
Statutory Rape	67		36B
Stolen Property Offenses	80	Property	280
Weapon Law Violations	84	Society	520

GROUP B OFFENSES			
OFFENSE	**PAGE NUMBER**	**CRIME AGAINST**	**CODE**
Bad Checks	85	Property	90A
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	85	Society	90B
Disorderly Conduct	86	Society	90C
Driving Under the Influence	86	Society	90D
Drunkenness	86	Society	90E
Family Offenses, Non-violent	87	Society	90F
Liquor Law Violation	87	Society	90G
Peeping Tom	87	Society	90H
Trespass of Real Property	88	Society	90J
All Other Offenses	87	Person, Property or Society	90Z

NOTES

CHAPTER 2
ELEMENTS OF DATA COLLECTION

GROUP A INCIDENT REPORT

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The administrative data section of the Group A incident report identifies each incident uniquely. Each reported Group A incident has one administrative segment. The following information must be entered for each incident:

ORI NUMBER

The nine-character National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) number assigned to your agency is used to identify (a) the reporting agency, and (b) the location where the incident occurred.

INCIDENT NUMBER

An incident number is assigned by your agency containing up to 12 characters to identify each Group A Incident and can be the actual case number or a number assigned for TIBRS purposes. For *TnCOP* software users, the incident number is automatically generated. Each incident must have a unique number comprised of A-Z, 0-9 or – (hyphen). Alpha characters, if used, must be capitalized. These are the only valid characters that can be used. It *cannot* contain any other characters or symbols. ***The number for a Group A incident cannot be the same number used for a Group B incident.***

INCIDENT DATE

The incident date is the actual month, day and year when the incident occurred. It must be entered in a mm/dd/yyyy format (8 digits). If the actual incident date is not known, the incident date should be the earliest possible date that the incident could have occurred. It is **NOT** the date the report was taken.

REPORT DATE

If the incident date is unknown *and there is no possible way* to determine a reasonable time frame estimate, use the month, day and year the incident was reported followed by an “R”. These instances should be extremely rare.

INCIDENT TIME

The actual time an incident occurred or the beginning of the time frame in which it could have occurred. TIBRS uses 24 hour military time.

MILITARY TIME TABLE

A.M.	P.M.
Midnight = 0000	Noon = 1200
01:00 = 0100	01:00 = 1300
02:00 = 0200	02:00 = 1400
03:00 = 0300	03:00 = 1500
04:00 = 0400	04:00 = 1600
05:00 = 0500	05:00 = 1700
06:00 = 0600	06:00 = 1800
07:00 = 0700	07:00 = 1900
08:00 = 0800	08:00 = 2000
09:00 = 0900	09:00 = 2100
10:00 = 1000	10:00 = 2200
11:00 = 1100	11:00 = 2300

CLEARING AN INCIDENT

There are two ways to clear an incident in TIBRS: Group A incidents can be cleared either by "arrest" or "exceptional means." Group B incidents may only be cleared by arrest.

If an arrest has been made in an incident, an exceptional clearance is never applicable and cannot be submitted.

It is recognized that some law enforcement agencies permit the discontinuance of investigation and the administrative closing of cases when all productive investigation has been exhausted for cases the agency deems to be "unsolvable."

However, the administrative closing of a case or the "clearing" of it by departmental policy does not permit exceptionally clearing an offense in TIBRS unless all four criteria, listed on the following page, have been met. In addition, the recovery of property alone does not clear an incident for TIBRS purposes.

ARREST CLEARANCES

When an offender is arrested for a reportable offense, the incident is considered cleared for TIBRS purposes. Instances may occur when an offender already in your custody or serving a sentence confesses to a crime which has not been cleared. In this situation the incident will be cleared by arrest. Arrestee data should be reported on the offender who will, in most instances,

be prosecuted for the new charge. The offense will be cleared automatically upon receipt of the arrestee data by the TBI and FBI.

EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCES

An incident is cleared exceptionally when a qualifying element beyond law enforcement control prevents a physical arrest. ***ALL FOUR*** of the following conditions must be met to clear an offense by exceptional means:

1. The investigation must have established the identity of at least one offender. This means the agency knows at least one offender's sex, race, age, ethnicity and resident status.
2. Sufficient probable cause must have been developed to support the arrest, charging, and prosecution of the offender.
3. The exact (present) location of the offender must be known so that an arrest could be made.
4. There must be a reason outside of law enforcement control, which prevents the arrest. The valid reasons and explanations are provided below.

EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE CODES

Death of the Offender…….A	Victim Refused to Cooperate…….D
Prosecution Declined……..B	Juvenile/No Custody…….E
In Custody of Other Agency/Jurisdiction…...C	Not Applicable (No Exceptional Clearance)…….N

DEATH OF THE OFFENDER: Offender accidentally killed or dies of natural causes, suicide of the offender, double murder, deathbed confession, or offender is killed by police or citizen. *Only applicable when you have established the identity of at least one offender, have probable cause to arrest that offender, and you know the exact (present) location of that offender.*

PROSECUTION DECLINED: Prosecution declined by the *prosecutor* for reasons other than lack of probable cause, e.g., offense falls outside prosecution guidelines by virtue of value of loss, first-time offender, etc. *Only applicable when you have established the identity of at least one offender, have probable cause to arrest that offender, and you know the exact (present) location of that offender.*

IN CUSTODY OF OTHER AGENCY/JURISDICTION: Offender was prosecuted by authorities in another city or state for a different offense, or for an offense which may be the same (an attempt is made to return the offender for prosecution but other jurisdiction will not allow the release, or extradition is waived). *Only applicable when you have established the identity of at least one offender, have probable cause to arrest that offender, and you know the exact (present) location of that offender.*

VICTIM REFUSED TO COOPERATE: Victim refused to cooperate in the prosecution of the offender. This code is only applicable when a *victim* has actually stated or made it known to the agency that they refuse to cooperate or pursue the prosecution of the offender. This code is NOT used simply because an agency is unable to contact a victim. *Only applicable when you have established the identity of at least one offender, have probable cause to arrest that offender, and you know the exact (present) location of that offender.*

JUVENILE/NO CUSTODY: The warning to the parents or legal guardian of a juvenile offender in a case involving a minor offense, without the juvenile having further contact with the criminal justice system/authorities. *Only applicable when you have established the identity of at least one offender, have probable cause to arrest that offender, and you know the exact (present) location of that offender.*

EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE DATE

If an incident was cleared by exceptional means, the month, day and year it was cleared must be reported (mm/dd/yyyy).

CLEARING MULTIPLE-OFFENSE INCIDENTS

In a multiple-offense incident, the exceptional clearance of any one of the offenses involved clears the entire incident. An incident cannot be cleared exceptionally when an arrest has been made in connection with the incident, because the incident will be cleared by arrest.

LATITUDE

Report the Latitude for the location where the incident occurred. *TIBRS uses the decimal format to calculate Latitude.* Valid format for Tennessee is: 34.85654 to 36.75412.

LONGITUDE

Report the Longitude for the location where the incident occurred. *TIBRS uses the decimal format to calculate Longitude.* Valid format for Tennessee is: -81.59809 to -90.49735.

INCIDENT ADDRESS

Report the physical address where the incident occurred. Include Street Number, Street Name, City, State, and Zip Code. ***If the Street Number and Street Name cannot be determined, you must enter the latitude and longitude instead.***

CARGO THEFT

The criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, chattels, money, or baggage that constitutes, in whole or in part, a commercial shipment of freight moving in commerce, from any pipeline system, railroad car, motor-truck, or other motor vehicle, or from any tank or storage facility, station house, platform, or depot or from any vessel or wharf, or from any aircraft, air terminal, airport, aircraft terminal or air navigation facility, or from any intermodal container, intermodal chassis, trailer, container freight station, warehouse, freight distribution facility, or freight consolidation facility. For purposes of this definition, cargo shall be deemed as moving in commerce at all points between the point of origin and the final destination, regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise.

APPLICABLE OFFENSES FOR CARGO THEFT

Robbery	120	Fraud, Wire Fraud	26E
Theft From a Building	23D	Extortion/Blackmail	210
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	23F	Burglary	220

All Other Larceny	23H	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Fraud, False Pretense/Swindle/Con	26A	Embezzlement	270
Fraud, Credit Card/ATM	26B	Bribery	510
Fraud, Impersonation	26C		

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING FLAG

This question refers to whether or not this incident included an officer involved shooting. Enter "Yes" or "No".

INVESTIGATION BY OUTSIDE AGENCY

This question refers to whether the incident/shooting was investigated by an outside agency. Enter "Yes" or "No".

OFFENSE DATA

The following information requirements apply to each offense within each crime incident.

TIBRS OFFENSE CODE

Report the TIBRS Offense Code(s) for the most serious offenses (up to 10) involved in a Group A incident. Record each code only once even though there may have been more than one victim per offense. One set of offense data is to be submitted for each code reported.

Classifying offenses is determining the appropriate crime categories (or codes) in which to report offenses in TIBRS. Classification is based on the facts of the agency's investigation of crimes.

BIAS MOTIVATION

Because of the difficulty in ascertaining the offender's subjective motivation, bias is to be reported only if the investigation reveals sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias against a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation group. Agencies can report up to five (5) Bias Codes per incident.

TIBRS Tip: Incidents which do not involve any facts and/or evidence indicating biased motivation on the part of the offender are to be reported as "None."

Incidents involving ambiguous facts and/or evidence (i.e., where some facts/evidence are present but are not conclusive) are to be reported as "Unknown." However, upon completion of the investigation, the incident should be edited to either "None" or the proper bias motivation code.

In a Hate Crime, the Victim should rarely be "Society".

If there is no evidence that a Hate Crime was committed, select "None" as the Bias Motivation code. Incidents submitted with a bias motivation code of "Unknown" will be counted as a Hate Crime in the agency's statistics.

BIAS MOTIVATION CODES

Anti-Racial	**Codes**
White	11
Black or African American	12
American Indian or Alaskan Native	13
Asian	14
Multi-Racial Group	15
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	16

Anti-Religious	
Jewish	21
Catholic	22
Protestant	23
Islamic	24
Other Religion	25
Multi-Religious Group	26
Atheism/Agnosticism	27
Mormon	28
Jehovah's Witness	29
Eastern Orthodox (Greek, etc.)	81
Other Christian	82
Buddhist	83
Hindu	84
Sikh	85

Anti-Ethnicity	
Arab	31
Hispanic or Latino	32
Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	33

Anti-Sexual	**Codes**
Male Homosexual (Gay)	41
Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	42
Homosexual (Gay and Lesbian)	43
Heterosexual	44
Bi-Sexual	45

Anti-Disabilities	
Physical Disabilities	51
Mental Disabilities	52

Gender	
Male	61
Female	62

Gender Identity	
Transgender	71
Gender Non-Conforming	72

Non-Specific	
None	88
Unknown	99

OFFENSE LOCATION

Offense locations should be reported as descriptively as possible to provide detailed information for an incident which can lead to identification of crime patterns or trends. A location type should be reported to show where each incident took place. **TIBRS now accepts two location codes per incident offense. The first code will be the primary code, which will be submitted to the FBI.** EXAMPLE: An offense occurs in a restaurant parking lot. Parking/Drop Lot/Garage should be submitted as the first location code and Restaurant may be submitted as the second location code.

Cyberspace (58) cannot be reported as the primary location code and cannot be the only location code submitted in an incident. It can only be used as a secondary location. For locations other than Cyberspace (58), the second location code is recommended but not mandatory. If you have only one location to report in an incident, and it is not Cyberspace, leave the secondary location field blank.

LOCATION CATEGORIES AND CODES

Location	Codes	Location	Codes
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	37	Hotel/Motel/Etc	14
Amusement Park	38	Industrial Site	48
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	01	Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	15
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	39	Lake/Waterway/Beach	16
ATM Separate from Bank	40	Library	80
Auto Dealership New/Used	41	Liquor Store	17
Auto Salvage/Junkyard	77	Loan/Cash Advance	81
Bank/Savings and Loan	02	Locker Room	74
Bar/Nightclub	03	Military Installation	49
Camp/Campground	42	Movie Theater	70
Carport	78	Museum	75
Cemetery	73	Park/Playground	50
Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque	04	Parking/Drop Lot/Garage	18
Commercial/Office Building	05	Pawn Shop	82
Community Center	57	Pharmacy	71
Construction Site	06	Rental Storage Facility	19
Convenience Store	07	Residence/Home	20
Cyberspace	58	Rest Area	51
Daycare Facility	44	Restaurant	21
Department/Discount Store	08	School – College/University	52
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	45	School – Elementary/Secondary	53
Doctor's Office	72	Service/Gas Station	23
Hospital	09	Shelter – Mission/Homeless	54
Farm Facility	46	Shopping Mall	55
Field/Woods	10	Specialty Store	24
Firearms Retail Store	79	Tattoo Parlor	83
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	47	Tribal Lands	56

Government/Public Building.....11
Grocery/Supermarket.....12
Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk.....13
Zoo.....76
Other/Unknown 25

LOCATION CATEGORY GUIDELINES AND EXAMPLES

ABANDONED/CONDEMNED STRUCTURE (37)	Buildings or structures which are completed but have been abandoned by the owner and are no longer in use.
AMUSEMENT PARK (38)	Indoor or outdoor commercial enterprises that offer rides, games, and other entertainment.
AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL (01)	Airports, bus or train stations, and terminals.
ARENA/STADIUM/FAIRGROUND/ COLISEUM (39)	Open-air or enclosed amphitheater-type areas designed and used for the presentation of sporting events, concerts, assemblies, etc. Includes race tracks for motor sports. *Does not include Locker Rooms.*
ATM SEPARATE FROM BANK (40)	Machines that provide the ability to make deposits and/or withdrawals using a bank card. Includes stand-alone or kiosk-type ATMs. *If located at a banking facility, classify as Bank/Savings and Loan.*
AUTO DEALERSHIP NEW/USED (41)	Businesses specifically designed for selling new and/or used motor vehicles.
AUTO SALVAGE/JUNKYARD (77)	A yard for the collection and storage of older/disabled motor vehicles and/or motor vehicle parts.
BANK/SAVINGS AND LOAN (02)	Includes other financial institutions, whether in a separate building or inside of another store.
BAR/NIGHTCLUB (03)	Establishments that are primarily for entertainment, dancing, and the consumption of beverages.
CAMP/CAMPGROUND (42)	Areas used for setting up camps, including tent and recreational vehicle camp sites.
CARPORT (78)	A shelter for motor vehicles consisting of a roof, supported by posts. May or may not be connected to a structure.
CEMETERY (73)	A graveyard; burial ground. Place or area set apart for legal interment of the dead. Includes lots/plots for depositing the remains of deceased human beings. Also includes walks and grounds. *Does not include Pet Cemeteries.*
CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE (04)	Buildings for public religious activities, meetings, or worship.
COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING (05)	Establishments that pertain to commerce and trade.
COMMUNITY CENTER (57)	Public locations where members of a community may gather for group activities, social support, public information, and other purposes. They may be open for the whole community or a specialized group within the greater community.
CONSTRUCTION SITE (06)	Includes all buildings/locations that are under some type of construction.

CONVENIENCE STORE (07)	Establishments that are primarily for convenience shopping, e.g., stores that include the sale of other items as well as gasoline.
CYBERSPACE (58)	A virtual or internet-based network of two or more computers in separate locations, which communicate either through wired or wireless connections.
DAYCARE FACILITY (44)	Facilities designed to provide supervision, recreation, and/or meals for adults or children. *If the adults or children live there, classify as Residence/Home.*
DEPARTMENT/DISCOUNT STORE (08)	Establishments that are considered department stores. Includes stores that are free-standing and sell a wide range of goods. *Does not include shopping malls.*
DOCK/WHARF/FREIGHT/ MODAL TERMINAL (45)	Platforms at which trucks, ships, or trains load and/or unload cargo.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE (72)	A place where people are evaluated and/or treated for various illnesses, sicknesses, etc., or where people attend regularly scheduled appointments for basic health maintenance. Includes doctors associated with all fields of human illnesses; e.g. Medical Doctors, Chiropractic Doctors, Dentists, doctors of psychology, psychiatry, etc. Does not include veterinarian or animal clinics.
HOSPITAL (09)	An institution providing medical or surgical care or treatment for sick and/or injured people. Hospitals may be either public or private, and may be limited or specialized in their functions or services; e.g. children's hospital. *If the incident occurs in the Pharmacy of a hospital, classify the location as Pharmacy (71).*
FARM FACILITY (46)	Facilities designed for agricultural production or devoted to the raising and breeding of animals, areas of water devoted to aquaculture, and/or all buildings or storage structures located there.
FIELD/WOODS (10)	Areas that are primarily open fields or wooded areas. *Does not include parks.*
FIREARMS RETAIL STORE (79)	A structure devoted to the selling of firearms, ammunition, and/or firearm accessories.
GAMBLING FACILITY/CASINO/ RACE TRACK (47)	Indoor or outdoor facilities used to legally bet on uncertain outcomes of games of chance, contests, races.
GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC BUILDING (11)	Buildings that are primarily used for local, state, or federal offices, or public businesses.
GROCERY/SUPERMARKET (12)	Establishments that are primarily used for the buying/selling of food items, etc.
HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/ STREET/SIDEWALK (13)	Open public ways for the passage of vehicles, people, and animals.
HOTEL/MOTEL/ETC. (14)	Includes other temporary lodgings. *Does not include campgrounds or recreational vehicle parks.*

INDUSTRIAL SITE (48)	Manufacturing locations, factories, mills, plants, etc. specifically designed for the manufacturing of goods.
JAIL/PRISON/PENITENTIARY/ CORRECTION FACILITY (15)	Places for the confinement of persons in lawful detention or awaiting trial.
LAKE/WATERWAY/BEACH (16)	Shorelines, lakes, streams, canals, or bodies of water other than swimming pools.
LIBRARY (80)	A structure or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for people to read, borrow, or refer to.
LIQUOR STORE (17)	Establishments that are primarily used for the retail buying/selling of alcoholic beverages. *Does not include bars, nightclubs or restaurants.*
LOAN/CASH ADVANCE (81)	A structure where an individual may go to borrow money and pay interest on the amount borrowed. Typically, the individual borrowing money will write a post dated check in the amount of the money borrowed, plus a fee in exchange for cash.
LOCKER ROOM (74)	A room containing lockers, as in a factory, gymnasium, school, sports stadium, etc., for changing clothes, temporary or permanent storage/safekeeping of clothing, equipment, personal belongings, etc.
MILITARY INSTALLATION (49)	Locations specifically designed and used for military operations. Includes ROTC facilities.
MOVIE THEATER (70)	A building or area where motion pictures are shown. They can be located inside shopping malls, strip malls, or they can be separate structures. Includes area where "drive-in" movies are shown.
MUSEUM (75)	A building, place, room or institution devoted to the acquisition, conservation, study, exhibition, and educational interpretation of objects having scientific, historical, or artistic value.
PARK/PLAYGROUND (50)	Areas of land set aside for public use, usually maintained for recreational or ornamental purposes. *Does not include school playgrounds, which are classified as School – Elementary/Secondary.*
PARKING/DROP LOT/GARAGE (18)	Areas that are primarily used for parking motorized vehicles. *If the incident occurred in the parking lot of a college or university, classify the location as Parking/Drop Lot/Garage, which is more descriptive than School – College/University.*
PAWN SHOP (82)	A structure in the business of lending money based on the security of pledged goods left in "pawn" or purchasing tangible personal property on the condition that it may be redeemed or repurchased by the seller for a fixed price within a fixed period of time.

PHARMACY (71)	A place where legal over-the counter drugs are purchased, and/or where prescriptions for legal drugs and narcotics are filled. Sometimes called drug store. May be part of another business; *If the incident occurred at the pharmacy section of a grocery store, hospital, department/discount store, etc., classify as Pharmacy.*
RENTAL STORAGE FACILITY (19)	Includes mini-storage and/or self-storage buildings.
RESIDENCE/HOME (20)	Permanent residences. Includes apartments, condominiums, townhouses, nursing homes, residential driveways, and/or residential yards.
REST AREA (51)	Designated areas, usually along a highway, where motorists can stop.
RESTAURANT (21)	Includes cafeterias. Any commercial establishments that serve meals or refreshments.
SCHOOL – COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY (52)	Institutions for the higher education of individuals, which give instruction in specialized fields. Includes colleges, universities, trade schools, etc. *Use more descriptive location when applicable.*
SCHOOL – ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY (53)	Institutions for the instruction of children from preschool through 12th grade.
SERVICE/GAS STATION (23)	Establishments where motor vehicles are serviced and gasoline, oil, etc., are sold.
SHELTER – MISSION/HOMELESS (54)	Establishments that provide temporary housing for homeless individuals and/or families.
SHOPPING MALL (55)	Shopping areas and/or centers with multiple stores and/or businesses. Includes strip malls. *Use more descriptive location when applicable (Specialty Store, Department Store, etc.)*
SPECIALTY STORE (24)	Includes fur stores, jewelry stores, television stores, dress shops, and clothing stores, etc.
TATTOO PARLOR (83)	A structure/establishment in which tattooing and/or body piercing services are provided.
TRIBAL LANDS (56)	Native American reservations, communities, and/or trust lands.
ZOO (76)	A place where live animals are kept in cages or other enclosures, studied and/or exhibited to the public. Does not include fish hatcheries, farms, etc.
OTHER/UNKNOWN (25)	Any location that does not fit a specific location or when the actual location of the incident is unknown.

NOTES

OFFENSE STATUS

For each offense within an incident, record whether the crime was attempted (A) or completed (C). If there was more than one occurrence of the same TIBRS offense within an incident and only one was completed, then "Completed" is still reported.

Assault and Homicide Offenses are always reported as "Completed" for TIBRS.

OFFENDER SUSPECTED OF USING

Indicate whether any of the offenders in the incident were suspected of consuming alcohol, using drugs/narcotics during or shortly before the incident, or of using a computer, computer terminal, or other computer equipment to perpetrate the crime. Any or all of the following first three categories can be used for each offense. If none apply, select "Not Applicable."

Alcohol.....A	Drugs/Narcotics .....D
Computer Equipment.....C	Not Applicable.....N

For Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter, you must enter Alcohol, Drugs or both.

TYPE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OFFENSES

Report Criminal Activity only for the offenses listed below.

Animal Cruelty.....720	Drug Equipment Violations 35B
Counterfeiting/Forgery 250	Gambling Equipment Violations 39C
Stolen Property Offense.....280	Pornography/Obscene Material 370
Drug/Narcotic Violations…..... 35A	Weapon Law Violations 520

TYPE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY CODES

Record up to three of the activities listed below per offense.

Simple/Gross Neglect .....A	Gang Related.....G
Buying/Receiving .....B	Intentional Abuse and Torture I
Cultivating/Manufacturing/ Publishing/Producing.....C	Operating/Promoting/Assisting.....O
	Possessing/Concealing..... P
Distributing/Selling.....D	Animal Sexual Abuse ..... S
Exploiting Children..... E	Transporting/Transmitting/Importing.... T
Organized Abuse..... F	Using/Consuming .....U

TYPE OF WEAPON/FORCE INVOLVED

Report Weapon/Force Involved only for the offenses listed below.

Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	09A	Robbery	120
Negligent Manslaughter	09B	Aggravated Assault	13A
Justifiable Homicide	09C	Simple Assault	13B
Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter	09D	Extortion/Blackmail	210
Kidnapping/Abduction	100	Weapon Law Violations	520
Rape	11A	Human Trafficking:	
Sodomy	11B	Commercial Sex Acts	64A
Sexual Assault With an Object	11C	Involuntary Servitude	64B
Forcible Fondling	11D		

A maximum of three types of weapons/force used by the offender in committing certain crimes may be reported. When reporting the weapon used, select the most specific weapon type listed, e.g., a revolver should be reported as "Handgun" rather than "Firearm." If a weapon was used that could be employed in several ways, choose the weapon type that indicates how the weapon was used.

If the weapon is an automatic firearm, enter the correct firearm type followed by an "A." An automatic firearm is defined as any firearm, which shoots, or is designed to shoot, more than one round at a time by a single pull of the trigger without manual reloading. A semi-automatic firearm is defined as any firearm which is able to fire repeatedly but requires pulling the trigger, releasing the trigger, and pulling the trigger again for each successive shot. Most handguns meet the definition of semi-automatic.

EXAMPLE 1: If a murder victim was beaten with a baseball bat, report as "Blunt Object."

EXAMPLE 2: If the victim was cut or stabbed with the broken bottle, the weapon/force should be reported as "Knife/Cutting Instrument."

EXAMPLE 3: If the victim was struck by a fist and received a severe injury, i.e. a broken jaw, then the weapon/force should be reported as "Personal Weapons."

TYPE OF WEAPON CODES

Firearm (type unknown)	11	Poison	50
Handgun	12	Explosives	60
Rifle	13	Fire/Incendiary Devices	65
Shotgun	14	Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	70
Other Firearm (machine gun, bazooka, etc)	15	Asphyxiation (by drowning, strangulation	
Knife/Cutting Instrument (ax, ice pick,		suffocation, gas, etc.)	85

screwdriver, switchblade, etc) 20	Other (any weapon or force not fitting any of the specifically listed weapons) 90
Blunt Object (club, hammer, etc) 30	Unknown 95
Motor Vehicle (when used as weapon) 35	None 99
Personal Weapons (i.e. hands, fist, feet, etc.) .. 40	

For Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter, the only applicable weapon type is vehicle.

TIBRS Tip: When Aggravated Assault or Simple Assault is the offense, the weapon choice of "None" is not valid and should NOT be used.

METHOD OF ENTRY FOR BURGLARY

For each Burglary/Breaking and Entering offense, report whether or not force was used by the burglar(s) to enter the structure. A forced entry is where force of any degree or a mechanical contrivance of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. This act includes entry by use of tools; breaking windows; forcing windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators; cutting screens, walls, or roofs; and where known, the use of master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, or other devices which leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock. Burglary by concealment inside a building followed by exiting the structure after the theft is also considered forced entry.

An unforced entry involves unlawful entry through an unlocked or open door or window.

The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this classification. This includes thefts from open garages and warehouses, open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses (where entry is by someone other than the tenant who has lawful access). If the structure was one of open access, thefts from the premises would not involve an unlawful trespass and would be reported as larceny.

TIBRS Tip: If both forcible and non-forcible entries were involved in the crime, the offense should be reported as having been accomplished through force.

NUMBER OF PREMISES ENTERED

Report this information ONLY if the crime is Burglary/Breaking and Entering and the location is "Hotel/Motel/Etc." or "Rental Storage Facility." In such cases, the number of structures (premises) entered (01-99) is to be reported. The total should include the number of individual rooms, units, suites, storage compartments, etc., entered.

HOME INVASION

If the incident included a Burglary or Robbery offense, was a Home Invasion involved?

A Home Invasion occurs when one or more subjects enter an occupied dwelling with the intent to commit an offense therein, and in the course of their entry or presence in the dwelling, commit one or more violent offenses (e.g. rape, assault, etc.) against the occupants of the dwelling. The valid codes are: "Y" (Yes) and "N" (No).

IDENTITY THEFT FLAG

Whenever an offender steals or counterfeits/forges any type of identity document, including but not limited to credit or debit cards, credit or debit card account numbers, pin numbers, driver's license numbers, social security numbers, etc. with the intent to use the stolen or counterfeited/forged document(s) to:

Deceive, defraud, or otherwise illegally obtain money, property or any other thing of value, including intangibles; or to negatively influence the victim's credit rating.

TIBRS DEFINITION OF IDENTITY THEFT

Obtaining the personal or financial information of another person for the purpose of assuming that person's name or identity for the purpose of making illegal transactions or purchases.

Indicate whether or not this incident included the element of identity theft by selecting Yes (Y) or No (N).

APPLICABLE OFFENSES FOR IDENTITY THEFT FLAG

Bribery (Attempted only)	510
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Embezzlement	270
Extortion/Blackmail	210
Fraud Offenses	
False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Credit Card/ATM Fraud	26B
Impersonation	26C
Welfare Fraud	26D
Wire Fraud	26E
Identity Theft*	26F
Computer Hacking/Invasion	26G
Larceny/Theft Offenses	
Pocket-Picking	23A
Purse-Snatching	23B
Theft From a Building	23D
Theft From a Vehicle	23F
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/ Accessories	23G
All Other Larceny	23H
Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Robbery	120

Tennessee will accept the Identity Theft offense; however, the incident must include at least one additional offense in the applicable offenses for Identity Theft Flag from the chart above. Also, the offense of Identity Theft <u>must</u> have the identity theft flag reported as "Yes".

GANG ACTIVITY

This data field collects information on gang involvement in an incident. A gang is defined as an ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons and who have a common interest and/or activity characterized by the commission of, or involvement in, a pattern of criminal or delinquent conduct. By Tennessee statute any offense may involve gang activity.
For additional information, including gang definitions, please refer to Chapter 5, pages 87-90.

Juvenile Gang.....J	Juvenile & Other.....B
Other Gang……O	No Gang Involvement.....N

GANG TYPE

Gang Type	Codes	Gang Type	Codes
Prison Gangs/Security Threat Group	T	Organized Crime	C
Street Gangs	S	Terrorist Subversive Groups	R
Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs	O	Miscellaneous	M

GANG NAME

If the agency can identify the name of the particular gang involved in the incident, it should be included in the TIBRS report.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, DRUG ORIGINS AND PRECURSORS

DRUG-RELATED/MOTIVATED OFFENSES

All Drug/Narcotic Violations are by their inherent nature drug-related. Other offenses should be reported as drug-related if there is strong reason to believe that the offense was committed either in order to obtain illegal drugs or money to pay for illegal drugs, or in order to promote or facilitate the possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of illegal drugs.

Examples of drug-related offenses: a homicide committed in the course of a drug transaction; a theft of OxyContin from a retail store; a burglary where the suspect admits to stealing the property to sell in order to buy drugs; a theft of precursor chemicals to be used to manufacture methamphetamine.

DRUG TYPE

Enter the type of drug involved in the incident. “Processed” marijuana would be marijuana that has been removed from the plant, dried, and often compressed. “Cultivated” marijuana is either living plants or plants that have been pulled or cut but not processed. If the drug type is not listed, enter code 12 for “other prescription drugs” or code 13 for “other non-prescription drugs”

dependent on the type drug present. If you have more than one drug type, choose methamphetamine first (if applicable) otherwise, choose the one with the largest amount by weight.

DRUG ORIGIN TYPE

Enter the origin for the drug. Note that "illegally imported" does not mean "imported into the US". Drugs that come from anywhere outside the immediate site of the seizure should be listed as imported (i.e. processed marijuana that was grown in an indoor grow in Memphis and then processed and smuggled to Nashville, then seized in Nashville, should be listed as "illegally imported").

DRUG ORIGIN CODES

Clandestine Lab	01	Indoor Grow	04
Diverted	02	Outdoor Grow	05
Illegally Imported	03		

POSSIBLE ORIGIN CODES FOR VARIOUS DRUG/NARCOTIC TYPES

Drug Type	Possible Origin	Code
Crack Cocaine	Imported	03
Cultivated Marijuana	Indoor Grow or Outdoor Grow	04 or 05
Ecstasy	Imported or Clandestine Lab	01 or 03
GHB	Imported or Clandestine Lab	01 or 03
Heroin	Imported	03
Hydrocodone	Diverted	02
Ketamine	Diverted	02
Methamphetamine	Imported or Clandestine Lab	01 or 03
Other Non-Prescription Drugs	Imported or Clandestine Lab	01 or 03
Other Prescription Drugs*	Diverted	02
Oxycodone	Diverted	02
Powder Cocaine	Imported	03
Processed Marijuana**	Imported, Indoor Grow, Outdoor Grow	03, 04, 05

*Pseudoephedrine/Ephedrine should be reported as Other Prescription Drugs.

**If it was processed at the location of the grow, or for some reason you know it came from a local grow.

If the drug was a diverted prescription drug, the origin should be listed as "Diverted."

PRECURSOR

If the drug type is Methamphetamine and the origin is Clandestine Lab, select one Precursor. ***(This is the only time the Precursor field is used.)***

PRECURSORS AND CODES

Single entity tablet/capsule 01	Liquid.....04
Combination tablet/capsule.....02	Unknown/Not present 05
Gelcap 03	

COMMON COMPONENT/DRUG USES

Component/Drug	Intended Use	Component/Drug	Intended Use
Ephedrine	Cold Tablet	Lithium	Batteries
Pseudoephedrine	Cold Tablet	Anhydrous Ammonia	Farm Fertilizer
Acetone	Paint Thinner	Sodium Hydroxide	Lye
Alcohol	Isopropyl or Rubbing	Red Phosphorus	Matches, Road Flares
Toluene	Brake Cleaner	Muriatic Acid	Brick Cleaner
Ether	Engine Starter	Iodine	Flakes or Crystals
Sulfuric Acid	Drain Cleaner/Battery Acid	Trichloroethane	Gun Scrubber
Methanol/Alcohol	Gasoline Additives	Sodium Metal	Gasoline Anti-Knock Agent
Salt	Table/Rock	MSM	Cutting Agent (Arthritis Medicine)

COMMON METHAMPHETAMINE DRUG EQUIPMENT

Pyrex or Corning Dishes	Blender	Strainer
Jugs	Rubber Tubing	Aluminum Foil
Bottles (2 Liter, 20 oz)	Rubber Gloves	Propane
Funnels	Paper Towels	Books (“How to Make Methamphetamine”)
Coffee Filters	Gas Can	
Thermometer	Tape/Clamps	Internet Documents/Notes
Cheesecloth	Hotplate	Paper Towels

PROPERTY DATA

Property data is collected to describe the type, value, and (for drugs and narcotics seized in drug cases) the quantity of property involved in the incident. The table below shows the offenses requiring property entries.

OFFENSES REQUIRING PROPERTY DATA

Animal Cruelty*	720
Arson	200
Bribery	510
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	220
Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	290
Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violation	35B
Embezzlement	270
Extortion/Blackmail	210
Fraud Offenses	
False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Credit Card/ATM	26B
Impersonation	26C
Welfare Fraud	26D
Wire Fraud	26E
Identity Theft	26F
Computer Hacking/Invasion	26G
Gambling Offenses	
Betting/Wagering	39A
Operating/Promoting/Assisting	39B
Gambling Equipment Violations	39C
Sports Tampering	39D
Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Larceny/Theft Offenses	
Pocket-Picking	23A
Purse-Snatching	23B
Shoplifting	23C
Theft From Building	23D
Theft From a Coin Machine	23E
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	23F
Theft of Vehicle Parts	23G
All Other Larceny	23H
Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Robbery	120
Stolen Property Offenses	280

The offense of Animal Cruelty may have a property segment with the property loss of Seized – only to be reported if property is seized in the incident. Only the following property categories are allowed: Pets, Livestock and Money. Tennessee will not submit this information to the FBI.

Property information is to be submitted separately for each type of property loss, i.e., burned, counterfeited, forged, destroyed, recovered, seized, stolen, etc.
TIBRS Tip: When reporting Kidnapping/Abduction, a property segment is required. If there is not a ransom associated with the incident, enter "None".

PROPERTY LOSS TYPE CODES

Record the type of property loss, recovery, etc., which occurred in an incident as:

None	1	Recovered	5
Burned	2	Seized (Property not previously stolen)	6
Counterfeited/Forged	3	Stolen (Etc.)	7
Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized	4	Unknown	8

PROPERTY CATEGORIES

For each type of property loss/etc., up to ten property categories can be reported. ***If more than ten categories*** of property are involved, the nine most valuable, specifically listed categories of property are to be reported; then the remaining categories of property should be combined and reported as "Other" (77).

There is one exception: if the offense is Shoplifting, the nine most valuable, specifically listed categories of property are to be reported; then the remaining categories of property should be combined and reported as "Merchandise" (19).

PROPERTY CATEGORIES AND CODES

Property Categories	Codes	Property Categories	Codes
Aircraft	01	Money	20
Aircraft Parts/Accessories	41	Musical instruments	72
Alcohol	02	Negotiable Instruments	21
Artistic Supplies/Accessories	42	Non-Negotiable Instruments	22
Automobiles	03	Office-Type Equipment	23
Bicycles	04	Other Motor Vehicles	24
Building Materials	43	Pets	73
Buses	05	Photographic/Optical Equipment	74
Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies	44	Portable Electronic Communications	75
Chemicals	45	Portable Restroom	85
Clothes/Furs	06	Prescription Drug	90
Collections/Collectibles	46	Purses/Handbags/Wallets	25
Computer Hardware/Software	07	Radios/TVs/VCRs/DVD Players	26
Consumable Goods	08	Recordings – Audio/Visual	27

Credit/Debit Cards 09
Crops 47
Documents/Personal or Business 48
Drugs/Narcotics.....10
Drug/Narcotic Equipment 11
Explosives 49
Farm Equipment.....12
Firearm Accessories 59
Firearms 13
Fuel 64
Gambling Equipment 14
Gift Cards.....81
Heavy Construction/Industrial Equipment 15
Household Goods 16
Identity Documents 65
Identity - Intangible.....66
Jewelry/Precious Metals/Gems 17
Law Enforcement Equipment.....67
Lawn/Yard/Garden Equipment 68
Livestock.....18
Logging Equipment.....69
Lottery Tickets…… 82
Mailbox – Residential…… 83
Mailbox – U. S. Postal Service…….....84
Medical/Medical Lab Equipment.....70
Merchandise…… 19
Metals, Non-Precious…… 71
Recreational/Sports Equipment.....76
Recreational Vehicles.....28
Structures – Industrial/Manufacturing.....32
Structures – Other Commercial/Business.....31
Structures – Single Occupancy Dwellings 29
Structures – Other Dwellings 30
Structures – Public/Community 33
Structures – Storage 34
Structures – Other 35
Textbooks.....50
Tools 36
Toys.....86
Trailers 78
Trucks.....37
Van (MV Type).....87
Vehicle Parts/Accessories 38
Vending Machine 51
Video Game Consoles/Games.....89
Watercraft.....39
Watercraft Equipment/Parts/Accessories 79
Weapons - Other 80
Pending Inventory.....88
Other.....77
*Special 99

The "Special" category (Code 99)

is not being used at this time!!!

PROPERTY CATEGORY GUIDELINES AND EXAMPLES

AIRCRAFT (01)	Airplanes, dirigibles, gliders, hang gliders, etc. *Does not include model or toy planes.*
AIRCRAFT PARTS/ACCESSORIES (41)	Parts or accessories of an aircraft, whether inside or outside, i.e. instrument panel, propeller, and tires. *Does not include the entire aircraft or model/toy planes.*
ALCOHOL (02)	Alcoholic beverages, e.g., beer, wine, liquor.
ARTISTIC SUPPLIES/ACCESSORIES (42)	Items or equipment used to create or maintain paintings, sculptures, crafts, etc. Includes easels, paint, paint brushes.

AUTOMOBILES (03)	Sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, SUVs, and other similar motor vehicles which serve the primary purpose of transporting people.
BICYCLES (04)	Includes non-motorized bicycles, unicycles, tricycles, etc.
BUILDING MATERIALS (43)	Items used to construct buildings. Includes lumber, plumbing supplies, uninstalled windows, uninstalled doors, concrete, gravel, drywall, bricks, etc. Not to be used when items are stolen from a completed building. *Does not include copper/copper wire.*
BUSES (05)	Motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport groups of people on a commercial basis.
CAMPING/HUNTING/FISHING EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES (44)	Items, tools, or objects used for recreational camping, hunting, or fishing. Includes tents, camp stoves, fishing poles, sleeping bags, etc. *Does not include hunting rifles, shotguns, etc., which are classified as Firearms.*
CHEMICALS (45)	A substance with a distinct molecular composition that is produced by or used in a chemical process. Includes herbicides, insecticides, industrial or household products, solvents, fertilizers, lime, anti-freeze, mineral oil, paint thinners, etc. *When used in conjunction with illegal drug activity, classify as Drug Equipment.*
CLOTHES/FURS (06)	Wearing apparel for human use. Includes accessories such as belts, shoes, scarves, ties, glasses, sunglasses, etc.
COLLECTIONS/COLLECTIBLES (46)	Objects that are collected because they arouse interest as being novel, rare, bizarre, or valuable. Includes art objects, out-of-circulation coin collections, stamp/sport card/trading card/comic book collections. *Does not include antique guns/firearms, which are classified as Firearms.*
COMPUTER HARDWARE/SOFTWARE (07)	Computers, computer peripherals, e.g., tape and disk drives, printers; and storage media, e.g., magnetic tapes, magnetic and optical disks, software, etc.
CONSUMABLE GOODS (08)	Expendable items used by humans for nutrition, enjoyment, or hygiene, e.g., food, non-alcoholic beverages, grooming products, cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, firewood, etc.
CREDIT/DEBIT CARDS (09) ***THE VALUE IN THIS CATEGORY MUST ALWAYS = ZERO (0)***	Includes credit cards, credit card numbers, automatic teller machine (ATM) cards, Social Security Benefit Cards, and Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards.
CROPS (47)	Cultivated plants or agricultural produce grown for commercial, human, or livestock consumption and use. Usually sold in bulk. Includes fruits and grains, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, etc. *Does not include illegal drug crops.*

DOCUMENTS - PERSONAL OR BUSINESS (48) ***THE VALUE IN THIS CATEGORY MUST ALWAYS = ZERO (0)***	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. *Does not include identity documents.*
DRUGS/NARCOTICS (10)	A substance such as a narcotic or hallucinogen that affects the central nervous system, causing changes in behavior and often addiction.
DRUG/NARCOTIC EQUIPMENT (11)	Unlawful articles/items/products, etc. used to prepare and/or consume drugs or narcotics. Includes pipes, bongs, pop cans, meth labs, scales, etc. Includes electronic cigarettes altered to contain any illegal drug or narcotic.
EXPLOSIVES (49)	A device that explodes or causes an explosion. **Includes ammunition**, bombs, Molotov Cocktails, fireworks, etc.
FARM EQUIPMENT (12)	Tractors, combines, hay balers, etc.
FIREARM ACCESSORIES (59)	Items used in conjunction with a firearm to improve ease of use or maintenance. Includes gun belts, gun cases, laser sights, targets, cleaning tools/equipment, scopes, etc. ***Does not include firearms or ammunition.***
FIREARMS (13)	Weapons that fire a shot by force of an explosion, i.e., handguns, rifles, shotguns, flare guns, etc. *Does not include pellet, "BB" guns or gas-powered guns (Weapons – Other).*
FUEL (64)	Products used to produce energy. Includes coal, gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, natural gas, oil, etc.
GAMBLING EQUIPMENT (14)	Gambling paraphernalia. Includes slot machines, card tables, poker chips, etc.
GIFT CARDS (81)	A prepaid, stored value, money card usually issued by a retailer or bank to be issued as an alternative to cash for purchases. Does not include Credit or Debit cards.
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION/ INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT (15)	Forklifts, cranes, bulldozers, steamrollers, oil-drilling rigs, etc.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS (16)	Beds, chairs, desks, sofas, tables, refrigerators, stoves, washers, dryers, air conditioning and heating equipment, vacuum cleaners, brooms, etc.
IDENTITY DOCUMENTS (65) ***THE VALUE IN THIS CATEGORY MUST ALWAYS = ZERO (0)***	A formal document which provides proof pertaining to a specific individual's identity. Includes passports, visas, driver's licenses, social security cards, alien registration cards, voter registration cards, etc. *Must be specific to a particular individual.*
IDENTITY - INTANGIBLE (66) ***THE VALUE IN THIS CATEGORY MUST ALWAYS = ZERO (0)***	A set of characteristics, behavioral or personal traits by which an entity or person is recognized or known. Includes damaged reputations, disclosed confidential information, etc.
JEWELRY/PRECIOUS METALS/GEMS (17)	Bracelets, necklaces, rings, watches, gold, silver, platinum, gold bars, etc.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT (67)	Equipment specifically used by law enforcement personnel during the performance of their duties. Includes vest, handcuffs, flashlights, badges, collapsible and non-collapsible batons, citation book, uniforms, etc. *Does not include firearms or ammunition.*
LAWN/YARD/GARDEN EQUIPMENT (68)	Equipment used for maintaining and decorating lawns and yards. Includes riding lawn mowers, push mowers, line trimmers, lawn/garden tools, tillers, fountains, bird baths, pink flamingos, etc. *Does not include plants or trees.*
LIVESTOCK (18)	Farm animals, e.g., cattle, chickens, hogs, horses, sheep, but not household pets such as dogs and cats.
LOGGING EQUIPMENT (69)	Equipment specifically used by logging personnel during the performance of their duties. Includes choker cables, binders, chains, blocks, etc.
LOTTERY TICKETS (82)	Any legal scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance.
MAILBOX – RESIDENTIAL (83)	A receptacle for mail delivered by the post office. May be attached to a structure or at the end of the driveway.
MAILBOX – U.S. POSTAL SERVICE (84)	A public box with a slot in which mail is placed for collection by the U.S. Postal Service.
MEDICAL/MEDICAL LAB EQUIPMENT (70)	Equipment specifically used in the medical field. Includes X-ray machines, MRI machines, testing equipment, wheelchairs, stethoscopes, etc. *Does not include motorized wheelchairs, which are classified as Other Motor Vehicles.*
MERCHANDISE (19)	Items held for sale. ***ALWAYS use a more descriptive category when applicable (Clothes/Furs, Consumable Goods, etc.).***
METALS - NON-PRECIOUS (71)	A base metal or alloy possessing luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat. Includes ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as iron, steel, tin, aluminum, brass, **copper, copper wire, copper pipe**, etc.
MONEY (20)	Legal tender currently in use in any country, i.e., coins and paper currency.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (72)	Instruments relating to or capable of producing music. Includes guitars, drums, trumpets, violins, clarinets, etc.
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (21)	Any document, other than currency, which is payable without restriction, e.g., endorsed checks, endorsed money orders, and endorsed traveler's checks; bearer checks and bonds.
NON-NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (22) ***THE VALUE IN THIS CATEGORY MUST ALWAYS = ZERO (0)***	Documents requiring further action (such as a signature) to become negotiable, e.g., unendorsed checks, unendorsed money orders, stocks and bonds, etc.
OFFICE-TYPE EQUIPMENT (23)	Items used in an office environment, e.g., typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, copying machines, etc.
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES (24)	Motorcycles, motor scooters, mopeds, snowmobiles, golf carts, motorized wheelchairs, etc. *Does not include vans, automobiles, buses, trucks, or recreational vehicles.*

PETS (73)	Animals kept for pleasure or companionship, other than livestock. Includes cats, dogs, household birds, fish, rodents, reptiles, etc. and exotic animals raised as pets and not for profit.
PHOTOGRAPHIC/OPTICAL EQUIPMENT (74)	Equipment used to take photographs and/or relating to the science of optics or optical equipment. Include cameras, camcorders, telescopes, lenses, prisms, optical scanners, monocular, binoculars, etc. *Does not include cell phones equipped with cameras.*
PORTABLE ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS (75)	Electronic devices that are used to communicate audible or visual messages. Includes **cell phones**, multi-functional cell phones (i.e. with cameras, etc.), pagers, Blackberry® devices, personal digital assistants (PDAs), etc.
PORTABLE RESTROOM (85)	A portable enclosure containing a toilet. i.e. Port-O-Potty, Johnny on the Spot, etc.
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS (90)	Any controlled drug/narcotic available only by the order of a physician's prescription.
THE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS CATEGORY (90) MAY ONLY BE REPORTED WITH PROPERTY OFFENSES AND NOT A DRUG/NARCOTIC (35A) OFFENSE OR ANIMAL CRUELTY (720). FOR A DRUG/NARCOTIC (35A) OFFENSE, USE DRUGS/NARCOTICS (10).	
PURSES/HANDBAGS/WALLETS (25)	Receptacle used to carry personal items, e.g. backpacks, brief cases, duffle bags, luggage, etc.
RADIOS/TVS/VCRS/DVD PLAYERS (26)	Includes iPods®, radios, televisions, CD/DVD/Blu-ray players, stereo equipment, speakers, etc.
RECORDINGS - AUDIO/VISUAL (27)	Phonograph records, blank or recorded compact discs, audio or video tapes, DVDs, cassette tapes, etc.
RECREATIONAL/SPORTS EQUIPMENT (76)	Equipment and materials used for recreational purposes or during sports activities. Includes skis, balls, gloves, weights, nets, bats, rackets, etc.
RECREATIONAL VEHICLES (28)	Motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to **transport people and also provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes. *Includes conversion vans.*** *This category does **not** include snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), motorcycles, etc., which are classified as Other Motor Vehicles.*
STRUCTURES - INDUSTRIAL/ MANUFACTURING (32)	Factories, plants, assembly lines, etc.
STRUCTURES - OTHER COMMERCIAL/BUSINESS (31)	Stores, office buildings, restaurants, etc.
STRUCTURES - SINGLE OCCUPANCY DWELLING (29)	Houses, townhouses, duplexes, mobile homes, or other private dwellings which are occupied by a single person, family, house mates, or other group.
STRUCTURES - OTHER DWELLINGS (30)	Any other residential dwellings not meeting the definition of "Single Occupancy Dwellings," e.g., apartments, tenements, temporary living quarters, such as hotels, motels, inns, etc.
STRUCTURES - PUBLIC/COMMUNITY (33)	Colleges, hospitals, jails, libraries, meeting halls, passenger terminals, religious building, sports arenas, etc.

STRUCTURES - STORAGE (34)	Barns, warehouses, garages, outbuildings used for storage, etc.
STRUCTURES - OTHER (35)	Any other structures not fitting the other structures descriptions, e.g., outbuildings used for purposes other than storage, monuments which can be entered (e.g. mausoleums), buildings under construction.
TEXTBOOKS (50)	Books used in schools, colleges or universities for the formal study of a subject or as a standard source of information on a particular subject. *Does not include other books or E books.*
TOOLS (36)	Hand tools, power tools, (i.e. drills, drill bits, saws, hammers, wrenches, pneumatic tools, power screwdrivers, manual screwdrivers, etc.). *Does not include riding lawn mowers or lawn/garden tools.*
TOYS (86)	An object for a child to play with. Often a model or miniature replica of an item.
TRAILERS (78)	Transportation devices designed to be hauled by a motor vehicle. Includes truck trailers, semi trailers, boat trailers, utility trailers, etc. *Does not include trailers designed to be pulled behind riding lawn mowers or garden tractors, which are classified as Lawn/Yard/Garden Equipment.*
TRUCKS (37)	Motor vehicles which are specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo on a personal or commercial basis. Includes pickup trucks, tractor-trailers, etc.
VANS (87)	Motor vehicles designed having a rear door and sliding door(s) on one or both sides used for transporting goods or people. Includes mini-vans, panel vans, etc. ***Does not include conversion vans, which are classified as Recreational Vehicles.***
VIDEO GAME CONSOLES/GAMES (89)	A device that outputs a visual image to display a video game(s) based on computer technology, software, etc. *This category includes game consoles such as PlayStation®, X-Box®, Wii®, Gameboy®, etc.*
VEHICLE PARTS/ACCESSORIES (38)	Motor vehicle batteries, engines, transmissions, heaters, hubcaps, tires, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, side mirrors, radios, antennas, CD players, tape decks, etc. *This property type does not have to be attached to the vehicle.*
VENDING MACHINE (51)	A machine for selling products such as cigarettes, candy bars, chips, soft drinks, or other items. Does not include Automated Teller Machines (ATMs).
WATERCRAFT (39)	Motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, row boats, rafts, etc.
WATERCRAFT EQUIPMENT/ PARTS/ACCESSORIES (79)	Watercraft equipment or accessories used for the craft's maintenance or operation. Includes buoys, life preservers, paddles, sails, etc. *Does not include water sports accessories, which are classified as Recreational/Sports Equipment.*

WEAPONS - OTHER (80)	Weapons not classified under other categories. Includes knives, swords, nunchakus, brass knuckles, crossbows, bows and arrows, slingshots, BB guns, pellet guns, CO2/gas-powered guns, potato guns, airsoft guns, paintball guns, etc.
PENDING INVENTORY (88)	Property description unknown until an inventory is conducted. *Once the inventory is completed, modify property segment to show correct property classifications.*
OTHER (77)	All property not fitting any of the other specific categories.
~~**SPECIAL (99)**~~ ~~***THIS CATEGORY IS NOT BEING USED AT THIS TIME. DO NOT CLASSIFY PROPERTY IN THIS CATEGORY.***~~	*On rare occasions, the national UCR Program will compile statistics on certain designated types of property which emerge as the object of current theft "fads." During that time, in an effort to "track" these items, the "Special" category would be used.* ***This category should never be used unless agencies receive prior notification from the TBI.***

VALUE OF PROPERTY

Report the total dollar value of the property burned, stolen, destroyed, etc., as a result of the incident. Up to ten values can be entered to match the up to ten property categories. If more than ten types of property are involved, the values of the nine most valuable properties are to be reported; then, the total value of the remaining properties which were coded "Other" are to be combined and reported as one total.

There is no requirement to list the value of any drugs/narcotics "seized" in a Drugs/Narcotic Violation offense. However, when drugs are involved in other types of crime (e.g., they were stolen in a burglary or burned in an arson) their value is to be reported. Data on drugs seized are handled separately in specific categories relating to them.

PROPERTY VALUE OVER $500.00 FLAG

If the loss type is Burned (2), Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized (4) or Stolen (7), indicate whether or not the total value of property, ***per loss type***, in the incident is more than $500.00. This indicator may be set by the user or by the system dependent upon the software used. Use only for the following specific offenses:

200, 220, 240, 290, 23A, 23B, 23D, 23E, 23F, 23G, 23H (excludes Shoplifting 23C), 26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 26F, and 26G.

If you select Yes (Y), the total property value, per loss type, except for the loss types of "recovered" or "none" must be greater than $500.00. Anything entered with a value of $500.00 or less will generate an error.

GUIDELINES FOR PROPERTY VALUATION

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

1. Use fair market value for articles which are subject to depreciation because of wear and tear, age, or other factors which cause the value to decrease with use.
2. Use 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.
3. Use victim's valuation of items such as jewelry, watches, and other similar goods, which 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. When the victim obviously exaggerates the value of stolen/destroyed/damaged property for insurance or other purposes, common sense and good judgment will dictate a fair market value to be placed on the stolen items by law enforcement.

In most instances, the victim's valuation can be accepted. The theft of non-negotiable (unendorsed) instruments such as traveler's checks, personal checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, food stamps, etc., should be reported but no value recorded. Again, "hair splitting" refinements are unnecessary. Negotiable instruments such as bonds payable to the bearer, etc., are valued at the current market price at the time of the theft, seizure, etc. Values should be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Often the condition of the property is different at the time of recovery than when it was stolen. The market value at the time of recovery should be used even though it is less than the value reported at the time of the theft. Even if the value has increased by the time the property is recovered, the recovery value should not exceed its value at the time it was stolen.

An agency should only report the value of property stolen in its jurisdiction. Likewise, the value of property recovered will include only property originally stolen in its own jurisdiction. It does not matter who recovers the property or where it was recovered. Although another police agency recovers the stolen property, the jurisdiction from which the property was stolen would report the value of the recovery. This procedure applies to all stolen property, including motor vehicles. Some agencies find it valuable, of course, to maintain separate records on property recovered by them for other jurisdictions.

DATE RECOVERED

If previously stolen property is recovered, the month, day, and year of its recovery is to be reported. Up to ten dates of recovery can be reported to match each of the up to ten property descriptions in the incident. If there is more than one date of recovery for the same type of property, report the earliest date. If the recovery date is unknown, record the date of the report.

RECOVERED VALUE

If previously stolen property is recovered, the recovered value is reported. The recovered value can be less than or equal to the value at the time it was stolen.

A recovered value cannot be greater than the amount entered when it was stolen. If recovered, submit the value entered in the incident previously or less than that amount.

SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE

Because it is often difficult to determine the true identity of drugs or narcotics at the time an initial incident report is prepared, only the "suspected type of drug" is to be reported. Suspected drug type is required only for Drug/Narcotic Violations. No report is necessary when stolen, etc., in connection with other offenses such as arson, burglary, larceny/theft, etc.

Up to three drug/narcotic types can be recorded. If more than three drugs are involved, the two most important (as determined by the reporting agency taking into account the quantity, value, and deadliness of the drugs) are to be reported under their applicable drug type code and then "X" is entered for the third drug type. No quantity is entered for "X".

DRUG QUANTITY/MEASUREMENT

Because of problems in determining the "street value" of drugs or narcotics, no monetary value is to be reported when they are seized in connection with Drug/Narcotic Violations. However, in order to obtain some measure of the problem, the "Estimated Quantity" of seized drugs or narcotics is to be reported for each Drug/Narcotic Violation.

The quantity of the drugs can be up to 9 digits with 3 digits for a fraction. No quantity indicator is required for the "Over Three Types" category.

Frequently, suspected drugs/narcotics are sent to a forensic laboratory for assessment as to the drug type and measurement. In such instances, "Not Reported" can be used in the interim. Upon receipt of laboratory results, the "Not Reported" must be replaced with the code for the correct type and measurement.

DRUG MEASUREMENT CODES

Gram	GM	Liter	LT
Kilogram	KG	Fluid Ounce	FO
Ounce	OZ	Gallon	GL
Pound	LB	Number of Plants (e.g. marijuana plants, bushes)	NP
Dosage Unit (number of capsules, pills, tablets, etc.)	DU	Not Reported (interim report, must be replaced with true value)	XX
Milliliter	ML		

TIBRS Tip: When entering the measurement for "trace" evidence of drugs, enter .001.

MARIJUANA PLANTS/NUMBER OF PLOTS

When one of the three drugs entered is marijuana (E) and the measure is NP (Number of Plants) the following information must be entered: Where the majority of the plants were found (Indoor, Outdoor or Both), the number of plots and the latitude and longitude of the plots. TIBRS uses the

decimal format to calculate latitude and longitude. Valid format for latitude is: 34.8565 to 36.7541. Valid format for longitude is: -81.5980 to -90.4973.

WHERE WERE THE MARIJUANA PLANTS BEING GROWN?

Outdoor.....O	Indoor.....I	Both.....B

DRUG TYPES, CODES AND EXAMPLES

Drug Type	Code	Examples
Crack Cocaine	A	
Cocaine	B	
Hashish	C	
Heroin	D	
Marijuana	E	
Morphine	F	
Opium	G	
Other Narcotics	H	Buprenorphine or Naloxone; Codeine; Demerol Dihydromorphinone or Dilaudid; Desomorphine or Permonid; Hydrocodone or Percodan; Methodone; Pentazocine or Talwin; Propoxyphene or Darvon; etc.
LSD	I	
PCP	J	Ketamine i.e. Special K, K, etc.
Other Hallucinogens	K	BMDA (White Acid); DMT; MDA; Marinol or Dronabinol; Mescaline or Peyote; Methoxetamine i.e. NBOMe-2CC; Methylenedioxmethamphetamine (MDMA) i.e. Ecstasy, XTC; Psilocybin; STP; Synthetic Marijuana i.e. K2, Spice, etc., Hallucinogenic Mushrooms.
Amphetamines	L	
Other Stimulants	M	Adipex, Fastine, and Ionamin (Derivatives of Phentermine); Benzedrine; Didrex; Methylphenidate or Ritalin; Phenmetrazine or Preludin; Tenuate, Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV) and derivatives i.e. Bath Salts, Khat, Plant Food, etc.
Barbiturates	N	
Other Depressants	O	Glutethnide or Doriden; Methaqualone or Quaalude; etc.
Other Drugs	P	Antidepressants (Elavil, Triavil, Torfanil, etc.); Aromatic Hydrocarbons; Tranquilizers i.e. Chlordiazepoxide or Librium; Diazepam or Valium; Pseudoephedrine, etc., Xanax.

Unknown Type Drug	U	
Over Three Drug Types	X	See page 33, Suspected Drug Type, for guidelines on when to use this code.
Methamphetamines	Z	Methcathinone i.e. Bathtub Speed, Cat, Ephedrone, Flakka, Speed, Wonder Star, etc.

OFFENDER DATA

Offender data includes characteristics (age, sex, ethnicity, and race) of each offender (up to 99) involved in an incident whether or not an arrest has been made. The object is to capture any information known to law enforcement concerning the offender(s) even though they may not have been identified. There are, of course, instances where no information about perpetrators is known. If the offender in the incident is an Unknown Offender, then all four characteristics must be marked unknown.

OFFENDER SEQUENCE NUMBER

Each offender in the incident is to be assigned a sequence number from "01" to "99." This number is usually generated by the software. A separate set of offender data is to be submitted for each numbered offender. If nothing is known about the offender(s), report "00" as the sequence number.

OFFENDER SEX CODES

Female……F	Male..... M	Unknown .....U

OFFENDER RACE CODES

White.....W	Asian .....A
Black or African American.....B	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander .. P
American Indian/Alaskan Native..... I	Unknown.....U

GUIDELINES

ASIAN: Person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN: Person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE: Person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America).

WHITE: Person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa or the Middle East.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER: Person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

UNKNOWN: Origin is unknown.

OFFENDER AGE CODES

The age of each numbered offender is to be reported either as an exact number of years, a range of years, or as unknown. Record one of the following:

01 to 98 Years Old – report exact age	Unknown 00
Over 98 Years Old 99	Age Range for Teenager 13-19

Should the exact age be unknown, an age range can be reported. Although any range in years is acceptable, age ranges of greater than 10 years will be listed on quality control reports.

ETHNICITY OF OFFENDER

Hispanic or Latino..... H	Not Hispanic or Latino .....N	Unknown.....U

GUIDELINES

The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

ARRESTEE DATA

Arrestee data are to be reported for all persons apprehended for the commission of Group A or Group B offenses. Listings of the Group A and B offenses, along with their definitions can be found in Chapters 3 and 4.

It must be remembered that the object of this data set is to collect data on persons arrested, not on charges lodged. For example, a person may be arrested on several charges in connection with the same incident. Likewise, one person may be arrested many times during a given time span for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction. Because of a separation of time between arrests, a set of arrestee data is to be reported for each separate arrest. Again, more than one charge could be lodged during the individual arrests, but only one set of arrestee data would be reported for each crime incident.

The arrestee data describes the arrestee (age, sex, race, name, date of birth, ethnicity, etc.) and the circumstances of the arrest. Data are to be recorded for each of the arrestees (up to 99) involved in each incident. If there were no arrests, an arrest segment is not required.

Record arrest data on all persons processed by ***arrest, citation, or summons*** for committing an offense within the reporting jurisdiction. Include:

1. Those persons arrested and released without a formal charge being placed against them. (An arrest has occurred when a law enforcement officer detains an adult with the intention of seeking charges against the person for a specific offense(s) and a record is made of the detention).

2. Juveniles taken into custody or arrested but merely warned and released without being formally charged.

Data on persons taken into custody for other jurisdictions should not be reported by the arresting agency. To avoid duplication, the agency for which the arrest was made, i.e., the jurisdiction where the offense occurred, will report the arrestee data. Most agencies will, of course, maintain a separate record of such arrests for administrative use.

ARRESTEE SEQUENCE NUMBER

Each arrestee reported in a Group A incident report or a Group B incident report is to be assigned a sequence number from 01 to 99. In Group A Incident Reports, a separate set of arrestee data is to be supplied for each numbered arrestee. A separate Group B Arrest Report is to be supplied for each person arrested for a Group B offense. This number is usually generated by the computer.

ARRESTEE SEX CODES

Female……F	Male…….M

ARRESTEE RACE CODES

White.....W	Asian .....A
Black or African American.....B	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ..... P
American Indian/Alaskan Native..... I	Unknown.....U

ARRESTEE DATE OF BIRTH

The date of birth for the arrestee is to be reported using the format mm/dd/yyyy.

ARRESTEE AGE CODES

The age of each numbered arrestee is to be reported either as an exact number of years, a range of years, or as unknown. Record one of the following:

01 to 98 Years Old – report exact age	Unknown.....00
Over 98 Years Old 99	Age Range for Teenager .....13 – 17

Should the exact age be unknown, an age range can be reported. Although any range in years is acceptable, age ranges of greater than 10 years will be listed on quality control reports.

STATE CONTROL NUMBER

Please enter the State Control Number from the TBI Fingerprint card.

ARRESTEE NAME

Enter the name of the person arrested in the following format: First Name, Middle Name or Initial, Last Name.

ETHNICITY OF ARRESTEE

Hispanic or Latino..... H	Not Hispanic or Latino .....N	Unknown.....U

GUIDELINES

The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

PREVIOUS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FLAG

This question refers to whether the arrestee has been arrested in previous domestic violence incidents. The question should only be answered if the domestic violence flag is answered "Yes". ***This question is for domestic violence with their current partner <u>or anyone else</u>.*** This is answered with "Yes" or left blank.

RESIDENT STATUS OF ARRESTEE

Record whether the arrestee was a resident or non-resident of the jurisdiction where the crime occurred. A resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (i.e., town, city, or community) where the crime took place. "Legal purposes" does not mean the arrestee has to have a house or a physical address, post office box, etc. ***If the person is currently living in your jurisdiction, classify them as a "Resident"*** (please see examples below). Federal, state and county law enforcement agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions.

<u>EXAMPLE 1</u>: A transient/homeless man is arrested for Public Intoxication. He is currently living under a bridge in that jurisdiction. TIBRS would consider this man a resident.

<u>EXAMPLE 2</u>: A crime occurs on a college/university campus. The offender is a student at the college/university and lives <u>*on campus*</u> in a residence hall/dormitory. TIBRS would consider this person a resident of the college/university.

<u>EXAMPLE 3</u>: A crime occurs on a college/university campus. The offender is a student at the college/university and lives <u>*off campus*</u> in the same city where the college/university is located. TIBRS would classify this person as a non-resident. If a college/university does not provide on-campus housing, <u>*all*</u> of their offenders/arrestees will be entered as non-resident.

RESIDENT STATUS CODES

Resident..... R	Non-Resident.....N	Unknown.....U

TYPE OF ARREST CODES

Describe the type of arrest (at the time of initial contact with the arrestee) by selecting one of the following:

On–View ..... O	Summoned/Cited..... S
Taken Into Custody……T	Referred to Institution Authority* .....R
	* for use by colleges/universities only

ARREST CODE GUIDELINES

ON-VIEW: Use this arrest code when the offender is arrested at the scene without a warrant or previous incident report.

SUMMONED/CITED: Use this arrest code when the offender is issued a summons or citation at the scene and released on their own recognizance until their scheduled court appearance.

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY: Use this arrest code when the offender is arrested based on a warrant for an incident that occurred on an earlier date/time. *Note: The warrant must be served.*

REFERRED TO INSTITUTION AUTHORITY: Use this arrest code when a college/university student is referred to other authorities for discipline and there is no event that falls under the definition of an arrest. Note: ***The arrest type of R may only be submitted by a college/university. All other reporting agencies are to continue to submit the arrest type utilizing the currently accepted arrest types of: O – On-View, S-Summoned/Cited or T-Taken Into Custody.***

MULTIPLE ARRESTEE INDICATOR

This information helps ensure that an arrestee (person) is counted only once when a single arrest results in the submission of arrestee data for more than one Group A Incident Report for your jurisdiction. That is, the arrestee was involved in more than one crime incident, and his/her arrest data are duplicated in each Group A Incident Report. In such situations, "Count Arrestee" is to be recorded in one set of arrestee data. "Multiple" is recorded in the other Group A Incident Reports containing data on this arrestee.

MULTIPLE ARRESTEE INDICATOR CODES

Count Arrestee…..……..C	Multiple……...M	Not Applicable..…..…….N

This process allows the TIBRS program to identify that one arrestee is involved in multiple Group A offenses and only count the arrestee (person) once.

EXAMPLE: An offender was arrested for a crime and found to be involved in previous crimes that have not been cleared. "Count Arrestee" is then reported in one set of arrestee data and "Multiple" is reported in all other reports containing data on this arrestee. "Not Applicable" is chosen when the arrestee is only involved in this incident.

ARREST TRANSACTION NUMBER

This number is assigned by your agency to an arrest report to identify it uniquely. It may be the Incident Number relating to the arrest or a separate arrest transaction number. The number may be up to 12 characters in length. The arrest transaction number may be comprised of A – Z, 0 – 9, or – (hyphen).

ARREST OFFENSE CODE

The three-digit TIBRS Offense Code of the offense for which the arrestee was apprehended is to be reported. There are 64 possible codes, as the perpetrator may have been arrested for any of the 54 Group A offenses or any of the 10 Group B offense categories.

If the arrestee was charged with more than one offense, the reporting agency is to determine the most serious reported offense and report that offense only as the arresting offense.

ARREST DATE

The month, day, and year (mm/dd/yyyy) the arrest took place are to be reported. Please note that you must enter all eight digits.

ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH

Indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a commonly known weapon at the time of his/her arrest. Up to two weapons can be reported.

Unarmed (do not use if other weapons are chosen)..... 01	Other Firearm (i.e. machine gun)..... 15
Firearm – Type Unknown..... 11	Lethal Cutting Instrument..... 16
Handgun..... 12	Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles …….17
Rifle 13	
Shotgun 14	

Note: If a firearm is fully automatic, an "A" is placed after the applicable code.

WARRANT SIGNED BY

For Domestic Violence only, select one of the following to indicate who signed the warrant.

Officer..... O	Victim.....V	Both.....B

DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18

The information to be reported in this category relates to law enforcement disposition of juveniles (under age 18) who are taken into custody or arrested. An adult is usually held for prosecution for some charge or is released for future handling in court. However, a juvenile, depending on the

seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of juvenile court; to welfare agencies; to other law enforcement agencies; or in the case of a serious offender, to criminal or adult court by the waiver of juvenile court. Report one of the following to indicate the disposition of the arrestee under 18:

Handled Within Department ..... H	Referred to Other Authorities ..... R

GUIDELINES

HANDLED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT: This code is used when the juvenile is released to the parents with a verbal or written warning only, with no official charges placed.

REFERRED TO OTHER AUTHORITIES: This code is used when the juvenile is turned over to juvenile court, probation, welfare agency, other police agency, criminal or adult court.

JUVENILE ARREST REPORTING

The word "arrest" as it applies to juveniles is intended to mean the law enforcement handling of all juveniles (under age 18) who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstances that, if the juvenile were an adult, an arrest would have usually been reported.

EXAMPLE: A juvenile was caught shoplifting. The officer held the juvenile *in custody* until the parents arrived, then released the offender to them. Although no official charges were placed, this would be reported to TIBRS as an arrest because the juvenile was in custody for committing a reportable offense (Shoplifting).

Any situation where a person under age 18 is officially summoned, cited or notified to appear before a juvenile, adult, or youth court or similar authority for a violation of the law should also be reported as an arrest.

Police "contact" with juveniles where no offense has been committed and instances wherein juveniles are taken into custody for their own protection/welfare should not be recorded as arrests. Juvenile arrests should be reported under the classification of the offense for which they were taken into custody.

"Callbacks" or "follow-up contacts" with young offenders by officers for the purpose of determining their progress should not be counted as "arrests."

VICTIM DATA

Victim data is collected to describe the victims involved in the incident. A separate set of victim data is to be submitted for each of the (up to 999) victims involved in the incident. There must be at least one set of victim data for each incident.

VICTIM SEQUENCE NUMBER

Each victim in an incident is to be assigned a sequence number from 001 to 999. A separate set of victim data is to be submitted for each numbered victim.

The sequence numbers provide uniqueness when there are multiple victims. For example, if three victims were involved in an incident, one victim would be assigned the number 001, the next victim would be designated 002, and the last victim 003.

Some assault situations can pose difficulties in distinguishing victims. If a number of persons are involved in a dispute or disturbance and law enforcement's investigations cannot distinguish the aggressors from the victims, record all persons involved as both victims and offenders. Similar situations can occur with domestic violence disputes, etc.

VICTIM CONNECTED TO TIBRS OFFENSE CODE(S)

For each victim, report up to the 10 most serious Group A offenses (as determined by the reporting agency) which were perpetrated against him/her during the incident. See Chapter 3 for a listing of Group A offense definitions.

TIBRS Tip: Every victim may not be affected by each offense within an incident. Connect each victim to only those offenses affecting him/her.

TYPE OF VICTIM CODES

The type of victim is to be reported for each numbered victim. Only one of the following victim types is to be reported for each victim:

Individual I	Religious Organization ..... R
Law Enforcement Official L	Society/Public ..... S
Business ..... B	Other ..... O
Financial Institution ..... F	Unknown ..... U
Government ..... G	

VICTIM SEX CODES

Female ..... F	Male ..... M	Unknown ..... U

VICTIM RACE CODES

White ..... W	Asian ..... A
Black/African American ..... B	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ..... P
American Indian/Alaskan Native I	Unknown ..... U

VICTIM DATE OF BIRTH

The date of birth for the victim is to be reported using the format mm/dd/yyyy.

VICTIM AGE

The age of each numbered victim is to be reported either as an exact number of years, a range of years, or as unknown.

Report one of the following to indicate the age of the victim:

Under 24 hours (neonate)..... NN	01 – 98 years old…….....report exact age
01 – 06 days old ..... NB	Over 98 years old.....99
07 – 364 days old .....BB	Unknown 00

Should the exact age be unknown, an age range can be reported. Any range in years is acceptable. However, an age range of greater than 10 years will be listed on quality control reports.

ETHNICITY OF VICTIM

If the victim is an individual, his/her ethnic origin is to be reported as:

Hispanic or Latino..... H	Not Hispanic or Latino .....N	Unknown.....U

GUIDELINES

The ethnic designation of Hispanic or Latino includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

RESIDENT STATUS OF VICTIM

Record whether the victim was a resident or non-resident of the locality where the crime occurred. A resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (i.e., town, city, or community) where the crime took place. "Legal purposes" does not mean the victim has to have a house or a physical address, post office box, etc. ***If the person is currently living in your jurisdiction, classify them as a "Resident."*** Federal, state and county law enforcement agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions.

EXAMPLE 1: A transient/homeless man is the victim of a Simple Assault. He is currently living under a bridge in that jurisdiction. TIBRS would consider this man a resident.

EXAMPLE 2: A crime occurs on a college/university campus. The victim is a student at the college/university and lives *on campus* in a residence hall/dormitory. TIBRS would consider this person a resident of the college/university.

EXAMPLE 3: A crime occurs on a college/university campus. The victim is a student at the college/university and lives *off campus* in the same city where the college/university is located. TIBRS would classify this person as a non-resident. If a college/university does not provide on-campus housing, *all* of their victims will be entered as non-resident.

RESIDENT STATUS CODES

Resident	R	Non-Resident	N	Unknown	U

NOTES

TYPE OF INJURY

The offenses for which injury type(s) are to be reported are:

Kidnapping/Abduction	100	Aggravated Assault	13A
Rape	11A	Simple Assault	13B
Sodomy	11B	Extortion/Blackmail	210
Sexual Assault w/an Object	11C	Human Trafficking	
Fondling	11D	Commercial Sex Acts	64A
Robbery	120	Involuntary Servitude	64B

To describe the type(s) of bodily injury suffered as a result of certain offenses, report up to five of the injury codes from the table for each victim who is entered as Individual (I) or Law Enforcement Official (L).

TYPE OF INJURY CODES

None	N	Apparent Minor Injury	M
Apparent Broken Bones	B	Other Major Injury	O
Possible Internal Injuries	I	Loss of Teeth	T
Severe Lacerations	L	Unconsciousness	U

Simple Assault Offenses may only have the injury types of None or Apparent Minor Injury.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES

The circumstances surrounding Aggravated Assaults and Homicide Offenses (Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, and Justifiable Homicide) are to be reported for each victim. Remember the selection of circumstances should be based on information known to law enforcement following their investigation, *not* the decision of a grand jury, coroner's inquest, or other agency outside law enforcement. Always select the most descriptive circumstances as determined by investigations. Choose up to two categories from the table, located at the top of page 48, for each victim.

Homicide/Assault Circumstance	Codes	Homicide/Assault Circumstance	Codes
Argument	01	Lovers Quarrel	06
Assault on Law Official	02	Mercy Killing*	07
Drug Dealing	03	Other Felony Involved	08
Gangland (organized crime involvement)	04	Other Circumstances	09
Juvenile Gang	05	Unknown Circumstances	10

***** Does not apply to Aggravated Assault

NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER CIRCUMSTANCES

Select one of the following for each Negligent Manslaughter victim:

Negligent Manslaughter	Codes	Negligent Manslaughter	Codes
Child Playing With Weapon	30	Other Negligent Weapon Handling	33
Gun Cleaning Accident	31	Other Negligent Killings	34
Hunting Accident	32		

TIBRS Tip: Traffic fatalities, accidental deaths not caused by negligence, or deaths of victims due to their own negligence are not to be included as Negligent Manslaughter.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES

Select one of the following for each Justifiable Homicide victim:

Criminal Killed by Private Citizen	20	Criminal Killed by Police Officer	21

NOTES

ADDITIONAL JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES

To further describe the circumstances of a justifiable homicide, report one of the following:

Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances	Codes	Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances	Codes
Criminal Attacked Police Officer and that Officer Killed Criminal	A	Criminal Attempted Flight from a Crime	D
Criminal Attacked Police Officer Criminal Killed by Another Police Officer	B	Criminal Killed in Commission of a Crime	E
Criminal Attacked a Civilian	C	Criminal Resisted Arrest	F
		Unable to Determine/Not Enough Information	G

OFFENDER NUMBER(S) TO BE RELATED AND VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

The Offender Number is the sequence number used to identify the offenders involved in the incident. For Crimes Against Persons, the victim's relationship to the offender must be identified. Up to 10 relationships can be shown. If there are more than 10 offenders, show the relationship for the 10 offenders closest to the victim.

If nothing is known about the offender(s), the relationship is "RU", relationship unknown. If and when the offender is arrested, the relationship will need to be modified. The same sequence numbers must be used to identify the same offender(s) in the offender segment of the incident report.

OFFENSES WHICH REQUIRE VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

Offense	Codes	Offense	Codes
Aggravated Assault	13A	Robbery	120
Simple Assault	13B	Sex Offenses	
Intimidation	13C	Rape	11A
Stalking	13D	Sodomy	11B
Kidnapping/Abduction	100	Sexual Assault w/an Object	11C
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	09A	Fondling	11D
Negligent Manslaughter	09B	Incest	36A
Justifiable Homicide	09C	Statutory Rape	36B
Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter	09D		
Human Trafficking			
Commercial Sex Acts	64A		
Involuntary Servitude	64B		

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP CODES

Within the Family	Codes	Outside Family – Known to Victim	Codes
Spouse	SE	Acquaintance	AQ
Common-Law Spouse	CS	Friend	FR
Parent	PA	Neighbor	NE
Sibling (Brother or Sister)	SB	Baby/Child in the Care of Babysitter	BE
Child	CH	Boyfriend/Girlfriend	BG
Grandparent	GP	Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	CF
Grandchild	GC	Ex-Spouse	XS
In-Law	IL	Employee	EE
Stepparent	SP	Employer	ER
Stepchild	SC	Homosexual Relationship	HR
Stepsibling (Stepbrother or Stepsister)	SS	Victim was Otherwise Known	OK
Other Family Member	OF	**Not Known by Victim**	
Other		Relationship Unknown	RU
Victim Was Offender	VO	Victim was Stranger	ST

The category Victim Was Offender (VO) is to be used in cases where all of the participants in the incident were victims and offenders of the same offense, such as barroom brawls where "mutual combatants" are arrested. VO relationship requires at least two individual victim segments and at least two relationships of VO.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATA

Offenses which may be reported as Domestic Violence based upon victim to offender relationships are listed on page 50. Additionally, the incident may involve a violation of an Order of Protection.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FLAG

This question refers to whether the offense was a domestic violence offense. This is answered with "Yes" or "No". The question should be answered only if the offense is one of the valid offenses for domestic violence.

OFFENSES WHICH MAY REQUIRE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATA

Aggravated Assault	13A	Rape	11A
Simple Assault	13B	Sodomy	11B
Intimidation	13C	Sexual Assault With an Object	11C
Stalking	13D	Fondling	11D
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	09A	Incest	36A
Kidnapping/Abduction	100	Statutory Rape	36B

VALID VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATA

Spouse	SE	Stepparent	SP
Common-Law Spouse	CS	Stepchild	SC
Parent	PA	Stepsibling (Stepbrother/Stepsister)	SS
Sibling (Brother/Sister)	SB	Other Family Member	OF
Child	CH	Boyfriend/Girlfriend	BG
Grandparent	GP	Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	CF
Grandchild	GC	Ex-Spouse	XS
In-Law	IL	Homosexual Relationship	HR

TIBRS Tip: If the incident is domestic violence and VO is one of the relationships, the second required relationship must be domestic.

WAS THE VICTIM TRANSPORTED TO A SAFE PLACE?

This question refers to whether the victim of the domestic violence incident left the scene. The victim can be transported by police, ambulance or by another person as long as they are removed from the scene. This is answered with "Yes" (if transported) or "No." (if not transported).

Mandatory *for offenses: 11A-11D, 13A-13D, 09A, 36A, 36B, 100; when Victim/Offender Relationship(s) is one of following: SE, PA, CH, GC, SP, SS, XS, CF, CS, SB, GP, IL, SC, OF, HR, BG.*

DID THE INCIDENT INVOLVE A VIOLATION OF AN ORDER OF PROTECTION?

This is answered with "Yes" or "No."

Mandatory *when Transported to Safe Place is "Y" or "N". Must be blank if Transported to Safe Place is blank.*

PREVIOUS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FLAG

This question refers to whether the victim is a victim of previous domestic violence incidents. The question should only be answered if the domestic violence flag is answered "Yes". ***This question is for domestic violence with their current partner <u>or anyone else</u>.*** This is answered with "Yes" or left blank.

COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Law enforcement agencies will sometimes come into contact with victims who are college students. Agencies are responsible for reporting information for college students attending colleges/universities located in the same COUNTY as the agency (even if the college is in a different CITY). The following questions will then need to be asked:

IS THE VICTIM A COLLEGE STUDENT?

This is answered with "Yes" or "No."

IF THE VICTIM IS A COLLEGE STUDENT, NAME OF COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY

Enter the name of the college or university.

DID THE CRIME OCCUR ON CAMPUS?

This is answered with "Yes" or "No."

VICTIM TYPE CODES FOR CRIMES ON CAMPUS

When the reporting agency is a college or university, select one of the following:

Student	S	Guard/Security	G
Faculty/Staff	F	Other	O

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED (LEOKA)

LEOKA Victim Data relates to *sworn officers with full arrest powers* killed or assaulted in the line of duty. The number of officers slain by felonious acts and those killed by accident or negligence should be entered.

The importance of Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted data cannot be over emphasized. They are the basis of an analysis of assaults of police officers; thus, the more complete the data collected, the more valid the conclusions.

Once notified of an officer's death, the FBI will contact the victim officer's agency for additional details concerning the circumstances pertaining to the incident. The FBI Office for Victim Assistance will also furnish information on a Federal program, the Public Safety Officer's Benefits Program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice for local, state, and federal officers. This program will provide benefits to survivors of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. The program can be contacted directly for information. The address and telephone number for the program is:

Public Safety Officers' Benefit Program
United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue Northwest
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 654-6679

Count all assaults which resulted in injury or in which a weapon was used which could have caused serious injury or death. Other assaults not causing injury should be included if they involved more than mere verbal abuse or minor resistance to an arrest. In other words, all assaults on officers with or without injuries should be included.

LEOKA - APPLICABLE OFFENSE CODES

LEOKA data will be submitted for the following offenses only:

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter 09A	Intimidation.....13C
Aggravated Assault.....13A	Stalking 13D
Simple Assault 13B	

NOTES

LEOKA - VEHICLE ASSIGNMENT CODES

The vehicle assignment should be selected from the following categories:

Two Man Vehicle (Uniformed Officer)..... F	Detective Special Assignment (Assisted).....J
One Man Vehicle (Uniformed Officer Alone).....G	Other (Alone*).....K
One Man Vehicle (Assisted).....H	Other (Assisted**).....L
Detective Special Assignment (Alone).....I	

** "Other" refers to officers assaulted while in other capacities (i.e. foot patrol).*

***"Assisted" refers to law enforcement assistance only.*

LEOKA - TYPE OF ACTIVITY CODES

Each time an officer is assaulted in the line of duty, the type of activity in which the officer was engaged at the time of the assault will need to be reported. The circumstance/type of activity the officer(s) are responding to is chosen from the list below:

Responding to "Disturbance Calls" 01	Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances 07
Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects . 02	Ambush – No Warning 08
Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects .. 03	Handling Persons with Mental Illness ... 09
Attempting Other Arrests 04	Traffic Pursuits and Stops 10
Civil Disorder (riot, mass disobedience) 05	All Other 11
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners 06	

LEOKA - OFFICER FROM OTHER JURISDICTION

If a law enforcement officer is killed or injured in the line of duty in a jurisdiction other than his/her own, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction should submit the LEOKA data to TIBRS. In the LEOKA segment, the Other ORI field is used to indicate the agency employing the officer who was killed or injured. *The ORI entered in this field* ***cannot*** *be the reporting agency's ORI.*

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING

OFFICER SEQUENCE NUMBER

Each officer in an incident is to be assigned a sequence number from 01 to 99. This number is usually generated by the software. A separate set of officer data is to be submitted for each numbered officer.

OFFICER'S WEAPON TYPE CODES

Indicate the type of weapon the officer was armed with by using the following codes:

Firearm (type unknown) 11	Shotgun 14
Handgun 12	Other Firearm (machine gun, bazooka, etc.).... 15
Rifle 13	

NUMBER OF SHOTS FIRED BY THE OFFICER

Indicate the number of shots fired by the officer(s). Enter 001 to 999.

DISTANCE BETWEEN OFFICER AND SUSPECT

Indicate the distance in feet between the officer and the suspect. You may enter either the actual distance or a distance range. Enter 000 to 999.

OFFICER'S TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT CODES

Uniform	U	Special Assignment	S
Plain Clothes	P		

MULTIPLE AGENCIES INVOLVED

This question refers to whether the officers involved in the incident were from different agencies. Enter "Yes" or "No".

OFFICER'S NUMBER OF YEARS ON FORCE

Indicate the number of years that the officer has been employed with the agency. Enter 01 to 99.

INCIDENT LEVEL

This question refers to whether the incident was a Felony or Misdemeanor. Enter "F" Felony or "M" Misdemeanor.

LEOKA INCIDENT

Indicate if this is a LEOKA incident. The question is answered "Yes" or "No". If the answer is "Yes", then at least one victim must be Victim Type "L" – Law Enforcement Official.

GROUP B INCIDENT DATA

ORI NUMBER

The nine-character NCIC Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) assigned to your agency is used to identify (a) the reporting agency and (b) the location where the incident occurred.

INCIDENT NUMBER

An incident number is assigned by your agency containing up to 12 characters to identify each Group B Incident and can be the actual case number or a number assigned for TIBRS purposes. Each incident must have a unique incident number comprised of A-Z, 0-9 or – (hyphen). These characters are the only valid characters that can be used. It cannot contain any embedded blanks, or forward (/) or backward (\) slashes. The incident number for a Group B incident cannot be the same number used for a Group A incident.

INCIDENT DATE

The incident date is the month, day and year when the incident occurred. Other than very rare occasions, it is **NOT** the date the report was taken. It must be entered in a mm/dd/yyyy format (8 digits).

INCIDENT TIME

The time that the incident occurred or the beginning of the time period in which it could have occurred: It is **NOT** necessarily the officer's arrival time. TIBRS uses 24 hour military time. See military time table located on page 8.

ARRESTEE SEQUENCE NUMBER

Each arrestee in the incident is to be assigned a sequence number from "01" to "99." This number is usually generated by the software.

ARRESTEE SEX CODES

The sex of the arrestee is to be indicated as:

Female…….F	Male……..M

ARRESTEE RACE CODES

The race of the arrestee is to be indicated as one of the following:

White……W	Asian .....A
Black or African American……...B	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ..... P
American Indian/Alaskan Native……..I	Unknown.....U

ARRESTEE DATE OF BIRTH

The date of birth for the arrestee is to be reported using the format mm/dd/yyyy.

ARRESTEE AGE CODES

The age of each numbered arrestee is to be reported either as an exact number of years, a range of years, or as unknown. Record one of the following:

01 to 98 Years Old – report exact age	Unknown.....00
Over 98 Years Old 99	Age Range for Teenager .....13 – 19

TIBRS Tip: Should the exact age be unknown, an age range can be reported. Any range in years is acceptable. However, an age range of greater than 10 years will be listed on quality control reports.

STATE CONTROL NUMBER

Please enter the State Control Number from the TBI Fingerprint card.

ARRESTEE NAME

Enter the name of the person arrested in the following format: First Name, Middle Name or Initial, Last Name.

ETHNICITY OF ARRESTEE

For each arrestee, the ethnic origin is to be recorded as one of the following:

Hispanic/Latino..... H	Not Hispanic or Latino .....N	Unknown.....U

GUIDELINES

Hispanic origin is a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

RESIDENT STATUS OF ARRESTEE

Record whether the arrestee was a resident or non-resident of the locality where the crime occurred. A resident is a person who maintains his/her permanent home for legal purposes in the locality (i.e., town, city, or community) where the crime took place. "Legal purposes" does not mean the arrestee has to have a house or a physical address, post office box, etc. ***If the person is currently living in your jurisdiction, classify them as a "Resident"*** (please see the examples below). Federal, state and county law enforcement agencies should base their determinations of residency on the town, city or community where the crime occurred rather than their broader geographical jurisdictions.

EXAMPLE 1: A transient/homeless man is arrested for Public Intoxication. He is currently living under a bridge in that jurisdiction. TIBRS would consider this man a resident.

EXAMPLE 2: A crime occurs on a college/university campus. The offender is a student at the college/university and lives *on campus* in a residence hall/dormitory. TIBRS would consider this person a resident of the college/university.

EXAMPLE 3: A crime occurs on a college/university campus. The offender is a student at the college/university and lives *off campus* in the same city where the college/university is located. TIBRS would classify this person as a non-resident. If a college/university does not provide on-campus housing, *all* of their offenders/arrestees will be entered as non-resident.

The allowed categories and corresponding codes are:

Resident..... R	Non-Resident.....N	Unknown.....U

ARREST DATE

The month, day, and year (mm/dd/yyyy) the arrest took place are to be reported. Note that you must enter 8 digits.

ARREST TRANSACTION NUMBER

This number is assigned by your agency to an arrest report to identify it uniquely. It may be the Incident Number relating to the arrest or a separate arrest transaction number. The number may be up to 12 characters in length. The arrest transaction number may be comprised of A – Z, 0 – 9, or – (hyphen).

ARREST OFFENSE CODE

The three-digit TIBRS Offense Code for the offense which the arrestee was apprehended is to be reported. There are 10 possible codes.

Usually there is only one crime classification involved in an arrest. If the arrestee was charged with more than one offense, the reporting agency is to determine the most serious reported offense and report that offense only as the arresting offense.

NOTES

ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH

Indicate whether the arrestee was armed with a commonly known weapon at the time of his/her apprehension. Up to two weapons can be reported.

Unarmed (cannot be used if other weapons are chosen) 01	Other Firearm – type known, but not covered by allowed categories -
Firearm – type unknown 11	e.g. bazooka, machine gun, etc. 15
Handgun……12	Lethal Cutting Instrument -
Rifle 13	e.g. knife, switchblade knife, sword, etc....16
Shotgun 14	Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles.....17

TYPE OF ARREST CODES

Describe the type of arrest (at the time of initial contact with the arrestee) by selecting one of the following codes:

On–View ..... O	Summoned/Cited..... S
Taken Into Custody.....T	Referred to Institution Authority* .....R * for use by colleges/universities only

GUIDELINES

ON-VIEW: Use this arrest code when the offender is arrested at the scene without a warrant or previous incident report.

SUMMONED/CITED: Use this arrest code when the offender is issued a summons or citation at the scene and released on their own recognizance until their scheduled court appearance.

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY: Use this arrest code when the offender is arrested based on a warrant for an incident that occurred on an earlier date/time. *Note: The warrant must be served*.

REFERRED TO INSTITUTION AUTHORITY: Use this arrest code when a college/university student is referred to other authorities for discipline and there is no event that falls under the definition of an arrest. Note: ***The arrest type of R may only be submitted by a college/university.*** *All other reporting agencies are to continue to submit the arrest type utilizing the currently accepted arrest types of: O – On-View, S-Summoned/Cited or T-Taken Into Custody*.

DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18

The information to be reported in this category relates to law enforcement disposition of juveniles (age 17 or younger only) who are taken into custody or arrested. An adult is usually held for prosecution for some charge or is released for future handling in court. However, a juvenile, depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of juvenile court; to welfare agencies; to other law enforcement agencies; or in the case of a serious offender, to criminal or adult court by the waiver of juvenile court.

Report one of the following to indicate the disposition of an arrestee under the age of 18:

DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18 CODES

Handled Within Department ..... H	Referred to Other Authorities .....R

GUIDELINES

HANDLED WITHIN DEPARTMENT: Use this code when the juvenile is released to the parents with an oral warning only.

REFERRED TO OTHER AUTHORITIES: Use this code when the juvenile is turned over to juvenile court, probation, welfare agency, other police agency, criminal or adult court

JUVENILE ARREST REPORTING

The word "arrest" as it applies to juveniles is intended to mean the law enforcement handling of all juveniles (under age 18) who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstance that, if the juvenile were an adult, an arrest would have usually been reported. Police "contact" with juveniles where no offense has been committed and instances wherein juveniles are taken into custody for their own protection should not be recorded as arrests. Juvenile arrests should be reported under the classification of the offense for which they were taken into custody.

Arrests should not be reported in the cases described below:

1. Police "contacts" with juveniles where no offense was committed.
2. Juvenile taken into custody for their own protection but no crime was committed (e.g., neglect cases).

Except for the Group B offense of Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy, violation of local juvenile acts should be included in the "All Other Offenses" classification. Arrests of juveniles in the usual sense should be included. Any situation where a young person instead of being arrested, is summoned, cited or notified to appear before a juvenile or youth court or similar authority for a violation of the law should also be reported as an arrest.
For example, children playing ball in the street who are instructed by an officer to go to the playground for such activity would not be counted as "arrested" any more than would an adult who is only warned against burning leaves on a windy day. Do not include those situations where young persons have committed no violation but are taken into custody because their welfare is endangered. "Callbacks" or "follow-up contacts" with young offenders by officers for the purpose of determining their progress should not be counted as "arrests."

DUI - OFFENDER WAS USING

Indicate whether the arrestee was using/under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or both by using the following codes:

Alcohol.....A	Drugs.....D	Both……B
NOTE: This applies to DUI only. Leave this field blank for all other Group B offenses.		

CHAPTER 3
GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Chapter 3 contains the definitions used in TIBRS to classify Group A offenses. These definitions are not meant to be used for charging persons with crimes but used as "pigeonholes" for reporting crimes. This allows for comparison statewide as well as nationwide

Since all Group A offenses occurring in an incident are to be reported, care must be taken to identify all such offenses involved in an incident. Care must also be taken to ensure that each offense that is reported is a separate, distinct crime, rather than just a part of another offense.

EXAMPLE: Every robbery includes some type of assault; but because the assault is an element of the robbery, only Robbery should be reported. If during a robbery, the victim is forced to engage in sexual relations, both Robbery and Rape should be reported, as rape is not an element of robbery.

In TIBRS, the classifications of felonies and misdemeanors do not apply. TIBRS offenses are classified according to their definitions and the facts involved in the incident. However, this does not change what a person is charged with under Tennessee statute(s).

PART ONE: CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

ASSAULT OFFENSES

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

All assaults are reported as completed offenses. Attempted Murder is reported as completed Aggravated Assault (13A).

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (13A)

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

When reporting Aggravated Assault there must be some type of weapon involved. This could include personal weapons such as hands, fists, etc., conventional weapons such as guns or knives, or unconventional weapons (items that may not be thought of as a weapon but can be used to cause serious bodily injury such as a baseball bat, broken beer bottle, etc.). *If the weapon used or displayed could cause severe injury, report the incident as Aggravated Assault.*

EXAMPLE: A man struck another man with his fist, breaking the man's jaw. This would be reported to TIBRS as Aggravated Assault (13A) with a weapon type of Personal Weapons (40).

Regarding injury, a severe laceration is one that should receive medical attention. Loss of consciousness must be the direct result of force inflicted on the victim by the offender. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which *could* cause serious personal injury. *Aggravated Assaults can only be reported as completed, and cannot be reported as attempted.*

On occasion, agencies may charge offenders with simple assault even though a knife, gun, or other weapon was used in the incident. For TIBRS purposes, this type of assault must be classified as Aggravated Assault.

Examples relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

1. An intoxicated motorist drove onto the sidewalk and struck a pedestrian, causing serious injury. The motorist was charged with Vehicular Assault (T.C.A. §39-13-106)[1] For TIBRS purposes, the reportable offense is DUI. The assault would not be reported to TIBRS *unless* there is evidence to show that the driver intentionally struck the pedestrian.
2. A child was shot by a parent and rushed to the hospital. The parent was arrested and charged with Aggravated Child Abuse (T.C.A. §39-15-402)[2]. For TIBRS purposes this offense is reported as Aggravated Assault.

SIMPLE ASSAULT (13B)

Definition: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

As with Aggravated Assault, Simple Assaults can only be reported as completed.

TIBRS Tip: In most cases, the weapons used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factors in distinguishing Aggravated Assault from Simple Assault. In only a very limited number of instances should it be necessary to examine the intent and capability of the assailant.

Prosecutorial policy in a jurisdiction should not influence classification or reporting of law enforcement offense statistical data. It is necessary that assaults in each jurisdiction be examined and classified according to the standard TIBRS definitions, regardless of whether they are termed felonies or misdemeanors by local definitions.

[1]Section 39-13-106. Vehicular Assault (a) A person commits vehicular assault who, as the proximate result of the person's intoxication (alcohol, drug or both) recklessly causes serious bodily injury to another person by the operation of a motor vehicle.

[2]Section 39-15-402. Aggravated Child Abuse. (a) A person is guilty of the offense of aggravated child abuse who commits the offense of child abuse ... (1) The act of abuse results in serious bodily injury to the child or (2) A deadly weapon is used to accomplish the act of abuse ...

INTIMIDATION (13C)

Definition: *To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.*

Intimidation involves an offender making some type of threat to the victim without actually using or displaying a weapon. Such threats can be made in person, over the telephone, or in writing.

A bomb threat is reported as Intimidation. The reportable victim is the person who received the call, letter, note, etc.

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

The wife of a defendant threatened to harm a witness after a guilty verdict was rendered to her husband. The wife was arrested and charged with Retaliation for Past Action (T.C.A. §39-16-510)[3]. In TIBRS this would be reported as Intimidation.

STALKING (13D)

Definition: *To intentionally and repeatedly follow or harass another person in such a manner as would cause that person to be in reasonable fear of being assaulted, suffering bodily injury or death.*

HOMICIDE OFFENSES

Definition: *The killing of one human being by another.*

Like assaults, all homicides are reported as completed offenses.

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER (09A)

Definition: *The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.*

As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified in this category. Although offenders may be charged with lesser offenses, e.g., manslaughter, if the killing was willful or intentional it must be reported as

[3]Section 39-16-510. Retaliation for Past Action. (a) A person commits the offense of retaliation for past action who harms or threatens to harm a witness at an official proceeding, judge, juror or former juror by any unlawful act in retaliation for anything the witness, judge or juror did in an official capacity as witness, judge or juror.

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter. The findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., do not affect the reporting of offenses in this category; these are law enforcement statistics.

Suicides, accidental deaths, traffic fatalities, and attempted murders are not classified as Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter. Situations where a victim dies of a heart attack as a result of a robbery or witnessing a crime likewise do not meet the criteria for inclusion in this classification. An offender cannot, in fact, cause a heart attack at will. 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 physical stress to guarantee the victim will suffer a fatal heart attack. Suicides, traffic fatalities, and fetal deaths are excluded from the TIBRS program, while some accidental deaths are counted as Negligent Manslaughter. Attempted murder is classified as Aggravated Assault.

NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER (09B)

Definition: *The killing of another person through negligence. Included in this offense are killings resulting from hunting accidents, gun cleaning, children playing with guns, etc. Not included are deaths of persons due to their own negligence; accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence; and accidental traffic fatalities. Again, the subsequent findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., do not affect the reporting of offenses in this category; these are law enforcement statistics.*

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

A person cleaning a firearm accidentally fired it, killing another person in the room. The person was charged with Reckless Homicide (T.C.A. §39-13-215)[4]. For TIBRS, this is classified as Negligent Manslaughter.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE (09C)

Definition: *The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.*

Justifiable Homicide is not a criminal offense and therefore is not included in an agency's crime count. A serious criminal offense is a felony or high misdemeanor. Do not count a killing as justifiable or excusable solely on the basis of self-defense or the action of a coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court. The willful killing of one individual by another is being reported, not the criminal liability of the person or persons involved. For TIBRS purposes, crime determinations and counts are based on law enforcement investigations.
Justifiable Homicide, by definition, often occurs in conjunction with other offenses. The crime that was being committed when the justifiable homicide took place must be reported as a separate incident. *These guidelines are based on the definition of an incident which requires that all of the*

[4]Section 39-13-215. Reckless Homicide. (a) Reckless homicide is a reckless killing by another.

offenders act in concert. It cannot be said that the criminal who was killed acted in concert with the police officer or civilian who killed him; nor that the police officer or civilian who killed the criminal acted in concert with the criminal in committing the offense that gave rise to the justifiable homicide. Therefore, justifiable homicide cases involve two incidents rather than one.

If the justified killer (officer or civilian) committed another offense in connection with the justifiable homicide (e.g., illegal possession of the gun he/she used) that offense would constitute a third incident.

A Justifiable Homicide can ***never*** be cleared. Because the killing was ***justifiable***, the incident cannot be cleared by arrest because the offender would not be arrested. It cannot be cleared exceptionally, because it would not meet the criteria (i.e. no probable cause).

NEGLIGENT VEHICULAR MANSLAUGHTER (09D)

Definition: The negligent killing of another person by the driver of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. Not included in this category are deaths of persons due to their own negligence; accidental deaths resulting from non-alcohol or drug related negligence (i.e. distracted driving such as tuning a car radio, talking on a phone, texting, etc.); and other accidental traffic fatalities.

Victims in this category may include people inside or outside of the offender's vehicle (passengers, pedestrians, bicyclists, etc.).

In the Offense segment, for Offender Suspected of Using, either Drugs and/or Alcohol must be indicated and the only Weapon code that may be submitted is Motor Vehicle (35).

Agencies may also report a separate Group B incident with DUI as the arresting offense. A different, unique incident number must be used. TBI will not submit the DUI incident to the FBI.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING OFFENSES

COMMERCIAL SEX ACTS (64A)

Definition: Inducing a person(s) by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person(s) induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE (64B)

Definition: *The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such person(s) by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).*

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (100)

Definition: *The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.*

This offense includes not only kidnapping and abduction, but hostage situations as well. Although, in some cases, the object of a kidnapping may be to obtain money or property, this category is intended to capture information only on the persons actually kidnapped or abducted, not those persons or organizations paying ransoms. Therefore, for each kidnapping incident, report victims as only those persons taken or detained against their will.

Assault is not an element of kidnapping. Example: A person is kidnapped at knifepoint. In this case, the offenses of Aggravated Assault and Kidnapping should both be reported.

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

A victim was kidnapped and beaten severely with a blunt object. The offender was arrested and charged with Especially Aggravated Kidnapping (T.C.A. §39-13-305)[5]. For TIBRS purposes, Kidnapping and Aggravated Assault should be reported.

SEX OFFENSES, NON-CONSENSUAL

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

RAPE (11A)

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

[5]Section 39-13-305. Especially Aggravated Kidnapping. (1) Accomplished with a deadly weapon or by display of any article used or fashioned to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a deadly weapon; (2) Where the victim was under the age of 13 at the time of removal or confinement; (3) Committed to hold the victim for ransom or reward, or as a shield or hostage; or (4) Where the victim suffers serious bodily injury.

This offense includes the opposite sex rape of both males and females. When reporting an offense of Rape in TIBRS, the victim and at least one of the offenders have to be of opposite sexes. Same-sex rapes are reported in TIBRS as Sodomy. In cases where several offenders rape one person, report one incident of Rape with multiple offenders.

If the victim did not consent, the crime should be classified as Rape regardless of the age of the victim. If no force or threat of force was used and the victim was under the age of thirteen (13), the crime should be classified as Rape. The ability of the victim to give consent must be a professional determination by the law enforcement agency.

SODOMY (11B)

Definition: *Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.*

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

A person was forced to participate in an act of sodomy. The offender was charged with Rape (T.C.A. §39-13-503)[6]. For TIBRS purposes, since an act of sodomy was involved, Sodomy is the reportable offense unless the victim is raped and sodomized in the incident, in which both offenses will be reported.

If a victim is raped and sodomized in one incident, report <u>both</u> offenses.

SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH AN OBJECT (11C)

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

An object or instrument is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia. Examples are a bottle, handgun, stick, finger, etc.

[6]Section 39-13-503. Rape. (a) Rape is unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the defendant or of the defendant by a victim accompanied by any of the following circumstances; (1) Force or coercion...(2) The sexual penetration is accomplished without the consent of the victim and the defendant knows or has reason to know at the time of the penetration that the victim did not consent; (3) The defendant knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless; or (4) The sexual penetration is accomplished by fraud.

FONDLING (11D)

Definition: *The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification or any other reason, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.*

Private body parts include the primary genital area, groin, inner thigh, buttock and breast of a human being.

SEX OFFENSES, CONSENSUAL

Definition: *Unlawful, consensual sexual intercourse.*

INCEST (36A)

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

STATUTORY RAPE (36B)

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

To report the offense of Statutory Rape, the victim must be between the ages of 13 and 17 and the offender must be at least four years older than the victim. If force was used or threatened or the victim was incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or mental impairment, either temporary or permanent, report it as Rape.

Same sex Statutory Rape may now be reported. However, if the force was used, the victim and offender must be of opposite sex. If they are the same sex, the incident must be reported as Sodomy. This does not apply to Rape (11A) or Sexual Assault With an Object (11C).

If the offender is an authority figure (i.e. teacher), do not classify the incident as Statutory Rape. Rape perpetrated by an authority figure, for TIBRS reporting purposes, is classified as Rape (11A), regardless of consent.

GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS
PART TWO: CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

ARSON (200)

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

Only fires determined through investigation to have been unlawfully and intentionally set are to be classified as Arson. *Attempts* to burn should be included, but fires of suspicious or unknown origin should *not* be reported until the investigation determines that arson was committed. One incident should be reported for each distinct arson operation originating within the reporting jurisdiction. If arson is perpetrated in one locale and spreads to another, it should only be reported only by the jurisdiction in which the fire originated.

If a victim dies as a result of arson the incident should be reported with the offenses Arson (200) and Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter (09A). If the victims suffer injury or are placed in imminent danger, the offense of Aggravated Assault (13A) should be reported with Arson (200). Whatever property is damaged by burning, along with incidental damage resulting from fighting the fire is included as part of the loss caused by burning. The offense of Vandalism (290) is *not* reported with Arson unless the damage has nothing to do with the arson.

EXAMPLE: A man burned his neighbor's house down. During the same incident, the offender broke the windows in his neighbor's car, which was parked 200 feet away from the house. The car was not damaged by the fire. In this example, there are two reportable offenses – Arson and Vandalism.

Arson-related deaths and injuries of police officers and firefighters, *unless willful murders or assaults*, are excluded from the TIBRS Program due to the hazardous nature of these professions.

Arson - Attempted vs. Completed: In determining whether an offense of arson is completed or attempted, consider whether the intended target/property was ignited. If the intended target/property was lit, report it as completed, even if the target was not damaged or destroyed by the fire. If the offender is unsuccessful in getting the fire started, then report the arson as attempted.

BRIBERY (510)

Definition: The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

This offense excludes sports bribery or "game-fixing", i.e., changing the outcome of a sporting contest or event, which is covered in the offenses dealing with gambling. The phrase, "The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value", includes such things as gratuities,

kickbacks, favors, or anything else used illegally to influence the outcome of something that is governed by law, fair play, contractual agreement, or any other guideline. The bribe would bring the outcome of an event outside any realm of reasonableness, the result of which could be predicted based on the offering or influence given to the person(s) in a position to render decisions.

BURGLARY/BREAKING AND ENTERING (220)

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

For TIBRS purposes, offenses locally known as burglary (any degree); unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; and safecracking should be classified as Burglary. In many cases, burglary includes some type of larceny offense. Because the definition of Burglary includes theft, an additional Larceny/Theft offense (i.e. Theft From a Building) should *not* be reported.

A structure is defined for TIBRS purposes as four walls, a roof and a point of entry. It must be for human use.

In the TIBRS standard definition of Burglary, a structure may include, but is not limited to, the following:

Apartment	Office	Railroad Car
Barn	Outbuilding	Room
Cabin	Condominium	School
Church	Vessel (Ship)	Garage
House (Dwelling)	Mill	
Warehouse	Public Building	
House Trailer or Houseboat (if used as a permanent dwelling)		

Whenever a question arises as to whether a type of structure falls within the purview of the burglary definition, the law enforcement officer should look to the nature of the crime and be guided by the examples set forth. If a question remains, please contact the TBI's CJIS Support Center. The illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, motor home, house trailer, or any other mobile unit that is *being used for recreational purposes*, followed by a theft, felony, or attempt to commit a felony or theft, should NOT be classified as burglary, but as larceny.

Burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, or other places where lodging of transients is their main function, or burglaries of temporary rental storage facilities, i.e., mini-storage and self-storage buildings, can pose reporting questions. 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/renters, the burglary should be reported as a single incident. Examples are burglaries of a number of rental hotel rooms, rooms in flophouses, rooms in a youth hostel, units in a motel, and storage units in a commercial self-storage building.

The burglary of a Hotel/Motel or Rental Storage Facility (same location, same day and time) is reported as one incident. Each room is counted as a premise.

If the individual living areas in a building are rented or leased to the occupants for a period of time, (which would preclude the tenancy from being classified as transient) then the occupants would most likely report the burglaries separately. Such burglaries should be reported as separate incidents.

Some examples of this latter type of multiple burglaries would include burglaries of:

Multiple units in an apartment building;
Multiple offices in a business building; and
Multiple rooms in a college/university residence hall/dormitory.

Remember that offenses should be classified according to TIBRS definitions and not according to state, local, or federal codes. Some jurisdictions might, for example, categorize a shoplifting or a theft from an automobile as burglary. These offenses are not classified as burglaries in TIBRS and must be considered larcenies for reporting purposes. Thefts from automobiles (whether locked or unlocked); shoplifting from commercial establishments; and thefts from pay telephones or other card or coin-operated machines that do not involve unlawful entry of a structure; thus, no burglary occurred.

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

A home was broken into. An elderly man was pistol-whipped and suffered serious bodily injury. The suspect took the victim's money and some belongings. The suspect was caught and arrested. He was charged with Especially Aggravated Burglary (T.C.A. §39-14-404)[7]. For TIBRS purposes this is reported as Burglary, Robbery and Weapon Law Violation. Since the suspect took something, the robbery would be reported (assault is not reportable in this situation because it is an element of the robbery); however if the man was pistol-whipped and the suspect did not take anything then Burglary, Aggravated Assault and the Weapon Law Violation would be reported.

Reporting Burglary and Vandalism/Destruction/Damage: The offense of Burglary includes the element of forcibly breaking into a structure, which means there is a likelihood of causing damage. Report an additional offense of Vandalism only when the amount of damage done to the structure upon entry is greater than $500.00, <u>or</u> if there is damage above and beyond what was required to gain entry to the structure (i.e. broken lamps, painting on the walls, etc.) regardless of the amount.

[7]Section 39-14-404. Especially Aggravated Burglary (a) Especially aggravated burglary is (1) burglary of a habitation or building other than a habitation; and (2) where the victim suffers serious bodily injury.

COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY (250)

Definition: *The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.*

In most states, counterfeiting and forgery are treated as allied offenses. Included in this category are offenses such as altering and forging public and other records; making, altering, forging or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.; forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.; counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks, etc.; possessing forged or counterfeited instruments; erasures; signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; using forged labels; possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus; and selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks. Although Counterfeiting/Forgery offenses can involve elements of fraud, they are treated separately due to their unique nature.

When reporting Counterfeiting/Forgery (250) of a passed check, a second offense of Fraud (26A) is reported. There are two victims involved in this incident. The victim of the Counterfeiting/Forgery offense is the person whose name was forged on the check. The victim of the Fraud will either be the bank or the business where the check was passed. The property segment for the Counterfeiting/Forgery will be a counterfeited/forged property loss and the property category is negotiable instrument with a value of the amount written on the check. The property segment for the Fraud will be a stolen property loss with the property category either money or the type of property that was obtained in the illegal transaction.

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

A person was manufacturing and selling academic documents. He was charged with Falsifying of Educational and Academic Records (T.C.A. §39-14-136)[8]. For TIBRS purposes the classification is Counterfeiting/Forgery (250) and Fraud (26A).

EMBEZZLEMENT (270)

Definition: *The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.*

[8]Section 39-14-136. Falsifying Educational and Academic Records. (a) A Person commits the offense of falsifying educational and academic documents who buys, sells, creates, duplicates, alters, files to obtain a diploma, academic record, certificate of enrollment or other instrument which purports to signify merit or achievement conferred by an institution of education with the intent to use fraudulently that document or to allow the fraudulent use of the document.

Generally, the victims of embezzlement offenses are businesses, financial institutions, etc.

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

A department store employee stole twenty dollars from the cash register he was operating. The employee was arrested and charged with Theft (T.C.A. §39-14-103). For TIBRS purposes the offense is reported as Embezzlement.

EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL (210)

Definition: *To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.*

Even though persons are involved or victimized in Extortion/Blackmail cases, this offense is considered a crime against property. Like Robbery, the object or target of Extortion/Blackmail is to obtain money or property; therefore, it is classified as a crime against property.

Extortion includes offenses where threats are made in non-confrontational circumstances and the victim is not in fear of immediate harm. If during a demand for money, property, etc., there is a personal confrontation between the victim and offender and the threat of force or violence could be carried out immediately, the offense should be reported as Robbery.

FRAUD OFFENSES

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

By definition, Fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. The benefit or detriment could be either a tangible or an intangible object. For example, if a person impersonates a doctor to gain entrance to a restricted area of a hospital, the benefit to the offender (entry to the restricted area) is an intangible object.

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

The only fraud-related violations that would not be reported under the Fraud Offenses category are counterfeiting, forgery, and bad checks. These offenses are reported under their own specific offense classifications.

When classifying fraud cases other than the most obvious ones, i.e., con games, swindles, etc., care should be taken in applying the facts of the case to the TIBRS definition(s) of fraud. Often, questions arise as to whether or not the facts of a case describe a fraud or a larceny. Though both offenses can involve theft, it is the method used to steal that makes the difference between the two. Fraud is achieved through deceit or lying, whereas larceny is the physical taking of something.

An example of a common classification problem is the taking of gasoline without paying for it. If an offender takes gasoline from a self-service gas station without paying for it, the offense is classified as larceny. In this case, no contract was entered into nor agreement made for payment. However, if an attendant at a full service station is asked to dispense the gas into the tank, there is a tacit agreement that he/she will be paid for the gas, and the offender, never having the intention to pay for it in the first place, utilized deception in stealing the gas. This offense is classified as fraud.

FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE/CONFIDENCE GAME (26A)

Definition: *The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or conditions, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.*

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

Two persons had dinner in a restaurant and left without paying the check. They were charged with Theft of Services (T.C.A. §39-14-104)[9]. For TIBRS purposes, this is recorded as False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game.

CREDIT CARD/AUTOMATIC TELLER MACHINE FRAUD (26B)

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

This offense does not apply to the <u>theft</u> of a credit/debit card, but rather its fraudulent <u>use</u>. Consequently, the credit/debit card itself should <u>NOT</u> be listed in the property segment.

[9]Section 39-14-104. Theft of Services...(1) Intentionally obtains services by deception, fraud, coercion, false pretense or any other means...(2) Having control over the disposition of service to others, knowingly diverts those services to the person's own benefit or the other benefit to another not entitled thereto; (3) Knowingly absconds from establishments where compensation for services is ordinarily paid immediately upon the rendering of the service, including, but not limited to hotels, motels and restaurants, without payment or a legitimate offer to pay.

IMPERSONATION (26C)

Definition: *Falsely representing one's identity or position, and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred.*

The person they are impersonating or attempting to impersonate must be an actual person. If a suspect "pulls a name out of a hat" so to speak, do not classify the incident as Impersonation. If they are arrested and charged with providing false information, report it as Group B, All Other Offenses (as long the arrestee did not commit a Group A offense in the same incident).

TIBRS Tip: When reporting an incident that includes Impersonation, a Property segment must be entered for that offense. The Property category will be Identity - Intangible (66) and the value will be zero (0).

WELFARE FRAUD (26D)

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

WIRE FRAUD (26E)

Definition: *The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.*

This classification applies to those cases where the internet, teletype, micro-relay facilities, etc., are used in the commission or furtherance of a fraud.

IDENTITY THEFT (26F)

Definition: *Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number, credit card number).*

For TIBRS reporting purposes, when an Identity Theft offense is entered, a second offense must also be entered, such as Credit Card/ATM Fraud, False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game, etc.

COMPUTER HACKING/INVASION (26G)

Definition: *Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.*

LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

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

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in TIBRS. Motor Vehicle Theft is not included and is counted separately because of the great volume of such thefts. Local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny have no bearing on the fact that each distinct operation of larceny is reported as one offense.

All larceny offenses are reported regardless of the value of the property stolen. However, in larceny situations where both motor vehicle parts and accessories and articles from the motor vehicle are stolen, report the offense resulting in the greatest value of property loss. Report all of the property and property values pertaining to the incident.

Do not classify embezzlement, fraudulent conversion of entrusted property, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, counterfeiting, obtaining money by false pretenses, larceny by check, larceny by bailee and check fraud as larceny offenses. Each of the aforementioned crimes are reported in other offense categories.

If a vehicle is stolen from another motor vehicle or from a vehicle's trailer, classify the offense as Motor Vehicle Theft. Even though, by definition, larceny offenses may seem applicable, the reporting software will not allow you to enter a motor vehicle as property in any of the eight TIBRS Larceny offenses.

POCKET-PICKING (23A)

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

This type of theft includes removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets and usually occurs in a crowd, public conveyance, or other similar situation to disguise the activity or detection of the activity. Theft from a person in an unconscious state, including drunks, should also be classified as Pocket-Picking. However, if the victim is manhandled or force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome the resistance of the victim, the offense should be reported as Robbery.

PURSE-SNATCHING (23B)

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

If more force is used than is actually necessary to remove the purse from the grasp of the person, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then report the incident as Robbery.

Cases in which a purse or some other item of value is left unattended and is stolen should not be classified as a Purse-Snatching. This offense would generally be classified as Theft From a Building, Theft From a Motor Vehicle, or other appropriate larceny category.

SHOPLIFTING (23C)

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

This violation assumes that the offender had legal access to the premises, and thus, no trespass or unlawful entry was involved. This offense includes thefts of merchandise displayed as part of the stock-in-trade outside buildings, such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, fruit stands, gas stations, etc.

EXAMPLE: A woman stole a framed Babe Ruth first-day issue stamp from the sales table in the Post Office. She was charged with Shoplifting.

In a Shoplifting incident, a business may be owned by an individual, a corporation, or as in this case, owned (operated) by the government. Shoplifting involves the theft of merchandise exposed for sale by the place of business. The victim should *always* be Business.

THEFT FROM A BUILDING (23D)

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

Do not include shoplifting and thefts from coin-operated devices or machines within open buildings; these are other specific larceny types. Thefts from buildings include, but are not limited to, such places as residences, churches, restaurants, schools, libraries, public buildings, and other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to the public. A theft from a structure, accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking, should be reported as Burglary and not larceny.

THEFT FROM A COIN-OPERATED MACHINE OR DEVICE (23E)

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

Some examples of such machines are candy, cigarette, and food vending machines, telephone coin boxes, parking meters, pinball machines or washers and dryers located in Laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.

If a building was broken into or illegally entered and a coin-operated machine in the building was rifled for money and/or merchandise, the offense would be classified as Burglary.

THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE (23F)

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

This type of larceny includes thefts from automobiles, trucks, semi-truck trailers (attached), buses, motorcycles, or recreational vehicles e.g., motor homes. It also includes thefts from any area in the vehicle, e.g., the trunk, glove compartment, or other enclosure. Some examples of items stolen in this type of theft are purses, compact disks, cassette tapes, cameras, wearing apparel, packages, etc., which are not an integral part of the vehicle. Do not include items that are automobile accessories *unless* they are not attached or installed (i.e. a new antenna, not installed, lying on the back seat). Certain state statutes may interpret thefts from motor vehicles as burglaries. For TIBRS, these thefts must be classified as larcenies.

TIBRS Tip: In larceny incidents where both motor vehicle parts and accessories and articles from the motor vehicle are stolen, report the offense resulting in the greatest value of property loss, and report all of the property and property values pertaining to the incident.

Reporting Theft From a Motor Vehicle (23F) and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism (290): The offense of 23F often includes the element of forcibly breaking into a vehicle, which means there is a likelihood of causing damage. Do not report Vandalism unless the amount of damage done to the vehicle is more than necessary to enter the vehicle. If the offender had a separate intent to damage the vehicle in addition to the theft, report a second offense of Vandalism.

If a Theft From a Motor Vehicle occurs in conjunction with a Motor Vehicle Theft, the incident will most often be reported as Motor Vehicle Theft with the stolen property recorded within the appropriate property-type categories. If, however, the reporting jurisdiction determines that the motive of the theft was the contents, rather than the vehicle, two offenses can be reported, Motor Vehicle Theft and the Theft From a Motor Vehicle. For example, if an automobile with a coat in the back seat is stolen, the offense would be reported as Motor Vehicle Theft and the coat accounted for as property stolen in connection with the automobile theft. The theft of a truck containing a shipment of televisions can, however, be reported as two offenses if, in the judgment

of the reporting agency, the motive of the theft was the televisions, e.g., the truck is found abandoned and empty not far from the scene of the theft.

THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS OR ACCESSORIES (23G)

Definition: *The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.*

Thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, hubcaps/wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, radio antennas, side-view mirrors, gasoline, tape decks, CB radios, radar detectors, etc., are included in this larceny type. If items being transported in the vehicle are stolen, the offense should be classified as Theft From a Motor Vehicle.

Reporting property involved in an incident with the offense of Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories: Please be sure not to confuse the offense title with the Property category of Vehicle Parts/Accessories. Property should be reported in the most descriptive category.

Reporting Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories (23G) and Destruction/Damage Vandalism (290): Like a 23F, the offense of 23G often includes the element of forcibly breaking into a vehicle, which means there is a likelihood of causing damage. Do not report Vandalism unless the amount of damage done to the vehicle is more than necessary to enter the vehicle. If the offender had a separate, obvious intent to damage the vehicle in addition to the theft, report a second offense of Vandalism.

ALL OTHER LARCENY (23H)

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

An example of this type of theft would be someone taking a bicycle left laying out in the backyard of a home. Additionally, the illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer, or travel trailer used for recreational purposes, followed by a theft or attempted theft, should be counted as All Other Larceny.

Taking gasoline from a self-service gas station and leaving without paying ("Gas Drive-off") is included in this category.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (240)

Definition: The theft of a motor vehicle.
A motor vehicle is defined for TIBRS purposes as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails and which fits one of the following property descriptions:

AUTOMOBILES: Sedans, coupes, SUVs, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles, which serve the primary purpose of transporting people.
BUSES: Motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis.
RECREATIONAL VEHICLES: Motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also ***provide them temporary lodging*** for recreational purposes. Conversion vans are considered Recreational Vehicles.
TRUCKS: Motor vehicles that are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo or other items by a private citizen or on a commercial basis.
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES: Any other motor vehicles (motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, golf carts, motorized wheelchairs, etc.) whose primary purpose is to transport people.
VANS: Motor vehicles designed having a rear door and sliding door(s) on one or both sides used for transporting goods or people. Includes mini-vans, panel vans, etc. Does not include conversion vans, which should be entered as Recreational Vehicles.

Classify as Motor Vehicle Theft all cases where vehicles are taken by persons not having lawful access even if the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding.

Do not include the taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations; or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle. Other Group A offenses may, however, have occurred in these situations. For example, if a chauffeur steals a car entrusted to his care, Embezzlement should be reported.

ROBBERY (120)

Definition: The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Robbery involves the offender taking or attempting to take something of value from a victim, aggravated by the element of force or threat of force. 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. If there is no direct confrontation and the victim is not in fear of immediate harm, Extortion should be reported. In Pocket-pickings or Purse-snatchings, direct confrontation does occur, but force or threat of force is absent. However, if during a Purse-snatching or other such crime, force or threat of force is used to overcome the active resistance of the victim, the offense is to be classified as Robbery.

Cases involving pretend weapons or where the weapon is not seen by the victim but the robber claims to possess one are also classified as Robbery and the alleged weapon reported.
If an immediate on-view arrest proves that there was no weapon, the offense is classified as Robbery, but the weapon is reported as None.

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

In any instance of robbery, report one offense for each distinct operation. As in the case of other crimes against property, only one offense is reported regardless of the number of victims involved. The victims of a robbery include not only those persons and other entities (businesses, financial institutions, etc.) from whom property was taken, but also those persons toward whom the robber(s) directed force or threat of force in perpetrating the offense. Therefore, although the primary victim in a bank robbery would be the bank, the teller toward whom the robber pointed a gun and made a demand should also be reported as a victim, as well as any other person upon whom an assault was committed during the course of the robbery.

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

During the course of a robbery, the victim was shot and seriously injured. The robber fled with the victim's jewelry. The offender was arrested and charged with Especially Aggravated Robbery (T.C.A. §39-13-403) [10]. For TIBRS purposes this would be classified as one incident with two offenses (Robbery, Weapon Law Violation).

TIBRS Tip: Carjacking is reported as Robbery in TIBRS.

STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES (280)

Definition: *Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.*

The offense of Stolen Property requires that an offender have the property in their possession, and has knowledge that the property is stolen. Abandoned stolen property is not reportable to TIBRS. However, if that property had previously been reported stolen, the original incident should be edited to show the recovery, but a Stolen Property Offense would not be reportable.

If the property recovered was stolen from another jurisdiction, the recovery of the property must be reported by the jurisdiction in which the theft originally occurred.

[10] Section 39-13-403. Especially Aggravated Robbery. Especially aggravated robbery is robbery...(1) accomplished with a deadly weapon; and (2) where the victim suffers serious bodily injury.

VANDALISM - INTENTIONAL DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE OF PROPERTY (290)

Definition: *To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.*

This offense includes a broad scope of intentional damage to property ranging from deliberate, extensive destruction of property at one extreme to mischievous, less extensive damage at the other extreme. It does not include destruction or damage to property caused by arson.

TIBRS Tip: Accidental property damage caused by storms, high winds, etc. is not a crime and is not reportable to TIBRS.

There is no dollar limit on vandalism incidents. If a victim reports an incident that meets the TIBRS definition of vandalism, it must be reported regardless of the value.

However, please do not report incidents such as "pumpkin smashing" on sidewalks or "rolling" houses with toilet paper. These situations generally do not cause permanent damage.

When reporting Vandalism to a motor vehicle during an incident, do not use the property category of motor vehicle parts/accessories. The correct property category is the type of vehicle that was damaged.

Example 1: An offender breaks out the windshield of a 2013 Ford Taurus. The property category is Automobile (03)

Example 2: An offender slashes all four tires on a 2014 Dodge pickup truck. The property category is Trucks (37).

Example 3: An offender spray paints gang symbols on the side of a mini-van. The property category is Vans (87).

NOTES

GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS
PART THREE: CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY

ANIMAL CRUELTY (720)

Definition: *Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment. Included are instances of duty to provide care, e.g., shelter, food, water, care if sick or injured; transporting or confining an animal in a manner likely to cause injury or death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated unnecessary pain or suffering, e.g., uses objects to beat or injure an animal. This definition does not include proper maintenance of animals for show or sport; use of animals for food, lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.*

DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES

Definition: *The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.*

DRUG/NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS (35A)

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

All Drug/Narcotic Violations are to be reported as Drug Related.

DRUG EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS (35B)

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

This offense includes incidents involving drug paraphernalia, equipment, chemicals, illegal labs, etc. Various statutes and/or codes may vary in the description of equipment or paraphernalia involved with drugs/narcotics.

If any difficulty arises in determining whether or not a particular item, tool, chemical, etc. is applicable to this offense, contact the TBI's CJIS Support Center for clarification.

Example relating T.C.A. to TIBRS:

A man was cultivating marijuana. He was charged with Unlawful Drug Paraphernalia Uses and Activities (T.C.A. §39-17-425)[11]. For TIBRS purposes this might be classified as Drug Narcotic Violation for the cultivating and Drug Equipment Violation for the possession of illegal drug paraphernalia.

GAMBLING OFFENSES

Definition: To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

BETTING/WAGERING (39A)

Definition: To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.

OPERATING/PROMOTING/ASSISTING GAMBLING (39B)

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

GAMBLING EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS (39C)

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

SPORTS TAMPERING (39D)

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

This offense includes engaging in bribery for gambling purposes. For example, if a jockey was bribed to lose a horse race, it would be reported to TIBRS as Sports Tampering, not Bribery.

[11]Section 39-17-425. Unlawful Drug Paraphernalia Uses and Activities. ...It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation to the part ...

PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL (370)

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

PROSTITUTION OFFENSES

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

PROSTITUTION (40A)

Definition: To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit.

ASSISTING OR PROMOTING PROSTITUTION (40B)

Definition: To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

PURCHASING PROSTITUTION (40C)

Definition: To purchase, or trade, anything of value for commercial sex acts.

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS (520)

Definition: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Include violations such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to minor.

This category may include offenses from local, state and/or federal laws.

Whenever a firearm is used during the commission of; attempted commission of; or while fleeing from a completed or attempted dangerous felony, (i.e. Robbery, Rape, etc.) report a Weapon Law Violation in addition to the original offense.

CHAPTER 4
GROUP B OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

There are ten Group B offense categories. Group B offenses encompass all of the crimes that are not Group A offenses. *Only arrestee data is reported for Group B crimes*. Traffic offenses are excluded from TIBRS reporting with three exceptions which are discussed on page 86.

For Group B incidents, report only one offense and only one set of arrestee data per incident. As a guideline, the agency should report the offense that the agency believes to be the most serious. If the incident involves multiple offenders, report them as separate incidents.

EXAMPLE 1: A man was arrested for DUI. He was also charged with Liquor Law Violation. Most agencies would choose to report DUI to TIBRS.

EXAMPLE 2: Two men were publically intoxicated. Report *two* separate incidents of Drunkenness to TIBRS, using two separate, unique incident numbers.

BAD CHECKS (90A)

Definition: *Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or non-existent funds.*

This offense includes Worthless Checks. This offense *does not* include "Counterfeited Checks" and "Forged Checks."

Each individual check passed is a distinct operation, separated by time and place, and must be reported to TIBRS in that fashion. Example: A person is arrested and charged with writing seven bad checks. This would be reported as seven separate incidents of Bad Checks (90A).

For an alternative method of reporting Bad Check offenses to TIBRS, please view the training tips on the TBI web site!

CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY VIOLATIONS (90B)

Definition: *The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going place to place without visible means of support.*

DISORDERLY CONDUCT (90C)

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

Possible examples include Indecent Exposure, Disorderly Conduct, Disrupting Meeting, Obstructing Highway/Passageway, Riot, Inciting a Riot, etc.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (90D)

Definition: *Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.*

Possible examples include Driving under the Influence, DUI using Commercial Vehicle, Juvenile DUI, Boating under the Influence, Vehicular Assault, etc.

REPORTING TRAFFIC OFFENSES TO TIBRS

There are only <u>three</u> traffic violations that are reportable to TIBRS:

DUI
Hit and Run of a Person
Driving While in Possession of Methamphetamine

Driving Under the Influence is reported as DUI (90D). Hit and Run of a Person is reported as All Other Offenses (90Z). Driving While in Possession of Methamphetamine is reported as a Drug/Narcotic Violation (35A).

Other traffic violations, i.e. Reckless Driving, Driving on a Suspended or Revoked License, Speeding, etc. are NOT reportable to TIBRS.

DRUNKENNESS (90E)

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

This offense includes Public Intoxication.

FAMILY OFFENSES, NON-VIOLENT (90F)

Definition: *Unlawful, non-violent 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, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc.*

Possible examples include Child Abuse and neglect (non-violent), Non-support/Flagrant Non-support. The offense would also include the non-payment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not considered to be "Contempt of Court" within the reporting jurisdiction.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS (90G)

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

Possible examples include Open Container, Illegal Manufacture/Sale/Purchase, Underage Drinking, etc.

PEEPING TOM (90H)

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

TRESPASS OF REAL PROPERTY (90J)

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

All burglary offenses include the element of trespass; however, trespass involves entry with no intent to commit a felony or theft.

Possible examples include Criminal Trespassing, Trespass by Motor Vehicle, etc.

ALL OTHER OFFENSES (90Z)

Definition: *All crimes which are not Group A offenses and are not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed above.*

Possible examples include Contempt of Court, Failure to Appear, Violation of Probation/Parole, etc.

OFFENSES OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY

Offenses of General Applicability: Offenses prefixed by "Accessory Before the Fact," "Accessory After the Fact," "Aiding and Abetting," "Conspiracy to Commit," "Solicitation to Commit," "Facilitation of," or any other prefix identifying the offense as other than the *substantive* offense, are reported as follows:

If the substantive offense is a *Group A offense*, report the offense as a All Other Offenses (90Z).

EXAMPLE 1: A man was charged with Conspiracy to Commit Murder. Since murder is a Group A offense, this would be reported to TIBRS as All Other Offenses (90Z).

However, if the substantive offense is a *Group B offense*, report the offense as the Group B offense that was committed.

EXAMPLE 2: A man was charged with Conspiracy to Sell Untaxed Whiskey.

A Liquor Law Violation is a Group B offense, so the offense/incident would be reported to TIBRS as a Liquor Law Violation (90G).

NOTES

CHAPTER 5
DEFINITION OF GANG TYPES

PRISON GANGS OR SECURITY THREAT GROUP

Definition: *A group of individuals possessing common characteristics which serve to distinguish them from other individuals or groups who have been determined to be acting in concert, so as to pose a threat or potential threat to staff, other inmates, the institution, or the community.*

Prison Gangs or Security Threat Groups are not limited to traditional prison gangs, but also include non-traditional, less well-organized groups of inmates. These groups, both traditional and non-traditional, are problematic because of the threat that they pose in the institution, and because in many instances they continue to operate or assist in the operation of criminal street gang activity while incarcerated.

EXAMPLES OF TRADITIONAL PRISON GANGS/SECURITY THREAT GROUPS:

Aryan Brotherhood	Mexican Mafia
Black Guerrilla Family	Texas Syndicate
La Nuestra Family	

EXAMPLES OF NON-TRADITIONAL PRISON GANGS/SECURITY THREAT GROUPS:

Aryan Warriors	Dirty White Boys

STREET GANG

Definition: *A criminal street gang is an ongoing organization, association, or group of three (3) or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more criminal acts, i.e., narcotics distribution, firearms or explosives violations, murder, extortion, obstruction of justice (including witness intimidation and/or tampering), and any other violent offenses such as assault, threats, burglary, and/or carjacking, and that has a common name or identifying sign, symbol, or specific-colored apparel, and which collectively engages in or has engaged in a pattern of criminal activity.*

Street gangs may be traditional, nationally-affiliated gangs, or may be associated with a particular ethnic group or geographical area.

EXAMPLES OF TRADITIONAL STREET GANGS:

357 Crips	Imperial 22 Crips Set
Black Disciples	Insane Gangster Disciple Queens
Black Gangster Disciples/Brothers Struggle	Insane Popes
Black Stone Rangers	Insane Unknowns
Black P Stone Nation	Kents
Bloods	La Raza
Bounty Hunters	Latin Disciples
Crips	Latin Dragons
Diamond Kings	Latin Kings
Dixie Homes Posse	North Side Folks
East Coast Blood Killas	NWA
El Rukns	People Nation
Folk Nation	Satan Disciples
Gangster Disciple Darkside	Simon City Royals
Gaylords	Spanish Disciples
Imperial Gangster	Spanish Lords
West Side Crips	Vice Lords

EXAMPLES OF NON-TRADITIONAL STREET GANGS:

Same as Traditional Street Gangs, except that activities and gang alliances are limited to a local geographical area:

Bottom Boys	Priest Lake Posse
Castalia Taking Over	Royal Knights
East Side Gammas	South Sixth Posse
East Side Posse	South Eighth Posse
Green Hill Packers	Zone 8
Memphis Connection	

EXAMPLES OF ASIAN STREET GANGS

Same as Street Gangs, but with ethnic ties to China, Korea, Laos, Vietnam and/or other Asian countries:

Ba Hala Na	OXO
Bataan Boys	Sige
Born to Kill	

Hispanic Street Gangs are the same as Street Gangs, but with cultural ties to Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Central American countries, and Puerto Rico.

OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANG

Definition: *A well-organized motorcycle riding gang that is involved extensively in drug and weapons trafficking, murder, rape, and other violent crimes.*

EXAMPLES OF MOTORCYCLE GANGS

Hells Angels	Limited Few Outlaw Motorcycle
Ghost Riders	Outlaws

TERRORIST OR SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION

Definition: *An ongoing organization, association, or group of three (3) or more people which is engaged in conduct or a pattern of conduct which involves the unlawful use or threat of force or violence to intimidate or coerce a government, unit of government, civilian population, or segment of a civilian population in furtherance of political or social objectives.*

EXAMPLES OF TERRORIST OR SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

American Nazi Party	Inner Circle
American Liberation Front	Ku Klux Klan
American Patriot Federation	Neo-Nazi Groups
Aryan Christian Nation	Posse Comitatus
Black Panthers	Skinheads
Celtic Guard	Sovereign Citizens
Church of Identity	Tennessee Militia
Church of the Creator	

ORGANIZED CRIME

Definition: *An ongoing organization of three (3) or more persons, having as its primary motivation the generation of profits through a pattern of criminal activity.*

Traditional organized crime groups are self-perpetuating entities, usually with some common cultural background, that sustain themselves through ongoing criminal activity. Criminal enterprises lack common cultural background and large-scale hierarchy, and are often assembled for the commission of a specific crime or criminal scheme, whether short- or long-term.

EXAMPLES OF ORGANIZED CRIME:

La Cosa Nostra (Mafia)	Yakuza
Drug Cartels	Triads
Mafiya (Russian Mafia)	Jamaican Posses

A criminal enterprise, by way of distinction, is a group or association created for a particular crime or pattern of criminal activity, without unifying history, traditions, ethnic background, or sophisticated organizational hierarchy beyond the group level.

MISCELLANEOUS GANG

Definition: *Any identifiable group that does not fall into one of the above categories, such as a group that is engaged in a pattern of criminal behavior in support of common religious or other belief system.*

NOTES

APPENDIX

38-10-101
SYSTEM ESTABLISHED – NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION AND PRIVACY COMPACT

(a) The Director of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation shall establish a system of intrastate communication of vital statistics and information relating to crime, criminals, and criminal activity.

(b) (1) Criminal history information shall be made available according to the provisions of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, compiled in § 38-14-101.

(2) (A) The general assembly hereby approves and ratifies the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, 42 U.S.C. § 14616, as it existed on January 1, 2001, and the compact shall remain in effect until legislation is enacted renouncing the compact.

(B) The Director of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation shall execute, administer and implement the compact on behalf of the state and may adopt necessary rules, regulations and procedures for the national exchange of criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes.

(C) Ratification of the compact does not affect the obligations and responsibilities of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation regarding the dissemination of criminal history records within Tennessee.

[Acts 1973, ch. 159, § 1; 1978, ch. 803, § 1; 1980, ch. 636, § 6; T.C.A., § 38-1201; Acts 2003, ch. 186, § 1.]

38-10-102
REPORTS BY STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

All state, county, and municipal law enforcement and correctional agencies, and courts, shall submit to the Director of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation reports setting forth their activities in connection with law enforcement and criminal justice, including uniform crime reports.

[Acts 1973, ch. 159, § 2; 1980, ch. 636, § 6; T.C.A., § 38-1202.]

38-10-103
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS – RULES ON FORM AND CONTENT

It is the duty of the Director of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations prescribing the form, general content, time, and manner of submission of such uniform crime reports required pursuant to § 38-10-102. The rules so adopted and promulgated shall be filed with the secretary of state pursuant to the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, compiled in title 4, chapter 5, and shall have the force and effect of law.

[Acts 1973, ch. 159, § 3; 1980, ch. 636, § 6; T.C.A., § 38-1203.]

38-10-104
CORRELATION OF REPORTS – ANNUAL REPORTS

(a) The Director of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation shall correlate the reports submitted to it pursuant to § 38-10-102, and shall compile and submit to the governor and the general assembly an annual report based on such reports. A copy of the report shall be furnished to law enforcement, prosecuting, judicial, correctional authorities, and other appropriate law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

(b) The annual report required by subsection (a) shall contain demographic data, including the percentage of suspects, victims, and convicted offenders based on race, gender, age, nationality, and any other appropriate demographic, as determined by the director of the Tennessee bureau of investigation.

[Acts 1973, ch. 159, § 4; 1977, ch. 355, § 1; 1980, ch. 636, § 6; T.C.A., § 38-1204.]

38-10-105
FAILURE OF OFFICIAL TO MAKE REPORT OR COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS

Any officer or official mentioned in this chapter who shall have been notified and refuses to make any report or do any act required by any provision of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of nonfeasance of office and subject to removal therefrom.

[Acts 1978, ch. 803, § 2; T.C.A., § 38-1205.]

RULES
OF
TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHAPTER 1395-1-2
TENNESSEE INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM PROGRAM

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1395-1-2-.01 PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

To establish guidelines for law enforcement reporting, certification and sanctions under the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System Program.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§38-10-101 through 38-10-105.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 6, 2001; effective March 30, 2002.*

1395-1-2-.02 DEFINITIONS.

(1) Agency Certification — The certification received from the TBI CSU for compliance with the TIBRS program.

(2) Alternate RAC — An Alternate Reporting Agency Coordinator with at least sixteen (16) hours of initial training and eight (8) hours annually thereafter on the TIBRS Program may be designated by each agency submitting data to the TBI CSU. Initial training must begin with an introductory level data collection class. If the agency utilizes TBI's TIBRS software, initial training must also include an introductory level software class (AFTER completion of the data collection class). If the agency utilizes vendor software, initial training must include an introductory level data collection class followed by a TIBRS review class.

(3) Central Repository — The computer program maintained by the TBI CSU that receives all of the information sent from reporting agencies and transmits that information to the FBI.

(4) Certified Reporting Agency – A reporting agency that has met the TIBRS Program Certification Requirements outlined in 1395 – 1 – 2 - .03.

(5) CLEO – Chief Law Enforcement Officer.

(6) CSU — Crime Statistics Unit is the unit or section of the TBI responsible for maintaining the Central Repository for the collection of crime statistics from all reporting agencies.

(7) Current Data – Data, not previously submitted, which must be submitted by the 10th day of the following month.

(8) Data Checks — An analysis completed by the TBI CSU that ensures data submissions do not contain errors before the records are processed through the Central Repository.

(9) Entering Agency – A reporting agency that meets the certification requirements of the TIBRS Program and submits data to the TBI CSU on that agency's behalf.

(Rule 1395-1-2-.02, continued)

(10) Error Report — The report generated by the TBI CSU when data submissions do not pass data checks at the central repository or at the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

(11) FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(12) Grant Computer – The computer provided by the TBI to reporting agencies in compliance with the certification requirements of the TIBRS program.

(13) NCIC—National Crime Information Center is a database of criminal information maintained by the FBI.

(14) Non-Compliance— Requirements for TBI CSU certification on the TIBRS Program have not been met or adequately maintained.

(15) Non – Entering Agency Agreement – An agreement between two reporting agencies through which one agency elects to enter crime statistics for the other agency.

(16) ORI Number — The Originating Agency Identifier is a nine-character identifier assigned by FBI NCIC or TBI CSU to an institution.

(17) Quality Assurance Review — An investigation performed by the TBI CSU to ensure compliance with the certification requirements of the TIBRS Program.

(18) RAC — A Reporting Agency Coordinator with at least sixteen (16) hours of initial training and eight (8) hours annually thereafter on the TIBRS Program must be designated by each reporting agency submitting data to the TBI CSU. Initial training must begin with an introductory level data collection class. If the agency utilizes TBI's TIBRS software, initial training must also include an introductory level software class (AFTER completion of the data collection class). If the agency utilizes vendor software, initial training must include an introductory level data collection class followed by a TIBRS review class.

(19) Re-certification — A process by which a reporting agency in non-compliance with the TIBRS Program certification requirements can receive another chance to receive certification from the TBI CSU.

(20) Reporting Agency – An agency submitting crime statistics to the TBI CSU in a manner that meets current TIBRS reporting standards.

(21) TBI — Tennessee Bureau of Investigation.

(22) TIBRS — Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System is the program of the TBI that maintains a system of intrastate communication of vital statistics and information relating to crime, criminals and criminal activity.

(23) Training Database — A program maintained by the TBI CSU training staff that tracks training records of RAC and Alternate RAC staff members using the agency's ORI and the attendees driver license number.

(24) Vendor— A company that manufactures records management software that meetsTIBRS reporting standards as found in the current TIBRS FILE layout specific document.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§38-10-101 through 38-10-105.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 6, 2001; effective March 30, 2002. Repeal and new rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-2-.03 TIBRS PROGRAM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(1) The TBI CSU will be responsible for maintaining the Central Repository for the collection of crime statistics from all reporting agencies. The responsibilities of the TBI CSU include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Processing data submissions through the Central Repository;

(b) Compiling and transmitting the data to the FBI monthly for all reporting agencies,

(c) Monitoring submissions from reporting agencies to ensure timely and accurate data submissions,

(d) Generating error reports to provide to reporting agencies that submit inaccurate data;

(e) Training RAC and Alternate RAC staff members from each reporting agency participating in the TIBRS Program; and

(f) Performing Quality Assurance Reviews of all participating reporting agencies to ensure compliance with the requirements of the TIBRS Program.

(2) Each reporting agency that participates in the TIBRS Program shall be certified by the TBI CSU staff, upon meeting certification requirements.

(3) Certification requirements for each agency shall include the following requirements:

(a) Maintaining three consecutive months of data submission with an error rate of less than four (4%) percent when processed through the Central Repository;

(b) Designating a RAC, in writing by the CLEO, who is responsible for submitting data to the TIBRS Program who has the required amount of training on the Program;

(4) Agencies that change software vendors are required to go through the certification process with the new software including:

(a) Agency must submit three consecutive months of data with an error rate of less than four (4%) percent with the new software.

(b) Previously submitted data using the software for which the agency is currently certified must be available for editing and resubmission by utilizing either of the following methods:

1. Two calendar years of back data including the current year can be converted to the new system by the new vendor and incorporated in a manner the data can be edited or deleted as need may require; or

2. The vendor must allow the agency to re-enter previously submitted incidents and mark them as re-submitted, edited incidents so that the incidents will come into the repository in the acceptable format for edited incidents.

3. If the agency does not elect to continue entering TIBRS data in the system they are currently certified to use while attempting to attain certification in the new system, all data submitted with the new system will be processed live in the repository and will be subject to the requirements of submission with an acceptable error rate.

(Rule 1395-1-2-.03, continued)

(5) An agency desiring to become certified with a new vendor will be allowed one (1) test file per month. The agency will have a period of eight (8) months to become certified.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§38-10-101 through 38-10-105.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 6, 2001; effective March 30, 2002. Repeal and new rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-2-.04 DATA SUBMISSION PROCEDURES.

(1) Entering Agencies shall submit crime statistic information monthly to the TBI CSU staff.

(2) Deadlines for data submissions are as follows:

(a) Information from the previous month is due to the TBI by the tenth (10th) day of the current month.

(b) Information concerning incidents occurring in the current month should be entered in that month when possible.

(3) The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency shall report only felonies, Class A misdemeanors set forth in Title 69 and 70 of the Tennessee Code Annotated, and any other violations which may be encountered and which fall within the Agency's general police powers.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§38-10-101 through 38-10-105.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 6, 2001; effective March 30, 2002.*

1395-1-2-.05 ERROR REPORTS.

(1) The TBI CSU shall process data submissions and enter information into the Central Repository unless the incidents do not pass the data checks and generate errors.

(2) The TBI CSU will forward error reports received from the FBI to each agency for correction of incidents.

(3) The TBI CSU shall return error reports to the originating reporting agency in a timely manner.

(4) Error reports shall contain the following information:

(a) Reason(s) the incident did not pass the data check query;

(b) Suggestions for correcting the error- only for agencies using TBI's software. Agencies using commercial vendors should contact their vendors for assistance in this area.

(5) Errors shall be corrected as soon as the error reports are received by the law enforcement agency and corrected incidents re-transmitted no later than the second month after the error report is received; and

(6) A letter will be sent by the TBI CSU to any agency's CLEO whose error rate for any month that is four (4.0%) percent or higher.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§38-10-101 through 38-10-105.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 6, 2001; effective March 30, 2002. Amendment filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-2-.06 QUALITY ASSURANCE REVIEWS.

(1) The TBI CSU will be responsible for conducting Quality Assurance Reviews for each agency at least once in each audit cycle and will include a review of the following:

(a) All offense reports within a specified time period;

(b) Calls for service logs, where applicable;

(c) Data submitted by the agency during the same time period; and

(d) Quality control issues with the agency data;

(2) The TBI CSU upon completion of the review will generate a formal report detailing findings and recommendations for corrective actions;

(3) The agency will have a specified time frame to submit a written response to the formal written report which should include corrective actions initiated by the agency to address findings.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 38-10-101 through 38-10-105.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-2-.07 SANCTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE TIBRS PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

(1) An agency will be classified as non-compliant with the requirements of the TIBRS Program if any of the following incidents occur:

(a) Failure to enter and submit current data to the TBI CSU for three (3) consecutive months in a format accepted by the repository;

(b) Failure to submit by the 10th of the following month for four (4) consecutive months;

(c) Failure to have a RAC or Alt RAC (if applicable) receive the mandatory hours of TIBRS Program training annually;

(d) Failure to implement corrective actions outlined in a report of findings from a Quality Assurance Review performed by the TBI CSU staff within sixty (60) days of receipt of the report by the certified reporting agency;

(e) Failure to submit a written response to the TBI CSU detailing steps taken to implement suggested recommendations within sixty (60) days of receipt of the Quality Assurance Review report;

(f) Failure to correct errors identified in error reports sent back to the certified reporting agency within sixty (60) days of receipt of the report;

(g) Failure to appoint a RAC, in writing from the CLEO, within thirty (30) days of starting reporting to the TIBRS Program;

(h) Failure to appoint a new RAC, in writing from the CLEO, within thirty (30) days after the position has become vacant;

(i) Failure to have a current written agreement between an Entering and Non-entering agency on file at TBI.

(j) Failure to produce all records requested for Quality Assurance Reviews; or

(k) Failure to submit four (4) consecutive months of data with an error rate of less than four (4.0%) percent after the reporting agency has been certified.

(2) A law enforcement agency with a grant computer that remains in non-compliance with the requirements of the TIBRS program for ninety (90) days shall return the grant computer to the TBI in its original condition.

(3) A reporting agency that has lost certification for the TIBRS Program may be re-certified after the agency corrects the area(s) of non-compliance including submission of all back data, and submits three (3) consecutive months of previously un-submitted data with an error rate of less than four (4.0%) percent.

(4) Notification of non-compliance with the requirements of the TIBRS Program shall be submitted by the TBI CSU to the Office of Criminal Justice Programs and to the District Attorney General.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§38-10-101 through 38-10-105.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 6, 2001; effective March 30, 2002. Repeal and new rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-2-.08 NON-ENTERING AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

(1) Reporting agencies may elect to enter crime statistics for another agency to the TIBRS Program only if the following requirements are met:

(a) A written agreement must be signed by the heads of both reporting agencies;

(b) The original copy of the written agreement must be sent to the TBI CSU; and

(c) The entering agency must enter statistics for the non-entering agency using the non-entering agency's ORI Number at all times for proper identification purposes.

(d) The TBI Director and the supervisor of the CSU must also sign the Non-Entering Agency Agreement.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§38-10-101 through 38-10-105.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 6, 2001; effective March 30, 2002. Amendments filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-2-.09 GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

(1) Requests for crime statistics shall be made in writing to the supervisor of the TBI CSU.

(2) The Director of the TBI shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations prescribing the form, general content, time, and manner of submission of the following reports:

(a) Uniform Crime Report, composed of information received from all state, county and municipal law enforcement and correctional agencies as well as courts; and

(b) Crime on Campus Report, composed of information provided by campus officials from colleges/universities and other reporting institutions located within the state of Tennessee.

(Rule 1395-1-2-.09, continued)

(3) The Director shall designate a unit to correlate such reports to compile and submit to the governor and the general assembly in the form of an annual report.

(4) A copy of the final report, submitted to the governor and general assembly, shall be furnished to law enforcement, prosecuting, judicial, correctional authorities, and other appropriate law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§38-10-101 through 38-10-105.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 6, 2001; effective March 30, 2002. Amendment filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

49-7-2201
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY REPORTING

49-7-2201. Short title. —

This part shall be known and may be cited as the "College and University Security Information Act."
[Acts 1989, ch. 317, § 1.]

49-7-2202
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY REPORTING

49-7-2202. Part definitions. —

As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Institution of higher education" includes any college, community college or university, including the state technology centers, whether public or private, that is required to submit a copy of the statistics of certain criminal offenses to the secretary of education under 20 U.S.C. § 1070 et. seq; and

(2) "Student housing" means all residence halls and sorority and fraternity residences owned or under the control of the institution of higher education.
[Acts 1989, ch. 317, § 2; 1992, ch. 656, § 1; 2005, ch. 305, § 3; 2006, ch. 757, § 1.]

49-7-2203
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY REPORTING

49-7-2203. Reporting of crime statistics. —

(a) Each institution of higher education shall report to the Tennessee bureau of investigation, on an annual basis, crime statistics for crimes occurring on the campus and in student housing, if applicable, of such institution for publication in an annual report on forms and in the format required by the bureau pursuant to this part. It is the duty of the director of the Tennessee bureau of investigation to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations prescribing the form, general content, time and manner of submission of the crime statistics. The rules so adopted and promulgated shall be promulgated in accordance with the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, compiled in title 4, chapter 5, and shall have the force and effect of law.

(b) Each institution of higher education shall publish, in accordance with the rules, regulations, policies and procedures of the state publications committee, a report which shall be updated annually, and which shall include the crime statistics as reported under subsection (a) for the most recent three-year period. Crime rates shall also be included in the report. The crime rates reported shall be based on the numbers and categories of crimes reported under subsection (a) and the number of full-time equivalent undergraduate and graduate students and full-time equivalent employees at the institution of higher education. Upon request, the institution shall provide the report to every person who submits an application for admission to such institution and to each new employee at the time of employment. In its acknowledgment of receipt of the formal application of admission, the institution shall notify the applicant of the availability of such information. Upon request, the institution shall also provide the report to any student or employee of the institution. Institutions with more than one (1) campus shall provide the required information on a campus-by-campus basis.

(c) Upon the request of any applicant for admission or any new employee, each institution of higher education shall provide information regarding the institution's security policies and procedures. In its acknowledgment of

receipt of an application for admission or in pre-admission materials, the institution shall notify the applicant of the availability of such information. Upon request, the institution shall also provide the information to any student or employee of the institution. The institution shall post public notices stating that the information described in this subsection (c) is available and explaining how it may be obtained. Institutions with more than one (1) campus shall provide the information on a campus-by-campus basis. Such information for the most recent school year shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) The number of undergraduate and graduate students enrolled;

(2) The number of undergraduate and graduate students living in student housing;

(3) The total number of nonstudent employees working on the campus;

(4) The administrative office responsible for security on the campus;

(5) A description of the type and number of security personnel utilized by the institution, including a description of their training;

(6) The enforcement authority of security personnel, including their working relationship with state and local law enforcement agencies;

(7) Policy on reporting criminal incidents to state and local law enforcement agencies;

(8) Policy regarding access to institutional facilities and programs by students, employees, guests and other individuals;

(9) Procedures and facilities for students and others to report criminal actions or other emergencies occurring on campus and policies concerning the institution's response to such reports;

(10) A statement of policy regarding the possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages;

(11) A statement of policy regarding the possession, use and sale of illegal drugs;

(12) A statement of policy regarding the possession and use of weapons by security personnel and any other person;

(13) Any policy regarding students or employees with criminal records;

(14) Security considerations used in the maintenance of campus facilities, including landscaping, groundskeeping and outdoor lighting; and

(15) A description of the communication mediums used to inform the campus community about security matters as well as the frequency with which the information is usually provided.

(d) Institutions which maintain student housing facilities shall include in the information described in subsection (c) the following:

(1) Types of student housing available (on-campus, off-campus; single room, double, group; single sex, coed; undergraduate, graduate, married; etc.);

(2) Policies on housing assignments and requests by students for assignment changes;

(3) Policies concerning the identification and admission of visitors in student housing facilities;

(4) Measures to secure entrances to student housing facilities;

(5) Standard security features used to secure doors and windows in students' rooms;

(6) A description of the type and number of employees, including security personnel, assigned to the student housing facilities which shall include a description of their security training;

(7) The type and frequency of programs designed to inform student housing residents about housing security and enforcement procedures;

(8) Policy and any special security procedures for housing students during low-occupancy periods such as holidays and vacation periods; and

(9) Policy on the housing of guests and others not assigned to the student housing or not regularly associated with the institution of higher education.
[Acts 1989, ch. 317, § 3; 1990, ch. 1024, § 26; 2006, ch. 757, § 2.]

49-7-2204
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY REPORTING

49-7-2204. Failure to comply with requirements — Misdemeanor. —

Any official charged with the responsibility of complying with an institution's obligations under this part, who fails to do so, commits a Class C misdemeanor.
[Acts 1989, ch. 317, § 4.]

49-7-2205
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY REPORTING

49-7-2205. Compilation of crime statistics — Distribution of annual report. —

(a) The director of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation shall compile the crime statistics reported pursuant to § 49-7-2203(a), and shall provide an annual report by April 30 of such statistics to the governor and to the state and local government committees and education committees of the house of representatives and senate.

(b) (1) The crime statistics shall also include crime data compilations, where available, for crimes against the students of institutions of higher education that are committed within the county where such school is located. Such information shall be taken from incidence/complaint report forms used by state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies that are submitted pursuant to § 38-10-102, or voluntarily for purposes of this part. Such incidence/complaint report forms shall, when applicable, indicate whether the victim is a student attending an institution of higher education that is located in the county in which the crime occurred and the name of the school attended by such student.

(2) The crime statistics shall specifically include crime data compilations for crimes involving the unlawful possession or sale of controlled substances.
[Acts 1989, ch. 317, § 5; 1993, ch. 354, § 1; 2002, ch. 748, § 1.]

49-7-2206
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY REPORTING

49-7-2206. Crime records to be kept by colleges and universities. —

Each institution of higher education which maintains either a police or security department comprised of state, private or contract employees shall make, keep and maintain a daily log, written in a form that can be easily understood, recording in chronological order all crimes against persons or property reported to its police or security department, the date, time and general location of such crimes and, if an arrest has been made, the names and addresses of all persons arrested and charges against such persons arrested. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to require an institution to identify in its log, unless otherwise provided by law, the names of the persons reporting the crime, the victim(s), any witnesses or suspects who have not been arrested, or other information relating to any investigation of the crime. All entries in such daily logs shall, unless otherwise provided by state or federal law, be open to inspection without charge to the public during regular business hours. [Acts 1993, ch. 354, § 2.]

RULES
OF THE
TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHAPTER 1395-1-7
CRIME ON CAMPUS PROGRAM

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1395-1-7-.01 PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

To establish guidelines for college/university reporting, certification and sanctions under the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System Program.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 38-10-101, 38-10-102, 38-10-103, 38-10-104, 38-10-105, 49-7-2201, 49-7-2202, 49-7-2203, 49-7-2204 and 49-7-2205.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

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1395-1-7-.02 DEFINITIONS.

(1) Agency Certification — The certification received from the TBI CSU for compliance with the TIBRS program.

(2) Alternate RAC — An Alternate Reporting Agency Coordinator with at least sixteen (16) hours of initial training and eight (8) hours annually thereafter on the TIBRS Program may be designated by each college/university submitting data to the TIBRS program at TBI CSU. Initial training must begin with an introductory level data collection class. If the college/university utilizes TBI's TIBRS software, initial training must also include an introductory level software class (AFTER completion of the data collection class). If the college/university utilizes vendor software, initial training must include an introductory level data collection class followed by a TIBRS review class.

(3) Central Repository — The computer program maintained by the TBI CSU that receives all of the information sent from colleges/universities and transmits that information to the FBI.

(4) CSU — Crime Statistics Unit is the unit or section of the TBI responsible for maintaining the Central Repository for the collection of crime statistics from all colleges/universities.

(5) Data Checks — An analysis completed by the TBI CSU that ensures data submissions do not contain errors before the records are processed through the Central Repository.

(6) Error Report — The report generated by the TBI CSU when data submissions do not pass data checks at the central repository.

(7) FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(8) Fully Qualifying Colleges/Universities—As defined by the Tennessee Higher Education Commission: Public Universities, Public Community Colleges, Tennessee

Technology Centers, Independent Colleges and Universities and Other Independent Professional Schools and Special Purpose Institutions. Section 1395-1-2-.03 through 1395-1-2-.06 are applicable to these institutions.

(9) NCIC—National Crime Information Center is a database of criminal information maintained by the FBI.

(10) Non-Compliance— Requirements for TBI CSU certification on the TIBRS Program have not been met or adequately maintained.

(11) ORI Number — The Originating Agency Identifier is a nine-character identifier assigned by FBI NCIC or TBI CSU to an institution.

(12) Partially Qualifying Institutions—As defined by the Tennessee Higher Education Commission: Authorized Postsecondary Institutions that also receive Title IV funds and are required to submit crime statistics under 20 U.S.C.A 1070 et. seq. Section 1395—1—2—. 07 is applicable to these institutions.

(13) Quality Assurance Review — An investigation performed by the TBI CSU to ensure compliance with the certification requirements of the TIBRS Program.

(14) RAC — A Reporting Agency Coordinator with at least sixteen (16) hours of initial training and eight (8) hours annually thereafter on the TIBRS Program must be designated by each reporting college/university submitting data to the TBI CSU. Initial training must begin with an introductory level data collection class. If the college/university utilizes TBI's TIBRS software, initial training must also include an introductory level software class (AFTER completion of the data collection class). If the college/university utilizes vendor software, initial training must include an introductory level data collection class followed by a TIBRS review class.

(15) Re-certification — A process by which college/university in non-compliance with the TIBRS Program certification requirements can receive another chance to receive certification from the TBI CSU.

(16) TBI — Tennessee Bureau of Investigation.

(17) TIBRS — Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System is the program of the TBI that maintains a system of intrastate communication of vital statistics and information relating to crime, criminals and criminal activity.

(18) Training Database — A program maintained by the TBI CSU training staff that tracks training records of RAC and Alternate RAC staff members using the college/university's ORI.

(19) Vendor— A company that manufactures records management software that meets TIBRS reporting standards as found in the current TIBRS FILE layout specific document.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 38-10-101, 38-10-102, 38-10-103, 38-10-104, 38-10-105, 49-7-2201, 49-7-2202, 49-7-2203, 49-7-2204 and 49-7-2205.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-7-.03 TIBRS PROGRAM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(1) The TBI CSU will be responsible for maintaining the Central Repository for the collection of crime statistics from all colleges and universities who meet the definition

of Fully Qualifying. The responsibilities of the TBI CSU include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Processing data submissions through the Central Repository;

(b) Compiling and transmitting the data to the FBI monthly for law enforcement colleges/universities;

(c) Monitoring submissions from colleges/universities to ensure timely and accurate data submissions;

(d) Generating error reports to provide to colleges/universities that submit inaccurate data;

(e) Training RAC and Alternate RAC staff members from each college/university participating in the TIBRS Program; and

(f) Performing Quality Assurance Reviews of all participating colleges/universities to ensure compliance with the requirements of the TIBRS Program.

(2) Each college/university that participates in the TIBRS Program shall be certified by the TBI CSU staff, upon meeting certification requirements.

(3) Certification requirements for each college/university shall include the following:

(a) Maintaining three consecutive months of data submission with an error rate of less than four (4%) percent when processed through the Central Repository; and

(b) Designating a RAC, in writing by the administrator, who is responsible for submitting data to the TIBRS Program and who has the required amount of annual training on the Program.

(4) Colleges/universities that change software vendors are required to go through the certification process with the new software including:

(a) College/university must submit three consecutive months of data with an error rate of less than four (4%) percent with the new software.

(b) Previously submitted data using the software for which the college/university is currently certified must be available for editing and resubmission by utilizing either of the following methods:

1. Two calendar years of back data, including the current year can be converted to the new system by the new vendor and incorporated in a manner the data can be edited or deleted as need may require; or

2. Incidents submitted with the old software can be re-entered in the new software but the vendor must provide the capability of marking the incident as an update to allow the re-submission in an acceptable format by the TBI repository.

(c) If the college/university does not elect to continue entering TIBRS data in the system they are currently certified to use while attempting to attain certification in the new system, all data submitted with the new system will be processed live in the repository and will be subject to the requirements of submission with an acceptable error rate.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 38-10-101, 38-10-102, 38-10-103, 38-10-104, 38-10-105, 49-7-2201, 49-7-2202, 49-7-2203, 49-7-2204 and 49-7-2205.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-7-.04 DATA SUBMISSION PROCEDURES.

(1) Colleges/universities shall submit crime statistic information monthly to the TBI CSU staff.

(2) Deadlines for data submissions are as follows:

(a) Information from the previous month is due to the TBI by the tenth (10th) day of the current month.

(b) Information concerning incidents occurring in the current month should be entered in that month when possible.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 38-10-101, 38-10-102, 38-10-103, 38-10-104, 38-10-105, 49-7-2201, 49-7-2202, 49-7-2203, 49-7-2204 and 49-7-2205.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-7-.05 ERROR REPORTS.

(1) The TBI CSU shall process data submissions and enter information into the Central Repository unless the incidents do not pass the data checks and generate errors.

(2) The TBI CSU will forward error reports to each college/university for correction of incidents in a timely manner.

(3) Error reports shall contain the following information:

(a) Reason(s) the incident did not pass the data check query; and

(b) Suggestions for correcting the error- only for colleges/universities using TBI's software. Colleges/universities using commercial vendors should contact their vendors for assistance in this area.

(4) Errors shall be corrected as soon as the error reports are received by the college/university and corrected incidents re-transmitted no later than the second month after the error report is received; and

(5) A letter will be sent by the TBI CSU to any college/university's Administrator whose error rate for any month is four (4.0%) percent or higher.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 38-10-101, 38-10-102, 38-10-103, 38-10-104, 38-10-105, 49-7-2201, 49-7-2202, 49-7-2203, 49-7-2204 and 49-7-2205.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-7-.06 QUALITY ASSURANCE REVIEWS.

(1) The TBI CSU will be responsible for conducting Quality Assurance Reviews for each college/university at least once in each audit cycle and will include a review of the following:

(a) All offense reports within a specified time period;

(b) Calls for service logs, where applicable;

(c) Reports handled administratively but with no law enforcement action;

(d) A review of the crime log available for public inspection; and

(e) Quality control issues with the college/university data.

(2) The TBI CSU upon completion of the review will generate a formal written report detailing findings and recommendations for corrective actions.

(3) The college/university will have a specified time frame to submit a written response to the formal written report which should include corrective actions initiated by the college/university to address findings.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 38-10-101, 38-10-102, 38-10-103, 38-10-104, 38-10-105, 49-7-2201, 49-7-2202, 49-7-2203, 49-7-2204 and 49-7-2205.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-7-.07 SANCTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE OF THE TIBRS PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

(1) A college/university will be classified as non-compliant with the requirements of the TIBRS Program if any of the following incidents occur:

(a) Failure to submit data to the TBI CSU for three (3) consecutive months in a format accepted by the repository;

(b) Failure to submit by the 10th of the following month for four (4) consecutive months;

(c) Failure to have a RAC or Alternate RAC (if applicable) receive the mandatory hours of TIBRS Program training annually;

(d) Failure to implement corrective actions outlined in a report of findings from a Quality Assurance Review performed by the TBI CSU staff within sixty (60) days of receipt of the report by the college/university;

(e) Failure to submit a written response to the TBI CSU detailing steps taken to implement suggested recommendations within sixty (60) days of receipt of the Quality Assurance Review report;

(f) Failure to correct errors identified in error reports sent back to the college/university within sixty (60) days of receipt of the report;

(g) Failure to appoint a RAC, in writing from the administrator, within thirty (30) days of starting reporting to the TIBRS Program;

(h) Failure to appoint a new RAC, in writing from the administrator, within thirty (30) days after the position has become vacant;

(i) Failure to produce all records requested for Quality Assurance Reviews; or

(j) Failure to submit four (4) consecutive months of data with an error rate of less than four (4.0%) percent after the college/university has been certified.

(2) Failure to correct any of the incidents listed in section (j) of this part within thirty (30) days after notification by the TBI CSU will result in the college/university losing certification status.

(3) A college/university that has lost certification for the TIBRS Program may be re-certified after the institution corrects the area(s) of non-compliance including submission of all missing data, and submits three (3) consecutive months of previously un-submitted data with an error rate of less than four (4.0%) percent.

(4) Notification of non-compliance with the requirements of the TIBRS Program shall be submitted by the TBI CSU to the Tennessee Board of Regents, the University of Tennessee Board of Trustees or the Higher Education Commission.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 38-10-101, 38-10-102, 38-10-103, 38-10-104, 38-10-105, 49-7-2201, 49-7-2202, 49-7-2203, 49-7-2204 and 49-7-2205.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-7-.08 PARTIALLY QUALIFYING INSTITUTIONS.

(1) Institutions will forward a copy of the paper report submitted to the Department of Education under 20 U.S.C A. 1070 et. seq. by March 1st on an annual basis for the preceding year.

(2) The statistics for Partially Qualifying Institutions will be included in the annual Crime on Campus report prepared by TBI in a special section.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 49-7-2201, 49-7-2202, 49-7-2203, 49-7-2204 and 49-7-2205.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

1395-1-7-.09 GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

(1) Requests for crime statistics shall be made in writing to the supervisor of the TBI CSU.

(2) The Director shall designate a unit to correlate such reports to compile and submit to the governor and the general assembly in the form of an annual report.

(3) The TBI will produce an annual report of the crime statistics reported by all colleges and universities.

(4) A copy of the final report, submitted to the governor and general assembly, shall be furnished to law enforcement, prosecuting, judicial, correctional authorities, and other appropriate law enforcement and colleges/universities.

Authority: *T.C.A. §§ 38-10-101, 38-10-102, 38-10-103, 38-10-104, 38-10-105, 49-7-2201, 49-7-2202, 49-7-2203, 49-7-2204 and 49-7-2205.* ***Administrative History:*** *Original rule filed November 19, 2007; effective March 28, 2008.*

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

AFIS: ……Automated Fingerprint Identification System
Alt. RAC: …… Alternate Reporting Agency Coordinator
ATF: …… Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
CHRI: …….. State Criminal History Record Information
CJIS: ……Criminal Justice Information Services
CLEO: …… Chief Law Enforcement Officer
CRMS: …… Consolidated Records Management System
CSC: …… CJIS Support Center
CSS: ……CJIS Support Specialist
DAG: ……District Attorney General
DL: ……Driver's License Number (the number on the license you carry with You). Same as **OLN**.
III (Triple I):… Interstate Identification Index
ISP: ……... Internet Service Provider
LEA: …… Law Enforcement Agency
LEO: …… Law Enforcement Online
N-DEx: …… National Law Enforcement Data Exchange
NCIC: ……. National Crime Information Center
NIBRS: …… National Incident Based Reporting System
NLETS: ……National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
OLN: ……Operator's License Number (the number on the license you carry with You). Same as **DL**.
ORI: …… Originating Agency Identifier
QC: ……Quality Control (i.e. Q.C. Reports)
RAC: …… Reporting Agency Coordinator
RMS: …… Records Management System
SOR/SORT: … Sex Offender Registry/ Sex Offender Registry of Tennessee
TAC: …… Terminal Agency Coordinator
TCA: …… Tennessee Code Annotated
TCIC: ……. Tennessee Crime Information Center
TIBRS: …… Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System
TICS:…… Tennessee Instant Check System
TIES:…… Tennessee Information Enforcement System
TITAN: …… Tennessee Integrated Traffic Analysis Network
TnCOP: ……... Tennessee Crime Online Portal (TBI's web-based software for reporting to TIBRS)
TORIS: …… Tennessee Open Records Identification System
TRIC: ……. Tennessee Regional Information Center

This chart shows TIBRS offenses that cannot occur to the same victim, perpetrated by the same offender in the same incident. Each "X" on the chart where offenses intersect indicates that those two offenses cannot occur in the same incident under those circumstances.

	09A Murder	09B Negligent Manslaughter	11A Rape	11B Sodomy	11C Sexual Assault w/Object	11D Fondling	120 Robbery	13A Aggravated Assault	13B Simple Assault	13C Intimidation	13D Stalking	23A Pocket Picking	23B Purse Snatching	23C Shoplifting	23D Theft from a Building	23E Theft from Coin Machine	23F Theft from Motor Vehicle	23G Theft of Vehicle Parts	23H All Other Larceny	240 Motor Vehicle Theft	36A Incest	36B Statutory Rape	40A Prostitution	64A Human Trafficking Commercial Sex Acts
09A Murder	X	X						X	X	X	X													
09B Negligent Manslaughter	X	X						X	X	X	X													
11A Rape			X			X		X	X	X	X										X	X		
11B Sodomy				X		X		X	X	X	X										X	X		
11C Sexual Assault with an Object					X	X		X	X	X	X										X	X		
11D Fondling			X	X	X	X			X	X	X										X	X		
120 Robbery							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
13A Aggravated Assault	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X													
13B Simple Assault	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
13C Intimidation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
13D Stalking	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
23A Pocket Picking							X					X												
23B Purse Snatching							X						X											
23C Shoplifting							X							X										
23D Theft from a Building							X								X									
23E Theft from a Coin Operated Machine							X									X								
23F Theft from a Motor Vehicle							X										X	X						
23G Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories							X										X	X						
23H All Other Larceny							X												X					
240 Motor Vehicle Theft							X													X				
36A Incest			X	X	X	X															X			
36B Statutory Rape			X	X	X	X																X		
40A Prostitution																								X
64A Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts																							X	

09C Justifiable Homicide cannot occur with any other offense

APPENDIX – TABLE 1
T.C.A. CONVERSION GUIDE
TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED ORDER

INTRODUCTION

This document is an attempt to demonstrate how offenses found in Tennessee Code Annotated are *generally* classified according to the definitions developed by the FBI with the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) program.

Because each criminal incident is unique, this document is only meant to serve as a *guide* in the classification of various offenses. For more specific offense definitions, please refer to the TIBRS Data Collection Manual.

Example: One man strikes another man with his fist. No weapons are used (other than the offender's Personal Weapons) and the victim is not injured. The offender is arrested and charged with Disorderly Conduct. For TIBRS reporting purposes, Disorderly Conduct is a Group B offense. This document shows that "Disorderly Conduct" should be reported to TIBRS as "90C Disorderly Conduct". However, in this example, a Group A offense (Simple Assault) occurred, and that is the offense that should be reported to TIBRS.

This document is comprised of two separate sections. The first section is a table organized by Tennessee Code Annotated. The second section is a table organized by Tennessee offense titles.

Use of these tables will help ensure more accurate and uniform classification of offenses according to NIBRS and TIBRS standards. If you encounter offenses not specifically listed in this document or are unsure about the classification of a particular offense, please contact your agency's CJIS Support Specialist (CSS) for assistance. This information is also available in a spreadsheet file available upon request.

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
LOCAL ORDINANCES	N/A	Local ordinances may or may not be reportable to TIBRS. Please consult your TIBRS Data Collection manual or contact someone in the TBI CJIS Support Center.	N/A
Failure to Observe Standard Time	4-1-401	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation to Destroy/Alter/Etc. Border Markers Between TN and KY	4-2-104	Vandalism, All Other Offenses	290, 90Z
Unlawful Use of Inmates by DOC	4-6-139	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Statement to Obtain Loan/Deposit to Finance an Agriculture Enterprise	4-31-206	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Failure to Enforce Laws for Protection of Public Morals	6-54-402	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Tax and Licensing Laws	6-55-411	All Other Offenses	90Z
Fail to Collect/Remit Nashville Tourist Tax	7-4-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Use of Sidewalks	7-31-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Refuse to Sign Agreement to Appear	7-63-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Pay a Fine Imposed by Ordinance	7-81-404	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Prohibition of Racial Discrimination by Utility Districts	7-82-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Providing False Information for Community Agencies	8-4-407	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Fraud, All Other Offenses	250, 26A, 90Z
Making False Statement Regarding Fees for County Clerks and Officers	8-22-106	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Failure to Index Records by any Court Clerk	10-7-208	All Other Offenses	90Z
Purchasing of Surplus State Property by State Employees Prohibited	12-2-412	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violations Regarding Disposition of Surplus Property	12-2-412	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sale of any Surplus State Property by State Employees Prohibited	12-4-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Require Bond by Public Officer	12-4-202	All Other Offenses	90Z
Eligibility Violations when Dealing with Public Contracts	12-4-610	All Other Offenses	90Z
Stone Products & Hot Mix Asphalt Prohibitions	12-8-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Practice of Law	23-3-103	Fraud, Impersonation, All Other Offenses	26A, 26C, 90Z
Unlawful Payment to Unlicensed Attorney	23-3-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Penalty for Improper Testimony	23-3-107	All Other Offenses	90Z
Falsely Representing Self as Lawyer	23-3-108	Impersonation	26C
Minister of Gospel Violating Confidential Communication	24-1-206	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Make Endorsements by County Executive Officers	26-1-303	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Make Entries into Dockets or to Endorse Checks by County Clerk	26-1-303	All Other Offenses	90Z
Contempt of Court	29-9-102	All Other Offenses	90Z
Falsely Swearing Affidavit of Heirship	30-2-712	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Violation Order Protection - Possess Firearm	36-3-604, 625	Weapon Law Violation	520
Arrest for Violation of Protection Order	36-3-611	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A or 90Z
False Allegation of Sexual Abuse in Futherance of Litigation	36-4-135	All Other Offenses	90Z
Adult Contributing to Delinquency of a Child	37-1-156	All Other Offenses	90Z
Contributing to the Dependency of a Child	37-1-157	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Use of "Child Sexual Abuse Registry"	37-1-409	All Other Offenses	90Z

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
False Report of Child Sexual Abuse	37-1-413	Extortion/Blackmail, Fraud, All Other Offenses	26A, 210, 90Z
Failure to Report Child Sexual Abuse	37-1-605	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of "Child Sexual Abuse Registry Laws"	37-1-615	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Law/Regulations on Subsidized Receiving Home for Dependent Child	37-2-319	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Law For "Runaway" Housing	37-2-507	All Other Offenses	90Z
Impersonate Parent or Legal Guardian of an Unemancipated Minor	37-10-303	Impersonation	26C
Parental Consent of Minors Prior to Abortion	37-10-306	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Report Wounds/Injuries	38-1-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Remove/Disturb Body or Evidence at Crime Scene	38-1-102	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Report Discovery of Dead Body	38-1-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Scrap Metal - Jewelers and Jewelry	38-1-201,203,204,205	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Transfer/Alteration of Scrap Jewelry/Precious Metals	38-1-202	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Refuse to Obey Command to Aid Officers	38-3-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Neglect of Duty by Officer	38-3-111	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Affidavit - Perjury	38-5-102	Fraud, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Failure to Report Suspicious, Unusual or Unnatural Death	38-7-113	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of P.O.S.T. Minimum Standard for Hiring	38-8-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Providing False Information to POST	38-8-124	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	250, 26A, 26C, 90C
Violation of Civil Emergency Proclamations Orders	38-9-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Aiding/Abetting	39-11-402	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Facilitation of a Felony	39-11-403	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Accessory After the Fact	39-11-411	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Deadly Force by a Law Enforcement Officer, Use of	39-11-620	Justifiable Homicide	09C
Deadly Force by a Private Citizen, Use of	39-11-621	Justifiable Homicide	09C
Criminal Attempt	39-12-101	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or B
Murder, Attempted	39-12-101	Aggravated Assault	13A
Solicitation to Commit	39-12-102,107	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Conspiracy to Commit	39-12-103,107	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Organized Crime	39-12-205	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or B
Assault	39-13-101	Simple Assault	13B
Aggravated Assault	39-13-102	Aggravated Assault	13A
Reckless Endangerment	39-13-103	Multiple Assault Offenses Possible	13A, 13B, 13C
Vehicular Assault	39-13-106	Aggravated Assault	13A
Escape from HIV Quarantine	39-13-108	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Exposure to HIV	39-13-109	Aggravated Assault	13A
Female Genital Mutilation	39-13-110	All Other Offenses	90Z
Domestic Assault	39-13-111	Multiple Assault Offenses Possible	13A, 13B, 13C

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Failure to Complete Intervention Program in Domestic Assault	39-13-111	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Order of Protection/Restraining Order	39-13-113	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A or 90Z
Communicating Death Threat Concerning a School Employee	39-13-114	Multiple Assault Offenses Possible, Weapon Law Violation	13A, 13B, 13C, 520
Murder, First Degree	39-13-202	Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter	09A
Murder, Second Degree	39-13-210	Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter	09A
Manslaughter, Voluntary	39-13-211	Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter	09A
Murder, Criminally Negligent Homicide	39-13-212	Murder: Negligent Manslaughter	09B
Vehicular Homicide	39-13-213	Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter	09A,09D
Murder, Reckless Homicide	39-13-215	Murder: Negligent Manslaughter	09B
Assisted Suicide	39-13-216	All Other Offenses	90Z
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	39-13-218	Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter	09A, 09D
False Imprisonment	39-13-302	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Kidnapping	39-13-303	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Aggravated Kidnapping	39-13-304	Kidnapping/Abduction, Aggravated Assault	100 & 13A
Especially Aggravated Kidnapping	39-13-305	Kidnapping/Abduction, Aggravated Assault	100 & 13A
Custodial Interference	39-13-306	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Human Trafficking: Involuntary Labor Servitude	39-13-307	Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	64B
Human Trafficking: Trafficking for Forced Labor or Services	39-13-308	Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	64B
Human Trafficking: Trafficking for Sexual Servitude	39-13-309	Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	64A
Robbery	39-13-401	Robbery	120
Aggravated Robbery	39-13-402	Robbery	120
Especially Aggravated Robbery	39-13-403	Robbery	120
Carjacking	39-13-404	Robbery	120
Aggravated Rape	39-13-502	Rape, Weapon Law Violation	11A, 520
Forcible Sodomy	39-13-502, 503,522	Rape, Sodomy	11A, 11B
Sexual Assault w/an Object	39-13-502,503,522	Sexual Assault With an Object	11C
Rape	39-13-503	Rape	11A
Aggravated Sexual Battery	39-13-504	Fondling, Weapon Law Violation	11D, 520
Sexual Battery	39-13-505	Fondling	11D
Statutory Rape	39-13-506	Statutory Rape	36B
Public Indecency, Indecent Exposure	39-13-511, 517	Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	90C, 90Z
Prostitution, Purchasing Prostitution	39-13-513	Prostitution, Assisting/Promoting, Purchasing Prostitution	40A, B, C
Patronizing Prostitution	39-13-514	Assisting/Promoting Prostitution	40B
Promoting Prostitution	39-13-515	Assisting/Promoting Prostitution	40B
Aggravated Prostitution	39-13-516	Prostitution, Aggravated Assault	40A, 13A
Rape of a Child	39-13-522	Multiple Sex Offenses Possible	11A,11B, 11C
Violation of Conditions of Community Supervision	39-13-526	All Other Offenses	90Z

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Sexual Battery by an Authority Figure	39-13-527	Fondling	11D
Solicitation of Person Under 18 Years of Age	39-13-528	Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts, All Other Offenses	64A, 90Z
Solicitation of Minor to Observe Sexual Conduct	39-13-529	Pornography/Obscene Material, All Other Offenses	370, 90Z
Aggravated Rape of a Child	39-13-531	Multiple Sex Offenses Possible	11A, 11B, 11C
Statutory Rape by an Authority Figure	39-13-530, 531, 532	Multiple Sex Offenses Possible	11A, 11B, 11C
Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance	39-13-602	All Other Offenses	90Z
Interception of Cellular/Cordless Telephone Transmissions	39-13-604	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Photographing in Violation of Privacy	39-13-605	Pornography/Obscene Material, Peeping Tom, Trespassing, All Other Offenses	370, 90H, 90J, 90Z
Illegal Installation or Concealment of an Electronic Tracking Device in a Motor Vehicle	39-13-606	All Other Offenses	90Z
Observation Without Consent	39-13-607	Peeping Tom, All Other Offenses	90H, 90Z
Interception of Radio Frequency Transmission to Flee from Criminal Offense	39-13-608	Wire Fraud, All Other Offenses	26E, 90Z
Freedom from Unwarranted Surveillance Act	39-13-609	Trespass, All Other Offenses	90J, 90Z
Intentional Release of Dangerous Chemical or Hazardous Material With Intent to Cause Bodily Harm	39-13-804	Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Aggravated Assault, Weapon Law Violation	09A, 13A, 520
Commission of an Act of Terrorism	39-13-805	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Weapons of Mass Destruction	39-13-806	Weapon Law Violation	520
Aiding/Abetting/Supporting Perpetrator in an Act of Terrorism	39-13-807	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Distribution or Delivery of Any Substance as an Act of Terrorism or as a Hoax	39-13-808	Multiple Group A or B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or B
Theft of Property	39-14-103	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Theft of Services	39-14-104	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, All Other Larceny	26A, 23H, 26F
Joyriding	39-14-106	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Pawned or Conveyed Rental Property	39-14-108	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Unauthorized Recording of Theatrical Motion Pictures	39-14-110	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Wire Fraud, All Other Larceny	250, 26E, 23H
Extortion	39-14-112	Extortion/Blackmail	210
Forgery	39-14-114	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Criminal Simulation	39-14-115	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Hindering Secured Creditors	39-14-116	Fraud, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Fraud in Insolvency	39-14-117	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Fraudulent Use/Illegal Possession of a Credit/ATM Card	39-14-118	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Stolen Property Offense	26B, 280. 26F
False Reporting of Credit/Debit Card Lost, Stolen, or Mislaid	39-14-119	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	26A, 26B, 26F, 90Z
False Financial Statements	39-14-120	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Worthless Checks	39-14-121	Bad Checks	90A
Deceptive Business Practices (False Statement in Advertising)	39-14-127	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A

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False Impression of Death	39-14-128	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Grower/Packer Name Omission	39-14-129	All Other Offenses	90Z
Destruction of Valuable Papers with Intent to Defraud	39-14-130	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Vandalism	26A, 290
Destruction or Concealment of Will	39-14-131	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Vandalism	26A, 290
Odometer Misrepresentation	39-14-132	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
False Insurance Claim	39-14-133	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Alteration of Serial Numbers	39-14-134	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Farm Implement Serial Number Omission	39-14-135	All Other Offenses	90Z
Falsifying of Educational and Academic Records	39-14-136	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Fraudulent Set-Aside Contracts	39-14-137	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Theft of Trade Secrets	39-14-138	Embezzlement	270
Recorded Device	39-14-139	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Unauthorized Solicitation for Police, Judicial or Safety Association	39-14-143	Impersonation	26C
Theft of Property (Shoplifting)	39-14-146	Shoplifting	23C
Fraudulent Transfer of Motor Vehicle	39-14-147	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Embezzlement	26A, 270
False Statement in Obtaining Surety Bonds	39-14-148	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Unlawful Telecommunications Devices	39-14-149	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Identity Theft/Use of Another's Information	39-14-150	Identity Theft, with a second offense reported to indicate how the identity was obtained (if known) and/or used. The second offense must be one that allows for the Identity Theft flag, and the flag must be "Y".	26F and one of the following: 120, 220, 250, 270, 26A - 26E, 26G, 23A, 23B, 23D, 23F, 23G, 23H, 240, 210, or (attempted) 510
Theft of Services (Counterfeit Marks/Logos, Use of Same or False Impersonation)	39-14-152	All Other Larceny, Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	23H, 250, 26A, 26C, 26E
Fraud by Home Improvement Services Provider	39-14-154	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Cruelty to Animals	39-14-202	Animal Cruelty	720
Cock & Animal Fighting	39-14-203	Multiple Gambling Offenses Possible, Animal Cruelty	39 A-D, 720
Dyed Baby Fowl And Rabbits	39-14-204	Animal Cruelty	720
Intentional Killing of a Police Dog/Service Animal/Other Animal	39-14-205	All Other Larceny, Vandalism, Animal Cruelty	23H, 290, 720
Taking Fish Caught by Another	39-14-206	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Soring Horses	39-14-209	Animal Cruelty	720
Aggravated Cruelty to Animals	39-14-212	Animal Cruelty	720

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Criminal Offenses Against Animals	39-14-214	Animal Cruelty	720
Harm a Service Animal	39-14-216	All Other Larceny, Vandalism, Animal Cruelty	23H, 290, 720
Aggravated Cruelty to Livestock Animals	39-14-217	Animal Cruelty	720
Arson	39-14-301	Arson	200
Aggravated Arson	39-14-302	Arson, Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Aggravated Assault	200, 09A, 13A
Setting Fire to Personal Property or Land	39-14-303	Arson	200
Reckless Burning	39-14-304	All Other Offenses	90Z
Leaving Fire Near Woodland Unattended	39-14-305	All Other Offenses	90Z
Setting Fires at Certain Times Without a Permit	39-14-306	All Other Offenses	90Z
Burglary	39-14-402	Burglary	220
Burglary of Motor Vehicle	39-14-402	Theft From a Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	23F, 23G
Aggravated Burglary	39-14-403	Burglary, Assault, Robbery, Weapon Law Violation	220, 13A, 120, 520
Especially Aggravated Burglary	39-14-404	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Criminal Trespass	39-14-405	Trespassing	90J
Aggravated Criminal Trespass	39-14-406	Vandalism, Trespassing	290, 90J
Trespass by Motor Vehicle	39-14-407	Trespassing	90J
Vandalism	39-14-408	Vandalism	290
Duty to Obtain Bill of Sale for Timber Purchase	39-14-410	All Other Offenses	90Z
Vandalism of Utility Lines, Fixtures, Property, Etc. (Used by Railroads)	39-14-411	Vandalism	290
Mailbox Tampering/Defacement of Government Property	39-14-412	Vandalism	290
Throwing, Shooting, etc. Object, Missile, Etc. at Trains, Buses, Motorcycles, Vessels, etc.	39-14-413	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Littering	39-14-501	All Other Offenses	90Z
Mitigated Criminal Littering	39-14-503	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Littering	39-14-504	All Other Offenses	90Z
Aggravated Criminal Littering	39-14-505	All Other Offenses	90Z
Tennessee Personal and Commercial Computer Act of 2003	39-14-602, 603	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Vandalism	26A, 26E, 290, 26G
Possession of Burglary Tools	39-14-701	All Other Offenses	90Z
Possession of Explosive Components	39-14-702	Weapon Law Violation	520
Possession of Tools to Interfere With Anti-Theft Security Devices	39-14-703	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Farm Animal/Research Facilities Law	39-14-803	Burglary, All Other Larceny, Vandalism	220, 23H, 290
Money Laundering	39-14-903	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z
Non-Support/Flagrant Non-Support	39-15-101	Family Offenses, Non-Violent	90F
Criminal Abortion	39-15-201	All Other Offenses	90Z
Consent of Pregnant Woman Required Prior to Abortion	39-15-202	All Other Offenses	90Z

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Failure to Treat Infant Born Alive During Abortion	39-15-206	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Use of Aborted Fetus	39-15-208	All Other Offenses	90Z
Child Rape Protection Right 2006 - Failure to Report	39-15-210	All Other Offenses	90Z
Bigamy	39-15-301	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Incest	39-15-302	Incest	36A
Child Abuse or Neglect (Non-Violent)	39-15-401	Family Offenses, Non-Violent	90F
Child Abuse or Neglect (Violent)	39-15-401	Simple Assault	13B
Aggravated Child Abuse or Neglect (Haley's Law)	39-15-402	Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Weapon Law Violation	13A, 13B, 520
Tattooing of Minors	39-15-403	All Other Offenses	90Z
Enticing/Purchasing Alcoholic Beverages for Minors	39-15-404	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Dissemination of Smoking Paraphernalia to Minors	39-15-407, 408	All Other Offenses	90Z
Acquisition of Smoking Paraphernalia by a Minor	39-15-409	All Other Offenses	90Z
Identification Containing Proof of Age for Smoking Paraphernalia	39-15-410	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	250, 26A, 26C, 26F
Warning Sign/Decal for Smoking Paraphernalia	39-15-411	All Other Offenses	90Z
Smoking Paraphernalia, Multiple Violations	39-15-412	All Other Offenses	90Z
Harboring or Hiding a Runaway Child	39-15-414	All Other Offenses	90Z
Bribery of a Public Servant	39-16-102	Bribery	510
Soliciting Unlawful Compensation	39-16-104	Bribery	510
Buying/Selling in Regard to Public Office	39-16-105	Bribery	510
Bribery of a Witness	39-16-107	Bribery	510
Bribery of a Juror	39-16-108	Bribery	510
Contraband in Penal Institution	39-16-201	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation, Weapon Law Violation, Liquor Law Violation, All Other Offenses	35A, 35B, 520, 90G, 90Z
Criminal Impersonation	39-16-301	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26C, 26F
Impersonation of a Licensed Professional	39-16-302	Impersonation	26C
Using a False Identification	39-16-303	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Official Misconduct	39-16-402	Embezzlement, All Other Offenses	270, 90Z
Official Oppression	39-16-403	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Misuse of Official Information	39-16-404	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Embezzlement, All Other Offenses	26A, 270, 90Z
Purchasing Property at Court Sale	39-16-405	All Other Offenses	90Z
Misrepresentation of an Audit	39-16-407	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Sexual Contact With Inmates (Consensual)	39-16-408	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sexual Contact With Inmates (Non-Consensual)	39-16-408	Multiple Sex Offenses Possible	11A, 11B, 11C, 11D, 36B
False Reports/Statements	39-16-502	All Other Offenses	90Z
Bomb Threat	39-16-502	Intimidation	13C
Tampering With or Fabricating Evidence/Destruction of Evidence	39-16-503	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Vandalism	250, 290
Destruction of and Tampering with Government Records	39-16-504	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Vandalism	250, 290

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Coercion of Witness (Threat)	39-16-507	Intimidation, Extortion/Blackmail	13C, 210
Coercion of Juror (Threat)	39-16-508	Intimidation, Extortion/Blackmail	13C, 210
Improper Influence of Juror	39-16-509	All Other Offenses	90Z
Retaliation for Past Action	39-16-510	Multiple Assault Offenses Possible	13A, 13B, 13C
Compensation for Past Action	39-16-511	Bribery	510
Receipt of Compensation for Past Action	39-16-512	Bribery	510
Dismissal of Employee Because of Jury Duty	39-16-514	All Other Offenses	90Z
Aiming Laser Pointer at Law Enforcement/Emergency Personnel	39-16-515	Intimidation	13C
Resisting Stop, Frisk, Halt, Arrest or Search (Non-Violent)	39-16-602	All Other Offenses	90Z
Evading Arrest	39-16-603	All Other Offenses	90Z
Compounding	39-16-604	Bribery	510
Escape	39-16-605	All Other Offenses	90Z
Permitting or Facilitating Escape	39-16-607	All Other Offenses	90Z
Implements for Escape	39-16-608	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Appear	39-16-609	All Other Offenses	90Z
Perjury (Includes Perjury of Sexual Offender Registry, Perjury of Handgun Carry Permit)	39-16-702	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Counterfeiting/Forgery, All Other Offenses	26A, 250, 90Z
Aggravated Perjury	39-16-703	All Other Offenses	90Z
Subornation of Perjury	39-16-705	All Other Offenses	90Z
Snake Handling	39-17-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Disposal of Raw Sewage	39-17-102	All Other Offenses	90Z
Abandonment of Airtight Containers	39-17-103	All Other Offenses	90Z
Safety Devices on Refrigerators Required	39-17-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Public Toilet Charge	39-17-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Adulterated Food Gift	39-17-106	Aggravated Assault	13A
Adulteration of Food, Liquids and Pharmaceuticals	39-17-107	Aggravated Assault	13A
Tampering with Construction Signs and Barricades	39-17-108	Vandalism, All Other Larceny, All Other Offenses	290, 23H, 90Z
Airport & Aircraft Security	39-17-109	Trespassing, All Other Offenses	90J, 90Z
Attaching Signs to Fences/Barriers Along Interstate Highway	39-17-110	All Other Offenses	90Z
Altering Safety Device(s) on Machines, Tools or Other Implements	39-17-111	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z
False Academic Degrees	39-17-112	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Transportation of Illegal Aliens	39-17-114	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Identification	39-17-115	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Unlawful Drawing of Lien	39-17-117	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Impersonation	250, 26A, 26C
Riot	39-17-302	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Aggravated Riot	39-17-303	Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Vandalism, Disorderly Conduct	13A, 13B, 290, 90C
Inciting a Riot	39-17-304	Disorderly Conduct	90C

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Disorderly Conduct	39-17-305	Simple Assault, Disorderly Conduct	13B, 90C
Disrupting a Meeting or Procession	39-17-306	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Obstructing a Highway or Other Passageway	39-17-307	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Harassment (Non-Verbal Threat)	39-17-308	Vandalism, All Other Offenses	290, 90Z
Harassment (Verbal Threat)	39-17-308	Intimidation, Vandalism	13C, 290
Civil Rights Intimidation	39-17-309	All Other Offenses	90Z
Public Intoxication	39-17-310	Drunkenness	90E
Desecration of a Venerated Object	39-17-311	All Other Offenses	90Z
Abuse of a Corpse	39-17-312	All Other Offenses	90Z
Aggressive Panhandling	39-17-313	Simple Assault, Intimidation,Stalking, Disorderly Conduct	13B, 13C, 13D,90C
Civil Disorder	39-17-314	All Other Offenses	90Z
Stalking, Aggravated Stalking, Especially Aggravated Stalking	39-17-315	Multiple Assault Offenses Possible	13A, 13C, 13D
Disrupting Funeral or Memorial Service	39-17-317	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Unlawful Exposure	39-17-318	Pornography/Obscene Material, Disorderly Conduct	370, 90C
Schedule I Drug Violations	39-17-405,406	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule II Drug Violations	39-17-407,408	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule III Drug Violations	39-17-409,410	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule IV Drug Violations	39-17-411,412	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule V Drug Violations	39-17-413,414	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule VI Drug Violations	39-17-415	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule VII Drug Violations	39-17-416	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Manufacturing/Delivering/Selling/Possession of Controlled Substance	39-17-417	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Simple Possession/Casual Exchange	39-17-418	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Substitution of Drugs in Filling Prescription	39-17-421	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	26A, 35A, 35B
Unlawful Inhaling, Giving, Selling of Glue, Paint, Etc. (Huffing)	39-17-422	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Counterfeit Controlled Substances	39-17-423	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Unlawful Drug Paraphernalia Uses & Activities	39-17-425	Drug Equipment Violation	35B
Delivery, Sale or Possession of Jimsonweed	39-17-426	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Anabolic Steroids	39-17-430	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Immediate Methamphetamine Precursor	39-17-431	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Promotion of Methamphetamine Manufacture	39-17-433	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Intent to Manufacture Methamphetamine	39-17-435	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Falsification of Drug Test Result	39-17-437	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Production/Manufacturing/Distribution/Possession of Salvia Divinorum	39-17-438	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Synthetic Derivatives or Analogues of Methcathinone	39-17-452	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Manufacturing/Delivering/Selling/Possession of Controlled Substance - Meth	39-17-455	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Gambling	39-17-502	Multiple Gambling Offenses Possible	39A, 39D
Gambling Promotion	39-17-503	Gambling: Operating/Promoting/Assisting	39B

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Aggravated Gambling Promotion	39-17-504	Gambling: Operating/Promoting/Assisting	39B
Possession of Gambling Device or Record	39-17-505	Gambling Equipment Violation	39C
Illegal Lotteries, Chain Letters & Pyramid Clubs	39-17-506	Multiple Fraud and Gambling Offenses Possible	26A, 26E, 39A, 39B, 39C
Customer Referral Rebates Unlawful	39-17-507	All Other Offenses	90Z
Lottery: Illegal Sale of Lottery Tickets to Minor	39-17-602	All Other Offenses	90Z
Lottery: Illegal Purchase of Lottery Tickets by Minor	39-17-603	All Other Offenses	90Z
Lottery: Illegal Sale of Lottery Ticket by Non Retailer	39-17-604	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Stolen Property Offense	250, 26A, 280
Lottery: Failure to Display Certificate of Authorization for Lottery	39-17-605	All Other Offenses	90Z
Lottery: Failure to Display Lottery Sign	39-17-606	All Other Offenses	90Z
Lottery: Counterfeiting/Influencing Winning of Lottery Prize	39-17-607	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Bribery	250, 26A, 510
Lottery: False Statements/Record Entries	39-17-608	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Unlawful Sales of Alcoholic Beverages	39-17-702	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Unlawful Receiving, Possessing, Transporting Alcoholic Beverages	39-17-703	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Unlawful Transportation of Alcoholic Beverages by Common Carrier	39-17-704	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Unlawful Manufacturing of Alcoholic Beverages	39-17-706	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Possession of Still	39-17-707	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Unlawful Storage of Liquor For Sale	39-17-713	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Consuming Alcoholic Beverages on School Premises	39-17-715	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Promotion of Obscene Material/Distribution to or Employment of a Minor	39-17-902	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Unlawful Showings Which Depict Sexual Conduct	39-17-907	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Providing Location for Minors to Engage in Public Indecency	39-17-909	Multiple Assault and Sex Offenses Possible, Disorderly Conduct	13A, 13B, 13C,11A, 11B, 11C, 11D, 36A, 36B, 90C
Sale, Loan or Exhibition of Material To Minors	39-17-911	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Display for Sale/Rental of Material Harmful to Minors	39-17-914	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Massage or Exposure of Erogenous Areas	39-17-918	Prostitution	40A
Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	39-17-1003	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Aggravated Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	39-17-1004	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Especially Aggravated Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	39-17-1005	Pornography/Obscene Material.	370
Unlawful Prize Fighting, Sparring and Other Brutal Sports	39-17-1102	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sports Bribery	39-17-1104	Gambling: Sports Tampering	39D
Interference With Operations of a Ticket Seller	39-17-1105	Wire Fraud, All Other Offenses	26E, 90Z
Prohibited Weapons	39-17-1302	Weapon Law Violation	520
Unlawful Sale, Loan, or Gift of Firearm	39-17-1303	Weapon Law Violation	520
Restrictions of Firearm Ammunition	39-17-1304	Weapon Law Violation	520
Carrying Weapons During Judicial Proceedings	39-17-1306	Weapon Law Violation	520

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Unlawful Carrying or Possession of a Weapon, Illegal Possession of Firearm - Domestic Violence Related	39-17-1307	Weapon Law Violation	520
Carrying Weapons on School Property	39-17-1309	Weapon Law Violation	520
Carrying Weapons on Public Parks, Playgrounds, Civic Center, etc.	39-17-1311	Weapon Law Violation	520
Inaction by Persons 18 Years of Age, Including Parents and Guardians, Knowing a Minor or Student is Illegally Possessing a Firearm	39-17-1312	Weapon Law Violation, All Other Offenses	520, 90Z
Illegal Sale of Dangerous Weapons	39-17-1316	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Weapon Law Violation	26A, 520
Confiscation and Disposition of Confiscated Weapons	39-17-1317	Weapon Law Violation	520
Handgun Possession Prohibited	39-17-1319	Weapon Law Violation	520
Providing Handguns to Juveniles	39-17-1320	Weapon Law Violation	520
Possession of a Handgun While Under the Influence	39-17-1321	Weapon Law Violation	520
Commission of Certain Offenses While Wearing a Body Vest	39-17-1323	All Other Offenses	90Z
Firearm Use in Association With Dangerous Felonies	39-17-1324	Weapon Law Violation	520
False Statement on Application for Handgun Carry Permit	39-17-1351	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	250, 26A, 26C
Suspension or Revocation of Handgun Permit	39-17-1352	Weapon Law Violation	520
Possession of Weapon Where Prohibited	39-17-1359	Weapon Law Violation	520
Displaying or Threatening Someone With an Imitation Firearm	39-17-1362	Aggravated Assault	13A
Owning/Possessing/Custody/Control of Vicious Dog	39-17-1363	All Other Offenses	90Z
Purchase and shipment of antique firearms & certain edged weapons	39-17-1364	Weapon Law Violation	520
Conveyance of Dangerous Materials to Metals Recycling Facilities	39-17-1402	All Other Offenses	90Z
Posting of Requisite Notice at Metals Recycling Facility	39-17-1403,1404	All Other Offenses	90Z
Prohibited Sale/Distribution of Tobacco or Vapor Products to Minors	39-17-1504	All Other Offenses	90Z
Prohibited Purchase/Possession of Tobacco or Vapor Products by Minors	39-17-1505	All Other Offenses	90Z
Required Postings	39-17-1506	All Other Offenses	90Z
Vending Machine Sales of Tobacco Products	39-17-1507	All Other Offenses	90Z
Required Packaging of Tobacco Products	39-17-1508	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Children's Clean Indoor Air Act	39-17-1604	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Display "No Smoking" Signs Where Applicable/Required	39-17-1605	All Other Offenses	90Z
Child Curfew Violations Report According to Local Ordinances	39-17-1702	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	90B
Violation of Bond Conditions	40-11-150	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violations of Professional Bondsman	40-11-301	All Other Offenses	90Z
Breach of Confidentiality Regarding Grand Jury Proceedings	40-12-211	All Other Offenses	90Z
Disclosure of Indictment Before Arrest	40-13-112	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Execute Capias	40-13-304	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unauthorized Persons at Executions	40-23-116	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Pay Fines by Defendants	40-24-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Destroy Records Upon Dismissal or Acquittal	40-32-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Restitution as Condition for Probation	40-35-304	All Other Offenses	90Z
Revocation or Suspension of Sentence	40-35-310	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Register as Sex Offender	40-39-201	All Other Offenses	90Z

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Knowingly Falsify Sex Offender Registry	40-39-208	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Counterfeiting/Forgery, All Other Offenses	26A, 250, 90Z
Failure to Appear	40-7-118	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violations by Sheriff or Jailers in Conduct of Jails	41-4-117	All Other Offenses	90Z
Appointment of Unqualified Jailer	41-4-143	All Other Offenses	90Z
Inmate Participation in Medical Experiments Prohibited	41-21-607	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Sale of Coal or Coal Products Mined by Inmates	41-22-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sale of Prison-Made Goods in Open Market Prohibited	41-22-116	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Settle Assignments for Benefit of Creditors	47-13-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unfair or Deceptive Acts	47-18-104	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26C, 26E
Price Gouging	47-18-503	All Other Offenses	90Z
Solicitation of Charitable Funds Prohibited	48-3-501	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Fraudulent Practices in Corporate Takeovers	48-103-106	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
School Age: Entrance, Attendance, Withdrawal	49-6-3001	All Other Offenses	90Z
Truancy	49-6-3012	Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	90C, 90Z
Misrepresentation of Academic Credentials	49-7-133	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Selling, Bartering, Giving Away or Obtaining Legend Drugs	53-10-104	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Possession of Legend Drugs Without a Prescription	53-10-105	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Health Care Providers - Controlled Substances	53-11-402	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Drug/Narcotic Violation, All Other Offenses	26A, 35A, 90Z
Prescription Drug Fraud	53-11-409	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Temporary Taking of Motor Vehicle (Joyriding)	55-5-104	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Chauffeur Using Automobile Without Owner's Consent	55-5-105	Embezzlement	270
Failure to Keep Required Records of Transactions of Purchase/Sale of Used Auto Parts	55-5-108	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sale or Possess for Sale of Unnumbered Passenger Cars or Components	55-5-109	All Other Offenses	90Z
Buy, Dispose of or Possess Vehicle Lacking Serial or Engine Numbers	55-5-111	All Other Offenses	90Z
Alteration of Engine or Serial Number	55-5-112	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Fraudulent Statement on Application for Certificate of Title or Vehicle Registration	55-5-113	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Altering, Falsifying or Forging Auto Titles or Assignment of Plates	55-5-116	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Use of Stolen/Lost Vehicle License Plate	55-5-126	Stolen Property Offense	280
Unlawful Sale or Transfer of Certificate of Title, Identification or License	55-5-127	All Other Offenses	90Z
Prohibited Operation/Ownership of a Chop Shop	55-5-203	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories, Motor Vehicle Theft, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Stolen Property Offense, Vandalism	23G, 240, 26A, 280, 290
Failure to Obey Officer	55-8-104	Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	90C, 90Z
Hitchhiking	55-8-139	All Other Offenses	90Z
Speeding	55-8-152	**NOT REPORTABLE TO TIBRS**	**N/A**

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Use of Cane or Blazed Orange Dog Leashes are Restricted to Blind and Deaf Persons Only	55-8-179	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Possession of Traffic Control Sign, Signal, Marker or Device	55-8-184	Stolen Property Offense, All Other Offenses	280, 90Z
Failure to Equip Emergency Vehicles with Horn, Bell, Siren or Exhaust Whistle	55-9-201	All Other Offenses	90Z
Hit and Run of a Person	55-10-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Report of Motor Vehicle Accident	55-10-110	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Driving Under the Influence	55-10-401	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Driving Under the Influence by Consent	55-10-401	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Circumvent/Destroy/Disable Ignition Interlock Device	55-10-412	Vandalism, All Other Offenses	290, 90Z
Underage Driving While Impaired	55-10-415	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Open Container Law	55-10-416	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Adult Driving While Impaired	55-10-418	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Leaving Child Unattended in a Motor Vehicle	55-10-803	Family Offenses, Non-Violent	90F
Failure to Surrender Auto License or Registration Upon Revocation, Suspension or Cancellation	55-12-127	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Transfer of Auto Registration to Avoid Law	55-12-130	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Perjury: False Statement to Commissioner of Safety	55-12-135	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Counterfeiting/Forgery, All Other Offenses	26A, 250, 90Z
Unlawful Transactions to Finance Sale of Motor Vehicle	55-13-101	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Violations Pertaining to Auto Parts, Auto Tires and Accessories	55-14-401	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Sale of Motor Vehicle Fuel	55-15-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Report Unclaimed or Abandoned Vehicles	55-16-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Notify Owner and Lienholders	55-16-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Motor Vehicle Sales License Laws	55-17-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Automobile Racetrack and Drag Strip Laws	55-22-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Driving Under the Influence Using Commercial Vehicle	55-50-405	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Driving on Revoked/Suspended License	55-50-504	**NOT REPORTABLE TO TIBRS**	**N/A**
Driving While in Possession of Methamphetamine	55-50-506	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Drivers License Violations: Forged, Altered, Borrowed, Wrongful Possession, etc.	55-50-601	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 250, 26F
Illegal Reproduction, Sale or Issuance of Tennessee Driver's License	55-50-602	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Counterfeiting/Forgery	26A, 250, 26F
Sale or Possession of Untaxed Alcoholic Beverages	57-3-304	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Transport or Possess More Than Three (3) Gallons of Unstamped Alcoholic Beverages	57-3-401	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Violation of Alcoholic Beverage Laws	57-3-406	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Liquor/Alcohol Offenses	57-3-412	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Liquor Law Violation	250, 26A, 26C, 90G
Violation of Alcoholic Beverage Laws	57-4-203	Liquor Law Violation	90G

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Prohibited Sexual or Pornographic Conduct	57-4-204	Muliple Group A Offenses Possible, Disorderly Conduct, Liquor Law Violation, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90C, 90G, 90Z
Sale of Alcoholic Beverages (While License Revoked or Stolen)	57-4-304	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Violation Alcoholic Beverage Laws	57-5-301	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Violations of Sale of Alcohol by Druggist and Physicians	57-7-108	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Vandalism, Liquor Law Violation	250, 290, 90G
Sale of Soft Drinks Containing Over 1/2 of 1% Alcohol	57-8-102	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Improper Use or Display of Military Decorations, Medals or Badges	58-1-118	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	250, 26A, 26C
Impersonation of a Member of the United States Armed Forces	58-1-119	Impersonation	26C
Violations of Tennessee National Guardsman Rights-of-Way Laws	58-1-601	Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	90C, 90Z
Violation of Tennessee Emergency Severe Weather Information Act	58-2-501	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z
Misappropriation of Veteran's Memorial Funds	58-4-205	Embezzlement	270
Failure to Enclose Required Information on Bid by Public Contractor	62-6-119	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Purchase of Scrap Metal	62-9-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Purchase of Air Conditioning Parts/Components	62-9-107	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Purchase of Metal Beer Kegs	62-9-108	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Purchase of Scrap Metal Without Registering as Dealer	62-9-109	All Other Offenses	90Z
Locksmithing Services Without a License	62-11-110	Impersonation, All Other Offenses	26C, 90Z
Interfere With Emergency Call (911 Calls)	65-21-117	Vandalism, All Other Offenses	290, 90Z
Owner's Misapplication of Loan Proceeds	66-11-137	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Misapplication of Contract Payments	66-11-138	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Non-Compliance by Contractor	66-11-206	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Conveyance of General Warranty Deed with Knowledge of Existing Liens	66-3-104	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Violation of the "Time Share Act of 1981"	66-32-118	All Other Offenses	90Z
Crimes Against Revenue Officers	67-1-1440	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90C, 90Z
Violation of State Income Tax Laws	67-2-121	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z
Sale, Possession, Distribution or Handling of Unlicensed Tobacco Products	67-4-1024	All Other Offenses	90Z
Misrepresentation of Quarantined Property (Meth Related)	68-212-503	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Trespassing, All Other Offenses	26A, 90J, 90Z
Harvesting of Wild Ginseng	70-8-204	All Other Larceny, Trespass	23H, 90J
Fraudulently Obtain Assistance for Old Age	71-2-215	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D, 26F
Fraudulently Obtain Aid or Dispose of Property for Medical Assistance	71-2-306	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D
Fraudulent Receipt of Temporary Assistance	71-3-120	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D, 26F
Fraudulently Obtain Assistance for a Disabled Person	71-4-1113	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D, 26F
Fraudulently Obtain Benefits or Payment for Medical Assistance	71-5-118	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D
Fraudulently Obtain Food Stamps	71-5-314	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D, 26F

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Interferring With a TennCare Fraud Investigation	71-5-2601	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Vandalism, All Other Offenses	250, 26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 290, 90Z
Violation of "Tennessee Adult Protection Act"	71-6-110	All Other Offenses	90Z
Willful Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation of Adults	71-6-117	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z
Fail to Maintain Confidentiality of Information of Protected Adults	71-6-18, 118	All Other Offenses	90Z
Election Law Violations	Title 2	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Legislative/General Assembly Violations	Title 3	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
State Government Violations	Title 4	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
County Violations	Title 5	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
City & Town Violations	Title 6	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Public Officers & Employees	Title 8	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Public Finances	Title 9	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Public Libraries, Archives & Records	Title 10	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Recreational & Natural Areas	Title 11	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Public Property, Printing & Contracts	Title 12	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Planning & Housing	Title 13	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations of Public Office Clerks in the Performance of Duties	Title 18	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Jury Selection	Title 22	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Against the Court or Against Court Orders/Injunctions	Title 29	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Hospitalization Procedures	Title 33	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Domestic Relations	Title 36	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B

By T.C.A. TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Violations Pertaining to Aeronautical Operating Procedures	Title 42	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Department of Agriculture	Title 43	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Animals & Animal Husbandry	Title 44	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Banks & Financial Institutions	Title 45	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Cemeteries	Title 46	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Education, Administration, Finance and Personnel	Title 49	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Labor Laws	Title 50	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Adulteration, Inspection and Selling of Food, Drugs, Cosmetics, etc.	Title 53	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Actions of Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Employees	Title 54	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Failure to Cooperate with the Commissioner of the Tennesee Department of Commerce & Insurance	Title 56	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Inspection and Certificates of Miners & Mines	Title 59	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Production of Oil and Gas	Title 60	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Regulation of Professions, Businesses & Trade	Title 62	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Regulation of Public Utilities	Title 65	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Health, Safety & Environmental Protection	Title 68	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Boating Safety Laws	Title 69	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violation Pertaining to Hunting and Wildlife Laws	Title 70	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B

APPENDIX – TABLE 2
T.C.A. CONVERSION GUIDE
TENNESSEE OFFENSE TITLE ORDER

By Offense Title TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Abandonment of Airtight Containers	39-17-103	All Other Offenses	90Z
Abuse of a Corpse	39-17-312	All Other Offenses	90Z
Accessory After the Fact	39-11-411	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Acquisition of Smoking Paraphernalia by a Minor	39-15-409	All Other Offenses	90Z
Adult Contributing to Delinquency of a Child	37-1-156	All Other Offenses	90Z
Adult Driving While Impaired	55-10-418	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Adulterated Food Gift	39-17-106	Aggravated Assault	13A
Adulteration of Food, Liquids and Pharmaceuticals	39-17-107	Aggravated Assault	13A
Aggravated Arson	39-14-302	Arson, Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Aggravated Assault	200, 09A, 13A
Aggravated Assault	39-13-102	Aggravated Assault	13A
Aggravated Burglary	39-14-403	Burglary, Assault, Robbery, Weapon Law Violation	220, 13A, 120, 520
Aggravated Child Abuse or Neglect (Haley's Law)	39-15-402	Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Weapon Law Violation	13A, 13B, 520
Aggravated Criminal Littering	39-14-505	All Other Offenses	90Z
Aggravated Criminal Trespass	39-14-406	Vandalism, Trespassing	290, 90J
Aggravated Cruelty to Animals	39-14-212	Animal Cruelty	720
Aggravated Cruelty to Livestock Animals	39-14-217	Animal Cruelty	720
Aggravated Gambling Promotion	39-17-504	Gambling: Operating/Promoting/Assisting	39B
Aggravated Kidnapping	39-13-304	Kidnapping/Abduction, Aggravated Assault	100 & 13A
Aggravated Perjury	39-16-703	All Other Offenses	90Z
Aggravated Prostitution	39-13-516	Prostitution, Aggravated Assault	40A, 13A
Aggravated Rape	39-13-502	Rape, Weapon Law Violation	11A, 520
Aggravated Rape of a Child	39-13-531	Multiple Sex Offenses	11A, 11B, 11C
Aggravated Riot	39-17-303	Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Vandalism, Disorderly Conduct	13A, 13B, 290, 90C
Aggravated Robbery	39-13-402	Robbery	120
Aggravated Sexual Battery	39-13-504	Fondling, Weapon Law Violation	11D, 520
Aggravated Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	39-17-1004	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	39-13-218	Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter	09A, 09D
Aggressive Panhandling	39-17-313	Simple Assault, Intimidation,Stalking, Disorderly Conduct	13B, 13C, 13D,90C
Aiding/Abetting	39-11-402	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Aiding/Abetting/Supporting Perpetrator in an Act of Terrorism	39-13-807	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Aiming Laser Pointer at Law Enforcement/Emergency Personnel	39-16-515	Intimidation	13C
Airport & Aircraft Security	39-17-109	Trespassing, All Other Offenses	90J, 90Z
Alteration of Engine or Serial Number	55-5-112	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Alteration of Serial Numbers	39-14-134	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Altering Safety Device(s) on Machines, Tools or Other Implements	39-17-111	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z

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Altering, Falsifying or Forging Auto Titles or Assignment of Plates	55-5-116	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Anabolic Steroids	39-17-430	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Appointment of Unqualified Jailer	41-4-143	All Other Offenses	90Z
Arrest for Violation of Protection Order	36-3-611	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A or 90Z
Arson	39-14-301	Arson	200
Assault	39-13-101	Simple Assault	13B
Assisted Suicide	39-13-216	All Other Offenses	90Z
Attaching Signs to Fences/Barriers Along Interstate Highway	39-17-110	All Other Offenses	90Z
Bigamy	39-15-301	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Bomb Threat	39-16-502	Intimidation	13C
Breach of Confidentiality Regarding Grand Jury Proceedings	40-12-211	All Other Offenses	90Z
Bribery of a Juror	39-16-108	Bribery	510
Bribery of a Public Servant	39-16-102	Bribery	510
Bribery of a Witness	39-16-107	Bribery	510
Burglary	39-14-402	Burglary	220
Burglary of Motor Vehicle	39-14-402	Theft From a Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	23F, 23G
Buy, Dispose of or Possess Vehicle Lacking Serial or Engine Numbers	55-5-111	All Other Offenses	90Z
Buying/Selling in Regard to Public Office	39-16-105	Bribery	510
Carjacking	39-13-404	Robbery	120
Carrying Weapons During Judicial Proceedings	39-17-1306	Weapon Law Violation	520
Carrying Weapons on Public Parks, Playgrounds, Civic Center, etc.	39-17-1311	Weapon Law Violation	520
Carrying Weapons on School Property	39-17-1309	Weapon Law Violation	520
Chauffeur Using Automobile Without Owner's Consent	55-5-105	Embezzlement	270
Child Abuse or Neglect (Non-Violent)	39-15-401	Family Offenses, Non-Violent	90F
Child Abuse or Neglect (Violent)	39-15-401	Simple Assault	13B
Child Curfew Violations Report According to Local Ordinances	39-17-1702	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	90B
Child Rape Protection Right 2006 - Failure to Report	39-15-210	All Other Offenses	90Z
Circumvent/Destroy/Disable Ignition Interlock Device	55-10-412	Vandalism, All Other Offenses	290, 90Z
City & Town Violations	Title 6	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Civil Disorder	39-17-314	All Other Offenses	90Z
Civil Rights Intimidation	39-17-309	All Other Offenses	90Z
Cock & Animal Fighting	39-14-203	Multiple Gambling Offenses Possible, Animal Cruelty	39 A-D, 26F
Coercion of Juror (Threat)	39-16-508	Intimidation, Extortion/Blackmail	13C, 210
Coercion of Witness (Threat)	39-16-507	Intimidation, Extortion/Blackmail	13C, 210
Commission of an Act of Terrorism	39-13-805	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Commission of Certain Offenses While Wearing a Body Vest	39-17-1323	All Other Offenses	90Z

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Communicating Death Threat Concerning a School Employee	39-13-114	Multiple Assault Offenses, Weapon Law Violation	13A, 13B, 13C, 520
Compensation for Past Action	39-16-511	Bribery	510
Compounding	39-16-604	Bribery	510
Confiscation and Disposition of Confiscated Weapons	39-17-1317	Weapon Law Violation	520
Consent of Pregnant Woman Required Prior to Abortion	39-15-202	All Other Offenses	90Z
Conspiracy to Commit	39-12-103,107	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Consuming Alcoholic Beverages on School Premises	39-17-715	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Contraband in Penal Institution	39-16-201	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation, Weapon Law Violation, Liquor Law Violation, All Other Offenses	35A, 35B, 520, 90G, 90Z
Contempt of Court	29-9-102	All Other Offenses	90Z
Contributing to the Dependency of a Child	37-1-157	All Other Offenses	90Z
Conveyance of Dangerous Materials to Metals Recycling Facilities	39-17-1402	All Other Offenses	90Z
Conveyance of General Warranty Deed with Knowledge of Existing Liens	66-3-104	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Counterfeit Controlled Substances	39-17-423	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
County Violations	Title 5	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Crimes Against Revenue Officers	67-1-1440	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90C, 90Z
Criminal Abortion	39-15-201	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Attempt	39-12-101	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or B
Criminal Exposure to HIV	39-13-109	Aggravated Assault	13A
Criminal Impersonation	39-16-301	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26C, 26F
Criminal Littering	39-14-504	All Other Offenses	90Z
Criminal Offenses Against Animals	39-14-214	Animal Cruelty	720
Criminal Simulation	39-14-115	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Criminal Trespass	39-14-405	Trespassing	90J
Cruelty to Animals	39-14-202	Animal Cruelty	720
Custodial Interference	39-13-306	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Customer Referral Rebates Unlawful	39-17-507	All Other Offenses	90Z
Deadly Force by a Law Enforcement Officer, Use of	39-11-620	Justifiable Homicide	09C
Deadly Force by a Private Citizen, Use of	39-11-621	Justifiable Homicide	09C
Deceptive Business Practices (False Statement in Advertising)	39-14-127	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Delivery, Sale or Possession of Jimsonweed	39-17-426	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Desecration of a Venerated Object	39-17-311	All Other Offenses	90Z
Destruction of and Tampering with Government Records	39-16-504	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Vandalism	250, 290
Destruction of Valuable Papers with Intent to Defraud	39-14-130	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Vandalism	26A, 290
Destruction or Concealment of Will	39-14-131	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Vandalism	26A, 290
Disclosure of Indictment Before Arrest	40-13-112	All Other Offenses	90Z
Dismissal of Employee Because of Jury Duty	39-16-514	All Other Offenses	90Z

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Disorderly Conduct	39-17-305	Simple Assault, Disorderly Conduct	13B, 90C
Display for Sale/Rental of Material Harmful to Minors	39-17-914	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Displaying or Threatening Someone With an Imitation Firearm	39-17-1362	Aggravated Assault	13A
Disrupting a Meeting or Procession	39-17-306	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Disrupting Funeral or Memorial Service	39-17-317	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Dissemination of Smoking Paraphernalia to Minors	39-15-407, 408	All Other Offenses	90Z
Distribution or Delivery of Any Substance as an Act of Terrorism or as a Hoax	39-13-808	Multiple Group A or B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or B
Domestic Assault	39-13-111	Multiple Assault Offenses Possible	13A, 13B, 13C
Drivers License Violations: Forged, Altered, Borrowed, Wrongful Possession, etc.	55-50-601	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 250, 26F
Driving on Revoked/Suspended License	55-50-504	**NOT REPORTABLE TO TIBRS**	**N/A**
Driving Under the Influence	55-10-401	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Driving Under the Influence by Consent	55-10-401	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Driving Under the Influence Using Commercial Vehicle	55-50-405	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Driving While in Possession of Methamphetamine	55-50-506	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Duty to Obtain Bill of Sale for Timber Purchase	39-14-410	All Other Offenses	90Z
Dyed Baby Fowl And Rabbits	39-14-204	Animal Cruelty	720
Election Law Violations	Title 2	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Eligibility Violations when Dealing with Public Contracts	12-4-610	All Other Offenses	90Z
Enticing/Purchasing Alcoholic Beverages for Minors	39-15-404	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Escape	39-16-605	All Other Offenses	90Z
Escape from HIV Quarantine	39-13-108	All Other Offenses	90Z
Especially Aggravated Burglary	39-14-404	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Especially Aggravated Kidnapping	39-13-305	Kidnapping/Abduction, Aggravated Assault	100 & 13A
Especially Aggravated Robbery	39-13-403	Robbery	120
Especially Aggravated Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	39-17-1005	Pornography/Obscene Material.	370
Evading Arrest	39-16-603	All Other Offenses	90Z
Extortion	39-14-112	Extortion/Blackmail	210
Facilitation of a Felony	39-11-403	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Fail to Collect/Remit Nashville Tourist Tax	7-4-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Fail to Maintain Confidentiality of Information of Protected Adults	71-6-18, 118	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Appear	39-16-609	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Appear	40-7-118	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Complete Intervention Program in Domestic Assault	39-13-111	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Cooperate with the Commissioner of the Tennesee Department of Commerce & Insurance	Title 56	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Failure to Destroy Records Upon Dismissal or Acquittal	40-32-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Display "No Smoking" Signs Where Applicable/Required	39-17-1605	All Other Offenses	90Z

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Failure to Enclose Required Information on Bid by Public Contractor	62-6-119	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Enforce Laws for Protection of Public Morals	6-54-402	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Equip Emergency Vehicles with Horn, Bell, Siren or Exhaust Whistle	55-9-201	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Execute Capias	40-13-304	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Index Records by any Court Clerk	10-7-208	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Keep Required Records of Transactions of Purchase/Sale of Used Auto Parts	55-5-108	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Make Endorsements by County Executive Officers	26-1-303	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Make Entries into Dockets or to Endorse Checks by County Clerk	26-1-303	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Notify Owner and Lienholders	55-16-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Obey Officer	55-8-104	Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	90C, 90Z
Failure to Observe Standard Time	4-1-401	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Pay a Fine Imposed by Ordinance	7-81-404	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Pay Fines by Defendants	40-24-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Register as Sex Offender	40-39-201	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Report Child Sexual Abuse	37-1-605	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Report Discovery of Dead Body	38-1-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Report Suspicious, Unusual or Unnatural Death	38-7-113	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Report Unclaimed or Abandoned Vehicles	55-16-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Report Wounds/Injuries	38-1-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Require Bond by Public Officer	12-4-202	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Settle Assignments for Benefit of Creditors	47-13-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Surrender Auto License or Registration Upon Revocation, Suspension or Cancellation	55-12-127	All Other Offenses	90Z
Failure to Treat Infant Born Alive During Abortion	39-15-206	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Academic Degrees	39-17-112	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
False Affidavit - Perjury	38-5-102	Fraud, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
False Allegation of Sexual Abuse in Futherance of Litigation	36-4-135	All Other Offenses	90Z
False Financial Statements	39-14-120	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
False Identification	39-17-115	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
False Impression of Death	39-14-128	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
False Imprisonment	39-13-302	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
False Insurance Claim	39-14-133	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
False Report of Child Sexual Abuse	37-1-413	Extortion/Blackmail, Fraud, All Other Offenses	26A, 210, 90Z
False Report of Motor Vehicle Accident	55-10-110	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
False Reporting of Credit/Debit Card Lost, Stolen, or Mislaid	39-14-119	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	26A, 26B, 26F, 90Z
False Reports/Statements	39-16-502	All Other Offenses	90Z

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False Statement in Obtaining Surety Bonds	39-14-148	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
False Statement on Application for Handgun Carry Permit	39-17-1351	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	250, 26A, 26C
False Statement to Obtain Loan/Deposit to Finance an Agriculture Enterprise	4-31-206	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Falsely Representing Self as Lawyer	23-3-108	Impersonation	26C
Falsely Swearing Affidavit of Heirship	30-2-712	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Falsification of Drug Test Result	39-17-437	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Falsifying of Educational and Academic Records	39-14-136	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Farm Implement Serial Number Omission	39-14-135	All Other Offenses	90Z
Female Genital Mutilation	39-13-110	All Other Offenses	90Z
Firearm Use in Association With Dangerous Felonies	39-17-1324	Weapon Law Violation	520
Forcible Sodomy	39-13-502,503,522	Rape, Sodomy	11A, 11B
Forgery	39-14-114	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Fraud by Home Improvement Services Provider	39-14-154	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Fraud in Insolvency	39-14-117	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Fraudulent Practices in Corporate Takeovers	48-103-106	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Fraudulent Receipt of Temporary Assistance	71-3-120	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D, 26F
Fraudulent Set-Aside Contracts	39-14-137	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Fraudulent Statement on Application for Certificate of Title or Vehicle Registration	55-5-113	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Fraudulent Transfer of Motor Vehicle	39-14-147	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Embezzlement	26A, 270
Fraudulent Use/Illegal Possession of a Credit/ATM Card	39-14-118	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Stolen Property Offense,	26B, 26F, 280
Fraudulently Obtain Aid or Dispose of Property for Medical Assistance	71-2-306	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D
Fraudulently Obtain Assistance for a Disabled Person	71-4-1113	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D, 26F
Fraudulently Obtain Assistance for Old Age	71-2-215	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D, 26F
Fraudulently Obtain Benefits or Payment for Medical Assistance	71-5-118	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D
Fraudulently Obtain Food Stamps	71-5-314	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26D, 26F
Freedom from Unwarranted Surveillance Act	39-13-609	Trespass, All Other Offenses	90J, 90Z
Gambling	39-17-502	Multiple Gambling Offenses Possible	39A, 39D
Gambling Promotion	39-17-503	Gambling: Operating/Promoting/Assisting	39B
Grower/Packer Name Omission	39-14-129	All Other Offenses	90Z
Handgun Possession Prohibited	39-17-1319	Weapon Law Violation	520
Harassment (Non-Verbal Threat)	39-17-308	Vandalism, All Other Offenses	290, 90Z
Harassment (Verbal Threat)	39-17-308	Intimidation, Vandalism	13C, 290
Harboring or Hiding a Runaway Child	39-15-414	All Other Offenses	90Z
Harm a Service Animal	39-14-216	All Other Larceny, Vandalism, Animal Cruelty	23H, 290, 720
Harvesting of Wild Ginseng	70-8-204	All Other Larceny, Trespass	23H, 90J
Health Care Providers - Controlled Substances	53-11-402	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Drug/Narcotic Violation, All Other Offenses	26A, 35A, 90Z
Hindering Secured Creditors	39-14-116	Fraud, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Hit and Run of a Person	55-10-101	All Other Offenses	90Z

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Hitchhiking	55-8-139	All Other Offenses	90Z
Human Trafficking: Involuntary Labor Servitude	39-13-307	Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	64B
Human Trafficking: Trafficking for Forced Labor or Services	39-13-308	Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	64B
Human Trafficking: Trafficking for Sexual Servitude	39-13-309	Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	64A
Identification Containing Proof of Age for Smoking Paraphernalia	39-15-410	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	250, 26A, 26C, 26F
Identity Theft/Use of Another's Information	39-14-150	Identity Theft, with a second offense reported to indicate how the identity was obtained (if known) and/or used. The second offense must be one that allows for the Identity Theft flag, and the flag must be "Y".	26F and one of the following: 120, 220, 250, 270, 26A - 26E, 26G, 23A, 23B, 23D, 23F, 23G, 23H, 240, 210, or (attempted) 510
Illegal Installation or Concealment of an Electronic Tracking Device in a Motor Vehicle	39-13-606	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Lotteries, Chain Letters & Pyramid Clubs	39-17-506	Multiple Fraud and Gambling Offenses Possible	26A, 26E, 39A, 39B, 39C
Illegal Possession of Traffic Control Sign, Signal, Marker or Device	55-8-184	Stolen Property Offense, All Other Offenses	280, 90Z
Illegal Purchase of Scrap Metal	62-9-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Purchase of Air Conditioning Parts/Components	62-9-107	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Purchase of Metal Beer Kegs	62-9-108	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Purchase of Scrap Metal Without Registering as Dealer	62-9-109	All Other Offenses	90Z
Illegal Reproduction, Sale or Issuance of Tennessee Driver's License	55-50-602	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Counterfeiting/Forgery	26A, 250, 26F
Illegal Sale of Dangerous Weapons	39-17-1316	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Weapon Law Violation	26A, 520
Illegal Transfer of Auto Registration to Avoid Law	55-12-130	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Illegal Transfer/Alteration of Scrap Jewelry/Precious Metals	38-1-202	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Immediate Methamphetamine Precursor	39-17-431	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Impersonate Parent or Legal Guardian of an Unemancipated Minor	37-10-303	Impersonation	26C
Impersonation of a Licensed Professional	39-16-302	Impersonation	26C
Impersonation of a Member of the United States Armed Forces	58-1-119	Impersonation	26C
Implements for Escape	39-16-608	All Other Offenses	90Z
Improper Influence of Juror	39-16-509	All Other Offenses	90Z
Improper Use or Display of Military Decorations, Medals or Badges	58-1-118	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	250, 26A, 26C

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Inaction by Persons 18 Years of Age, Including Parents and Guardians, Knowing a Minor or Student is Illegally Possessing a Firearm	39-17-1312	Weapon Law Violation, All Other Offenses	520, 90Z
Incest	39-15-302	Incest	36A
Inciting a Riot	39-17-304	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Inmate Participation in Medical Experiments Prohibited	41-21-607	All Other Offenses	90Z
Intent to Manufacture Methamphetamine	39-17-435	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Intentional Killing of a Police Dog/Service Animal/Other Animal	39-14-205	All Other Larceny, Vandalism, Animal Cruelty	23H, 290, 720
Intentional Release of Dangerous Chemical or Hazardous Material With Intent to Cause Bodily Harm	39-13-804	Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Aggravated Assault, Weapon Law Violation	09A, 13A, 520
Interception of Cellular/Cordless Telephone Transmissions	39-13-604	All Other Offenses	90Z
Interception of Radio Frequency Transmission to Flee from Criminal Offense	39-13-608	Wire Fraud, All Other Offenses	26E, 90Z
Interfere With Emergency Call (911 Calls)	65-21-117	Vandalism, All Other Offenses	290, 90Z
Interference With Operations of a Ticket Seller	39-17-1105	Wire Fraud, All Other Offenses	26E, 90Z
Interferring With a TennCare Fraud Investigation	71-5-2601	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Vandalism, All Other Offenses	250, 26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 290, 90Z
Joyriding	39-14-106	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Kidnapping	39-13-303	Kidnapping/Abduction	100
Knowingly Falsify Sex Offender Registry	40-39-208	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Counterfeiting/Forgery, All Other Offenses	26A, 250, 90Z
Leaving Child Unattended in a Motor Vehicle	55-10-803	Family Offenses, Non-Violent	90F
Leaving Fire Near Woodland Unattended	39-14-305	All Other Offenses	90Z
Legislative/General Assembly Violations	Title 3	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Liquor/Alcohol Offenses	57-3-412	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Liquor Law Violation	250, 26A, 26C, 90G
Littering	39-14-501	All Other Offenses	90Z
LOCAL ORDINANCES	N/A	Local ordinances may or may not be reportable to TIBRS. Please consult your TIBRS Data Collection manual or contact someone in the TBI CJIS Support Center.	N/A
Locksmithing Services Without a License	62-11-110	Impersonation, All Other Offenses	26C, 90Z
Lottery: Counterfeiting/Influencing Winning of Lottery Prize	39-17-607	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Bribery	250, 26A, 510
Lottery: Failure to Display Certificate of Authorization for Lottery	39-17-605	All Other Offenses	90Z
Lottery: Failure to Display Lottery Sign	39-17-606	All Other Offenses	90Z
Lottery: False Statements/Record Entries	39-17-608	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Lottery: Illegal Purchase of Lottery Tickets by Minor	39-17-603	All Other Offenses	90Z

By Offense Title TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Lottery: Illegal Sale of Lottery Ticket by Non Retailer	39-17-604	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Stolen Property Offense	250, 26A, 280
Lottery: Illegal Sale of Lottery Tickets to Minor	39-17-602	All Other Offenses	90Z
Mailbox Tampering/Defacement of Government Property	39-14-412	Vandalism	290
Making False Statement Regarding Fees for County Clerks and Officers	8-22-106	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Manslaughter, Voluntary	39-13-211	Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter	09A
Manufacturing/Delivering/Selling/Possession of Controlled Substance	39-17-417	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Manufacturing/Delivering/Selling/Possession of Controlled Substance - Meth	39-17-455	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Massage or Exposure of Erogenous Areas	39-17-918	Prostitution	40A
Minister of Gospel Violating Confidential Communication	24-1-206	All Other Offenses	90Z
Misapplication of Contract Payments	66-11-138	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Misappropriation of Veteran's Memorial Funds	58-4-205	Embezzlement	270
Misrepresentation of Academic Credentials	49-7-133	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Misrepresentation of an Audit	39-16-407	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	250, 26A
Misrepresentation of Quarantined Property (Meth Related)	68-212-503	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Trespassing, All Other Offenses	26A, 90J, 90Z
Misuse of Official Information	39-16-404	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Embezzlement, All Other Offenses	26A, 270, 90Z
Mitigated Criminal Littering	39-14-503	All Other Offenses	90Z
Money Laundering	39-14-903	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z
Murder, Attempted	39-12-101	Aggravated Assault	13A
Murder, Criminally Negligent Homicide	39-13-212	Murder: Negligent Manslaughter	09B
Murder, First Degree	39-13-202	Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter	09A
Murder, Reckless Homicide	39-13-215	Murder: Negligent Manslaughter	09B
Murder, Second Degree	39-13-210	Murder: Non-Negligent Manslaughter	09A
Neglect of Duty by Officer	38-3-111	All Other Offenses	90Z
Non-Compliance by Contractor	66-11-206	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Non-Support/Flagrant Non-Support	39-15-101	Family Offenses, Non-Violent	90F
Observation Without Consent	39-13-607	Peeping Tom, All Other Offenses	90H, 90Z
Obstructing a Highway or Other Passageway	39-17-307	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Odometer Misrepresentation	39-14-132	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Official Misconduct	39-16-402	Embezzlement, All Other Offenses	270, 90Z
Official Oppression	39-16-403	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Open Container Law	55-10-416	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Organized Crime	39-12-205	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or B
Owner's Misapplication of Loan Proceeds	66-11-137	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con	26A
Owning/Possessing/Custody/Control of Vicious Dog	39-17-1363	All Other Offenses	90Z
Parental Consent of Minors Prior to Abortion	37-10-306	All Other Offenses	90Z

By Offense Title TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Patronizing Prostitution	39-13-514	Assisting/Promoting Prostitution	40B
Pawned or Conveyed Rental Property	39-14-108	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Penalty for Improper Testimony	23-3-107	All Other Offenses	90Z
Perjury (Includes Perjury of Sexual Offender Registry, Perjury of Handgun Carry Permit)	39-16-702	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Counterfeiting/Forgery, All Other Offenses	26A, 250, 90Z
Perjury: False Statement to Commissioner of Safety	55-12-135	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Counterfeiting/Forgery, All Other Offenses	26A, 250, 90Z
Permitting or Facilitating Escape	39-16-607	All Other Offenses	90Z
Possession of a Handgun While Under the Influence	39-17-1321	Weapon Law Violation	520
Possession of Burglary Tools	39-14-701	All Other Offenses	90Z
Possession of Explosive Components	39-14-702	Weapon Law Violation	520
Possession of Gambling Device or Record	39-17-505	Gambling Equipment Violation	39C
Possession of Legend Drugs Without a Prescription	53-10-105	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Possession of Still	39-17-707	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Possession of Tools to Interfere With Anti-Theft Security Devices	39-14-703	All Other Offenses	90Z
Possession of Weapon Where Prohibited	39-17-1359	Weapon Law Violation	520
Posting of Requisite Notice at Metals Recycling Facility	39-17-1403,1404	All Other Offenses	90Z
Prescription Drug Fraud	53-11-409	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Price Gouging	47-18-503	All Other Offenses	90Z
Production/Manufacturing/Distribution/Possession of Salvia Divinorum	39-17-438	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Prohibited Operation/Ownership of a Chop Shop	55-5-203	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories, Motor Vehicle Theft, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Stolen Property Offense, Vandalism	23G, 240, 26A, 280, 290
Prohibited Purchase/Possession of Tobacco or Vapor Products by Minors	39-17-1505	All Other Offenses	90Z
Prohibited Sale/Distribution of Tobacco or Vapor Products to Minors	39-17-1504	All Other Offenses	90Z
Prohibited Sexual or Pornographic Conduct	57-4-204	Muliple Group A Offenses Possible, Disorderly Conduct, Liquor Law Violation, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90C, 90G, 90Z
Prohibited Weapons	39-17-1302	Weapon Law Violation	520
Promoting Prostitution	39-13-515	Assisting/Promoting Prostitution	40B
Promotion of Methamphetamine Manufacture	39-17-433	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Promotion of Obscene Material/Distribution to or Employment of a Minor	39-17-902	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Prostitution, Purchasing Prostitution	39-13-513	Prostitution, Assisting/Promoting, Purchasing Prostitution	40A, B, C
Providing False Information for Community Agencies	8-4-407	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Fraud, All Other Offenses	250, 26A, 90Z
Providing False Information to POST	38-8-124	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	250, 26A, 26C, 90C
Providing Handguns to Juveniles	39-17-1320	Weapon Law Violation	520

By Offense Title TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Providing Location for Minors to Engage in Public Indecency	39-17-909	Multiple Assault and Sex Offenses Possible, Disorderly Conduct	13A, 13B, 13C,11A, 11B, 11C, 11D, 36A, 36B, 90C
Public Indecency, Indecent Exposure	39-13-511, 517	Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	90C, 90Z
Public Intoxication	39-17-310	Drunkenness	90E
Public Toilet Charge	39-17-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Purchase and shipment of antique firearms & certain edged weapons	39-17-1364	Weapon Law Violation	520
Purchasing of Surplus State Property by State Employees Prohibited	12-2-412	All Other Offenses	90Z
Purchasing Property at Court Sale	39-16-405	All Other Offenses	90Z
Rape	39-13-503	Rape	11A
Rape of a Child	39-13-522	Multiple Sex Offenses Possible	11A,11B, 11C
Receipt of Compensation for Past Action	39-16-512	Bribery	510
Reckless Burning	39-14-304	All Other Offenses	90Z
Reckless Endangerment	39-13-103	Multiple Assault Offenses Possible	13A, 13B, 13C
Recorded Device	39-14-139	Counterfeiting/Forgery	250
Refuse to Obey Command to Aid Officers	38-3-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Refuse to Sign Agreement to Appear	7-63-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Remove/Disturb Body or Evidence at Crime Scene	38-1-102	All Other Offenses	90Z
Required Packaging of Tobacco Products	39-17-1508	All Other Offenses	90Z
Required Postings	39-17-1506	All Other Offenses	90Z
Resisting Stop, Frisk, Halt, Arrest or Search (Non-Violent)	39-16-602	All Other Offenses	90Z
Restitution as Condition for Probation	40-35-304	All Other Offenses	90Z
Restrictions of Firearm Ammunition	39-17-1304	Weapon Law Violation	520
Retaliation for Past Action	39-16-510	Multiple Assault Offenses Possible	13A, 13B, 13C
Revocation or Suspension of Sentence	40-35-310	All Other Offenses	90Z
Riot	39-17-302	Disorderly Conduct	90C
Robbery	39-13-401	Robbery	120
Safety Devices on Refrigerators Required	39-17-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sale of Alcoholic Beverages (While License Revoked or Stolen)	57-4-304	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Sale of any Surplus State Property by State Employees Prohibited	12-4-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sale of Prison-Made Goods in Open Market Prohibited	41-22-116	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sale of Soft Drinks Containing Over 1/2 of 1% Alcohol	57-8-102	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Sale or Possess for Sale of Unnumbered Passenger Cars or Components	55-5-109	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sale or Possession of Untaxed Alcoholic Beverages	57-3-304	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Sale, Loan or Exhibition of Material To Minors	39-17-911	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Sale, Possession, Distribution or Handling of Unlicensed Tobacco Products	67-4-1024	All Other Offenses	90Z
Schedule I Drug Violations	39-17-405,406	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule II Drug Violations	39-17-407,408	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A

By Offense Title TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Schedule III Drug Violations	39-17-409,410	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule IV Drug Violations	39-17-411,412	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule V Drug Violations	39-17-413,414	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule VI Drug Violations	39-17-415	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Schedule VII Drug Violations	39-17-416	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
School Age: Entrance, Attendance, Withdrawal	49-6-3001	All Other Offenses	90Z
Scrap Metal - Jewelers and Jewelry	38-1-201,203,204,205	All Other Offenses	90Z
Selling, Bartering, Giving Away or Obtaining Legend Drugs	53-10-104	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Setting Fire to Personal Property or Land	39-14-303	Arson	200
Setting Fires at Certain Times Without a Permit	39-14-306	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sexual Assault w/an Object	39-13-502,503,522	Sexual Assault With an Object	11C
Sexual Battery	39-13-505	Fondling	11D
Sexual Battery by an Authority Figure	39-13-527	Fondling	11D
Sexual Contact With Inmates (Consensual)	39-16-408	All Other Offenses	90Z
Sexual Contact With Inmates (Non-Consensual)	39-16-408	Multiple Sex Offenses Possible	11A, 11B, 11C, 11D, 36B
Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	39-17-1003	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Simple Possession/Casual Exchange	39-17-418	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Smoking Paraphernalia, Multiple Violations	39-15-412	All Other Offenses	90Z
Snake Handling	39-17-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Solicitation of Charitable Funds Prohibited	48-3-501	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Solicitation of Minor to Observe Sexual Conduct	39-13-529	Pornography/Obscene Material, All Other Offenses	370, 90Z
Solicitation of Person Under 18 Years of Age	39-13-528	Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts, All Other Offenses	64A, 90Z
Solicitation to Commit	39-12-102,107	Offense of General Applicabilty	Group B
Soliciting Unlawful Compensation	39-16-104	Bribery	510
Soring Horses	39-14-209	Animal Cruelty	720
Speeding	55-8-152	**NOT REPORTABLE TO TIBRS**	**N/A**
Sports Bribery	39-17-1104	Gambling: Sports Tampering	39D
Stalking, Aggravated Stalking, Especially Aggravated Stalking	39-17-315	Multiple Assault Offenses Possible	13A, 13C, 13D
State Government Violations	Title 4	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Statutory Rape	39-13-506	Statutory Rape	36B
Statutory Rape by an Authority Figure	39-13-530, 531, 532	Multiple Sex Offenses Possible	11A, 11B, 11C
Stone Products & Hot Mix Asphalt Prohibitions	12-8-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Subornation of Perjury	39-16-705	All Other Offenses	90Z
Substitution of Drugs in Filling Prescription	39-17-421	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	26A, 35A, 35B
Suspension or Revocation of Handgun Permit	39-17-1352	Weapon Law Violation	520
Synthetic Derivatives or Analogues of Methcathinone	39-17-452	Drug/Narcotic Violation	35A
Taking Fish Caught by Another	39-14-206	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A

By Offense Title TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Tampering with Construction Signs and Barricades	39-17-108	Vandalism, All Other Larceny, All Other Offenses	290, 23H, 90Z
Tampering With or Fabricating Evidence/Destruction of Evidence	39-16-503	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Vandalism	250, 290
Tattooing of Minors	39-15-403	All Other Offenses	90Z
Temporary Taking of Motor Vehicle (Joyriding)	55-5-104	Motor Vehicle Theft	240
Tennessee Personal and Commercial Computer Act of 2003	39-14-602, 603	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, Vandalism,	26A, 26E, 290, 26G
Theft of Property	39-14-103	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Theft of Property (Shoplifting)	39-14-146	Shoplifting	23C
Theft of Services	39-14-104	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible, All Other Larceny	26A, 23H, 26F
Theft of Services (Counterfeit Marks/Logos, Use of Same or False Impersonation)	39-14-152	All Other Larceny, Counterfeiting/Forgery, Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	23H, 250, 26A, 26C, 26E
Theft of Trade Secrets	39-14-138	Embezzlement	270
Throwing, Shooting, etc. Object, Missile, Etc. at Trains, Buses, Motorcycles, Vessels, etc.	39-14-413	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Transport or Possess More Than Three (3) Gallons of Unstamped Alcoholic Beverages	57-3-401	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Transportation of Illegal Aliens	39-17-114	All Other Offenses	90Z
Trespass by Motor Vehicle	39-14-407	Trespassing	90J
Truancy	49-6-3012	Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	90C, 90Z
Unauthorized Persons at Executions	40-23-116	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unauthorized Recording of Theatrical Motion Pictures	39-14-110	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Wire Fraud, All Other Larceny	250, 26E, 23H
Unauthorized Solicitation for Police, Judicial or Safety Association	39-14-143	Impersonation	26C
Underage Driving While Impaired	55-10-415	Driving Under the Influence	90D
Unfair or Deceptive Acts	47-18-104	Multiple Fraud Offenses Possible	26A, 26C, 26E
Unlawful Carrying or Possession of a Weapon, Illegal Possession of Firearm - Domestic Violence Related	39-17-1307	Weapon Law Violation	520
Unlawful Disposal of Raw Sewage	39-17-102	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Drawing of Lien	39-17-117	Counterfeiting/Forgery, False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, Impersonation	250, 26A, 26C
Unlawful Drug Paraphernalia Uses & Activities	39-17-425	Drug Equipment Violation	35B
Unlawful Exposure	39-17-318	Pornography/Obscene Material, Disorderly Conduct	370, 90C
Unlawful Inhaling, Giving, Selling of Glue, Paint, Etc. (Huffing)	39-17-422	Drug/Narcotic Violation, Drug Equipment Violation	35A, 35B
Unlawful Manufacturing of Alcoholic Beverages	39-17-706	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Unlawful Payment to Unlicensed Attorney	23-3-104	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Photographing in Violation of Privacy	39-13-605	Pornography/Obscene Material, Peeping Tom, Trespassing, All Other Offenses	370, 90H, 90J, 90Z
Unlawful Practice of Law	23-3-103	Fraud, Impersonation, All Other Offenses	26A, 26C, 90Z
Unlawful Prize Fighting, Sparring and Other Brutal Sports	39-17-1102	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Receiving, Possessing, Transporting Alcoholic Beverages	39-17-703	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Unlawful Sale of Coal or Coal Products Mined by Inmates	41-22-106	All Other Offenses	90Z

By Offense Title TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Unlawful Sale of Motor Vehicle Fuel	55-15-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Sale or Transfer of Certificate of Title, Identification or License	55-5-127	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Sale, Loan, or Gift of Firearm	39-17-1303	Weapon Law Violation	520
Unlawful Sales of Alcoholic Beverages	39-17-702	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Unlawful Showings Which Depict Sexual Conduct	39-17-907	Pornography/Obscene Material	370
Unlawful Storage of Liquor For Sale	39-17-713	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Unlawful Telecommunications Devices	39-14-149	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Unlawful Transactions to Finance Sale of Motor Vehicle	55-13-101	False Pretenses/Swindle/Con, All Other Offenses	26A, 90Z
Unlawful Transportation of Alcoholic Beverages by Common Carrier	39-17-704	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Unlawful Use of "Child Sexual Abuse Registry"	37-1-409	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Use of Aborted Fetus	39-15-208	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Use of Inmates by DOC	4-6-139	All Other Offenses	90Z
Unlawful Use of Sidewalks	7-31-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Use of Cane or Blazed Orange Dog Leashes are Restricted to Blind and Deaf Persons Only	55-8-179	All Other Offenses	90Z
Use of Stolen/Lost Vehicle License Plate	55-5-126	Stolen Property Offense	280
Using a False Identification	39-16-303	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A
Vandalism	39-14-408	Vandalism	290
Vandalism of Utility Lines, Fixtures, Property, Etc. (Used by Railroads)	39-14-411	Vandalism	290
Vehicular Assault	39-13-106	Aggravated Assault	13A
Vehicular Homicide	39-13-213	Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Vehicular Manslaughter	09A, 09D
Vending Machine Sales of Tobacco Products	39-17-1507	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation Alcoholic Beverage Laws	57-5-301	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Violation of Alcoholic Beverage Laws	57-3-406	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Violation of Alcoholic Beverage Laws	57-4-203	Liquor Law Violation	90G
Violation of Automobile Racetrack and Drag Strip Laws	55-22-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Bond Conditions	40-11-150	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of "Child Sexual Abuse Registry Laws"	37-1-615	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Children's Clean Indoor Air Act	39-17-1604	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Civil Emergency Proclamations Orders	38-9-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Conditions of Community Supervision	39-13-526	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Farm Animal/Research Facilities Law	39-14-803	Burglary, All Other Larceny, Vandalism	220, 23H, 290
Violation of Law For "Runaway" Housing	37-2-507	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Law/Regulations on Subsidized Receiving Home for Dependent Child	37-2-319	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Motor Vehicle Sales License Laws	55-17-101	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Order of Protection/Restraining Order	39-13-113	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A or 90Z

By Offense Title TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Violation of P.O.S.T. Minimum Standard for Hiring	38-8-105	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Prohibition of Racial Discrimination by Utility Districts	7-82-106	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of State Income Tax Laws	67-2-121	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z
Violation of Tax and Licensing Laws	6-55-411	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of "Tennessee Adult Protection Act"	71-6-110	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation of Tennessee Emergency Severe Weather Information Act	58-2-501	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z
Violation of the "Time Share Act of 1981"	66-32-118	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violation Order Protection - Possess Firearm	36-3-604, 625	Weapon Law Violation	520
Violation Pertaining to Hunting and Wildlife Laws	Title 70	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violation to Destroy/Alter/Etc. Border Markers Between TN and KY	4-2-104	Vandalism, All Other Offenses	290, 90Z
Violations Against the Court or Against Court Orders/Injunctions	Title 29	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations by Sheriff or Jailers in Conduct of Jails	41-4-117	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violations of Professional Bondsman	40-11-301	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violations of Public Office Clerks in the Performance of Duties	Title 18	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations of Sale of Alcohol by Druggist and Physicians	57-7-108	Counterfeiting/Forgery, Vandalism, Liquor Law Violation	250, 290, 90G
Violations of Tennessee National Guardsman Rights-of-Way Laws	58-1-601	Disorderly Conduct, All Other Offenses	90C, 90Z
Violations Pertaining to Actions of Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Employees	Title 54	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Adulteration, Inspection and Selling of Food, Drugs, Cosmetics, etc.	Title 53	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Aeronautical Operating Procedures	Title 42	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Animals & Animal Husbandry	Title 44	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Auto Parts, Auto Tires and Accessories	55-14-401	All Other Offenses	90Z
Violations Pertaining to Banks & Financial Institutions	Title 45	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Boating Safety Laws	Title 69	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Cemeteries	Title 46	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Domestic Relations	Title 36	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Education, Administration, Finance and Personnel	Title 49	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B

By Offense Title TENNESSEE OFFENSES	Tennessee Code Annotated	POSSIBLE TIBRS Offense Classification(s) *Additional/Other Offenses May Occur!*	POSSIBLE TIBRSCode(s)
Violations Pertaining to Health, Safety & Environmental Protection	Title 68	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Hospitalization Procedures	Title 33	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Jury Selection	Title 22	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Labor Laws	Title 50	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Planning & Housing	Title 13	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Public Finances	Title 9	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Public Libraries, Archives & Records	Title 10	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Public Officers & Employees	Title 8	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Public Property, Printing & Contracts	Title 12	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to Recreational & Natural Areas	Title 11	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Department of Agriculture	Title 43	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Inspection and Certificates of Miners & Mines	Title 59	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Production of Oil and Gas	Title 60	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Regulation of Professions, Businesses & Trade	Title 62	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Pertaining to the Regulation of Public Utilities	Title 65	Multiple Group A or Group B Offenses Possible	Multiple Group A or Group B
Violations Regarding Disposition of Surplus Property	12-2-412	All Other Offenses	90Z
Warning Sign/Decal for Smoking Paraphernalia	39-15-411	All Other Offenses	90Z
Weapons of Mass Destruction	39-13-806	Weapon Law Violation	520
Willful Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation of Adults	71-6-117	Multiple Group A Offenses Possible, All Other Offenses	Multiple Group A, 90Z
Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance	39-13-602	All Other Offenses	90Z
Worthless Checks	39-14-121	Bad Checks	90A